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PREFACE

The Pancharatra manual entitled Paramasambita is published here with an English translation for the benefit of the non-Sanskrit knowing public. Among the Pancharatra works. this one occupies a high place, and has been quoted as such by emment Acharvas. Even so, manuscripts of the work have become rare, and all our enquiry could give us no information of any other copy than the manuscript, Shelf No 10 G. 27. in the Theosophical Society, Adaiyar, of which a copy came into our hands by chance, and a more or less imperfect manuscript, No. 23743 (Grantha) in the Government Oriental Manuscripts Library at Madras. The first of these is said to have been copied on 24th January 1918 from the MS in possession of Rangaswami Bhattacharya of Srirangam. both of these manuscripts this edition of the work is based. Except for very bad lapses in chapter XXVIII and comparatively smaller lapses in the very first chapter, the work is in a fairly good state of preservation. It is published therefore as it is without waiting for the possibility of a more complete copy. If ever one should become available, it would not be difficult to issue an amended text, and make the work complete. The work is of too great importance to the Bhakti school of Vaishnavism to need any apology for its publication. I acknowledge here with pleasure my obligation to Dr. Benoytosh Bhattacharya, Director, Oriental Institute Buroda, and the Government of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda for publishing it in the Gaekwad's Oriental I acknowledge with equal pleasure the assistance I received from Silutya Siromani Pandit S. Rajagopalacharya who read the work with me, and whose comparatively short introduction in Sanskrit is also included in the work. It is hoped that this publication would lead to a better understanding of the Pancharatra, and of the character of the agama works generally.

5th March 1940. S. KRISHNASWAMI AIYANGAR. Mylapore, Madras S.

INTRODUCTION

PARAMASAÑHITĂ OF THE PAÑCHARĀTRA

Pāncharātra Āgama:--

What is called the Pāñcharātra is one section of the āgama literature of the Vaishnavas. The term āgama, as it is used generally, is applied to a class of works of a general character which incorporate the established, accepted practice in regard to any subject which has an āgama of its own. In its religious signification, responsible commentators among the Vaishnavas regard āgama as the synonym of what logicians call āpla vākyam. Literally this would mean the words or commands of those interested in our welfare. This would correspond to what is generally called \$shhāchāra, or the practice of the disciplined. Having regard to these shades of meaning, we may define an āgama generally as that which is the accepted practice of the disciplined in respect of worship.

The agamas and their number .--

The agamas presume the existence of God as the "Sole Supreme," whether the name actually given to that Supreme Being be Siva, or Vishnu, or any other. The most efficient method of attaining salvation is by devoted service to that Supreme, whatever be the form chosen. These agamas fall into different classes according to the nature of the deity chosen. But three classes stand out, Vaishnava, Suva and Sikta. Votaries of other religions and institutions also have their agamas, but we are not concerned with them at present. Among the Hindu system of against religion, these three take a prominent place. Agama teaching generally falls into four sections, (1) conduct (charyā), (2) service (krīvā), (3) knowledge (jūāna), and (4) devotion (yoga), These features are common both to the Suva and Varshuava ūgamas. Lewing aside the Sakta for the moment, the Vaishnava and Sava agamas are generally said to be 108, and 28 in number respectively. Some among these are held to be the most prominent and others are regarded as minor, being devoted more or less to particular forms of the delty worshipped.

Pañcharalra and Vaikhanasa -

The Vushnava agamas are sometimes spol en of as of ference between the Punchuraira and the Vukhanasa. The difference between the two schools seem to be in the details of the ritual of worship but otherwise there seems to be 10 recognised difference in the matter, or the meaning of these The 108 Vushnava agamas are tal en to be all of them Puncharatra, and the list does not include the well I nown Vaikhanasa fexts For a full list of these 108 and what are printed and available, and what not, reference may be made to the introductory volume of Prof Schraders Ahirbhudnya Sumhita published by the Adulyar Theosophical Society in three volumes An article on the Pincharatra in the Journal of the Royal Assalie S ciety of Great Britain and Ireland for 1911 by A Govindacharya may also be referred to

Pancharatra worship common in South Indian temples --

Pancharatra and Pancharatra-worship seem to obtain in the great majority of cases of the Vishnu temples of South India and must have had a large general following perhaps almost from the beginning Some of the Pincharitra works themselves contain the list of the 108 They themselves some times also contain a select list of those which are the most important or held in the highest esteem. The numbers given of these latter are 9 6 5 and 3 This worl Parama sumbita is included in these select lists also excepting the last one the three last being Satvata Piushl ara and Jaya which stand out most prominently Each one of these three is pro vided with another worl which is an elaboration and a detailed exposition of the ritual These three guide the practice of worship in the three great Vishnu shrines of South India Mell offu (Tirun iray anapuram) in Mysore, Stirangam and Kanchipuram (Conjuaram)

Explanation of the name Pancharatra -

The prime P inchar itra is explained in a variety of ways It is tall en to have reference to the plantest meaning of the words that it contains ment if the in_his. This is accounted for as being due to the fact that the Pincharitar Ind been explained by the original expounder in five successive mights. This is so stated in the Satapatha Brahmann as having been narrited in five mights of a Suha The Paramasunhita text itself gives its own definition which is characteristic of the work. The name is said to be due to the five qualities of

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mahābhūta, namely, the five gross elements (blūta), the five subtle elements (tannatras), egoistry or individuation (alian-kāra), and thought (buddhi), and the formless original matter (avyakla). These five constitute the nātris or gifts of Purusha. Hence the Tantra or the Sāstra which treats of these gifts gets to be called Pāūcharātra. The treatment of these in Paūcharātra or the Yoga-tantra may be regarded as distinct from, and, we may say even peculiar to, the Pāūcharātra as distinguished from the Sūkhyas socalled. Hence the name Paūcharātra for this class of works.

The Bhagavata religion of the Pancharatras --

What is called the Pancharatra is generally regarded as the Bhagavata religion of Bhakti or devotion to God, capable of being propitiated by devoted service and of granting in consequence ultimate salvation (nilisteras). The question of the antiquity of the religion of Bhagavata, and of the Bhagavatas as a sect, has received considerable attention in recent times. It is regarded as a school of thought and a body of people practising a mode of worship in conformity thereto, and goes back to times anterior to the Buddhist and Jain history. 5 We are enabled by recent research to trace the growth of this sect of teachers and teaching from now backwards regularly to Vedic times. The teaching of the Bhigavatas likewise has been receiving much attention, and the conclusion has recently been reached that the Bhagavadgita itself is a manual of the Bhagavata religion. 6 We shall consider these positions briefly.

The Bhagavata religion coeval with Jaimsm and Buddhism -

The Bhagavata religion and the Bhagavatas are under reference in literature which takes us back to the early literature of the Jains, as some of their carliest classics make mention of the holy ones of the Bhagavatas. 7 The inclusion of the names, Vasudeva and Baladeva among the Salika Purushas of the Jains and their reference to the relationship between Arishtanemi and Vasudeva among the Bhagavatas, would make the idea of Vasudeva-worship contemporary with the earliest stages of Jainism. The idea of the Vasudeva and the Baladevas being regarded as among the great personages of the Jains in the present day would certainly aftest

Ray Chaudry's Early History of Vaushnavism.

6. The Legrey of Indra Professor S. N. Dasgupta's Chapter.

7. Uttarathyayana, AMI.

^{3.} Paramacambita I. 39-40

Ibid. 33.
 Str R. G. Bhandarkar's History of Vishnavism, etc., and H. C. Ru, Chaudo's Early History of Vaishnavism.

to an equal antiquity to the Bhagavata religion. Equally early references to the Bhagavatas could be traced in Buddhist literature. The Ghata Jataka 8 seems to be reminiscent of the Vaishnava tradition; Ghata, the brother of Vasudeva is identified with the Buddha in a previous birth, and Vasudeva is identified with Sariputra. Other early Buddhistic texts contain references to the sect of the Bhagavatas among the innumerable religious sects who were contemporary with the Buddha himself, as has been pointed out long ago by Sir R. G. Bhandarkar. It thus makes it clear that the Bhagavata religion as such is at least as old as Jainism and Buddhism.

The Bhagavata cult prevalant all over India at the beginning

of the Christian era.

That this religion had a considerable following is in evidence in the number of references to the worship of Vasudeva and Baladeva, or Vasudeva and Sankarshana, and Krishna and Baladeva, and in a number of other forms. The Besnagar Pillar inscription of the 2nd century before Christ bears evidence to the worship of Vasudeva in temples. inscription records the erection of a Garuda Pillar in the . temple of Vasudeva and indicates thereby that that worship had been accepted by a foreign Greek ambassador from Taxila10. This definitely establishes the practice of the Bhagavata religion in the period of the Sungas. Another inscription at Ghasundi 11 of the same Vaishnava character takes us back somewhat earlier. A similar reference has come to notice recently in Muttra12 in regard to similar worship. That is so far as India north of the Vindhyas is concerned. In the inscription of the Satavahana queen Naganika13 found in the heart of the Satavahana country, the record begins with an invocation to Vasudéva and Sankarshana. Proceeding further South, we come upon references to the worship of Krishna and Baladeva in Tamil literature, and numbers of instances could be quoted from the Tamil classics. For a precise reference, the poem 56 in the Purananaru collection ascribed to Nakkirar, contemporary of the famous Pandyan, victor at Talaiyalankanam, solemnly includes Kushna and Baladeva, along with Siva and Subrahmanya, as the four controlling deities of the universe.

9. Opus, Citi. p. 3. 10.

Cowell and Rouse: Buddha Jatakas, IV, p. 57.

Eps. Indica X, App. p. 63. 11. Ibid. p. 3.

D. R. Bhandarkar's. List of Sans. Inscriptions. 12. Epi. Indica. App. to. Vol. X. p. 121.

This irrefutable evidence that, among the Gods commanding worship as Supreme deities, this pair takes rank along with the Saiva pair, Siva and his son, Subhramanya or Skanda, is indeed of great significance. Numbers of references could from the Silavadhikāram for temples these two deities in the Chola capital at Kaverito pattinam, and in the Pandya capital at Madura alike. (14) One of the early shrines in the far south is Tirumal Irum Solar which finds mention in the Silapadhikaram (15) along with Srirangam and Tirupati as places peculiarly holy to Vishnu. This place is said to have installed in it Krishna and Baladeva as the chief derives in the temple. In times later than these, we have not merely undoubted references, but elaborate descriptions of devotion to the worship of Krishna and Baladeva. These references establish beyond doubt the prevalance of the worship of Krishna and Baladeva all over the country, so that we would not be wrong if we state categorically that the Bhagavata cult, of which these form the principal features, was prevalent over the whole of country.

Poems included in the collection Paripāḍal expound the Pāūcharātia;—

Apart from these stray references, the Tamil classic Paripadal, which is a collection of poems of a particular kind of composition, of which 70 poems of what was probably a larger collection, has been recovered and published, contains five poems in description of Vishnu. These are intended to describe the character of Vishnu as a deity, and have no more definite object of describing the Bhagavata or any other cult as such. Even so, the description of Vishnu as given in poems 3 and 4 by one Kaduvan Ila-Eyman follows closely the description of Vishnu as the Supreme in the Pancharatra text books, and the Nārāyaniya of the Mahibhārata as well. The inference would be possible that this description is based directly upon some of the Pancharatra texts which have come down to us, although this need not be considered absolutely necessary as the whole of the Narayaniya of the Mahabharata before us was probably known at the time in the Tamil country. Whether the Narayaniya or any Pancharatra textbook was the source from which the inspiration was drawn by the Tamil poet, it is clear beyond doubt that the description of Tirumal, the familiar name for Vishnu, is closely analogous to the description that we get of the Supreme

Book V. II. 169-73, and Bk. XIX. II. 7-10.
 Bk. XI. II. 35-55 and II. 90 ff.

Visudeva-Vishnu in the Pancharitra text-books It therefore becomes obvious that in the distant Tamil country, it was not merely the detail of worship, or mere mention of the names of Vasudes a and Sant arshana that are under reference, but something very much more than that, the agamaic idea of the supreme character of Vishnu The description goes into all the details of the creation as given in the earlier chapters of the Paramasamhita and definitely refers to the four evillas and the thlavas There is the further statement of the character of immanence (antaryanutva) clearly made in the poem Another poem in the same collection, No 15, makes a specific reference that Krishna and Baladeva are deities installed in Tirumal Irum Solai, and that poem is again by an author by name Ilam-Peruvaludi The names of these two authors are clearly those of castes other than that The affix to the first name would indicate of the Brahman the hunter caste and that of the second some association with the Pandyan family ruling over Madura This poem 15 gives in circumstantial detail the features of Visudeva-Sankarshana so fully that it leaves us in little doubt that this worship had established itself in the remote south much ear her than the period to which the poem actually refers

The Pancharatra and the Tamil Al ars

If there had been such a detailed I nowledge of the teach ings of the Bhagavata and the Pancharatra in the distant south as is indicated in these references it would naturally be expected that further references could be found in the later literature of the south As a matter of fact the Bhakti movement seems to have been in full blast in South India during the first millennium of the Christian era the Blakte of the Sawas as well as of the Vaishnavas But we are con cerned only with the Bhagaratas and their Bhakh and we have a number of indirect and direct references to this school of the tautra or the sastra upon which this teaching had been based The Alvars were twelve in number, and were undoubtedly devotees of Vishnu Their devotion finds vent in poems of artistic ment and their unalloyed devotion is exhibited to the full References to nul which is the literal Tamil equivalent of the Sansl rit tantra lies scattered through the works of the early Alvars not only, but we get some elaborate references to what this actually stood for in the works of Tirumalisas Alvar, whose two poems included in the Prabhandham expound the teaching with greater elaboration than his three predecessors or contemporaries of this school The whole of the teaching of the Alvars, all

of them, is suffused with the teaching of this school of Bhakli. which is as we find it set forth in the againaic text-books, the agama with which we are directly concerned, namely, the Paramasamhita. Even the first Alvars have direct references to the general principle inculcated in the work that unalloyed and single-minded devotion to Vishnii in the simplest form possible is the most efficient for the attainment of salvation.16 In fact they state it that the more elaborate forms of worship in the manner of the Veda and Vedic learning is all good for those that have the equipment for doing it, but, for actual attainment of salvation, that is not at all necessary for those who do not have the equipment. far simpler method of devotion, the mere recitation of the names of God, is enough, provided only that that devotion is absolutely single-minded, 17 We have an explicit statement in Tirumangai Alvar that what the others perhaps speak of in general terms as nill and aram alternatively, sometimes as ajanul, stands actually for agama works, which are believed generally to have been the teaching of Vishnu directly. The first stanza of the 6th section of the tenth ten of the Perivatirumoli, his major work in the Prabandha, does contain the statement "Our Lord who expounded elaborately to the world the Dharma Sastra (Aranil) in the form of Nara-Nārayana." This has reference certainly to the agama works, which were originally expounded by Vishnu to various people on various occasions, but primarily to Narada, and were published to the world as they were through Nara and Narayana, described as the sons of Vishnu, two among his four sons, who reside habitually in an asrama at Badari, and are regarded as having taught these to the world. The term Aranil as such could be literally translated into Dharma Sastra, or simply the tantra or treatise dealing with dharma. The Pancharatra that was taught by the Supreme Vasudeva is certainly a way of life, a Dharma Sistra, and, among the first that received the teaching from the Sun to whom the One taught it, were the seven Prajāpatis as Supreme they are called. the Saptarshis, and the one who learnt it of the Sun was Svayambhuva-Minu This Svavambhava-Manu is said to have given the teaching to the world in the Sistra that he taught as the original Manava Dharma Sastra 18 It therefore becomes clear that, while the early Alvars have more or less indirect referen-

^{16. 2}nd Tiruvandadı. St. 38.

Ibid. St 39 and similar passages in the works of the others.

M. Bh. Book XIII, Ch. 343 'S1.31 & 45. (Kumbhakonam Edn.).

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The Pancharatra and the Tamil Alvars

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ces to this, their teaching taken as a whole exhibits close similarity to the teaching of the Paticharatra. Among the Inter Alvirs, Namma Is its much more elaborate and much more literary and artistic but the essence of his teaching is almost exactly the same as that of the first Alvars. The works of the other Alvars including Andil are of the same general character, so that we may say definitely that the teaching of the Alvars is Bhaganatic or agamic or Paicharatric in character. Thu manga, Alvar lived in the 8th century after Christ, and the other Alvars go backward from him through five or six centures in point of time-a period coeval with that of the Sana Adayars the Nayanmars of the San school of black. This direct statement from Turumanga, Alvar only confirms the general position and gives us a precisely pointed statement in regard to it.

The Mahabharata in the Tanul country in the S'angam age
Whence du into the Te

into the Tamil country to be so icorporated in the literature of is literary, is the Mahabharata. The Santi parva of the Maha bharata has remained suspect as a later addition to the great epic It is now generally admitted that the whole of the Mahabharata in its present form consisting of a lakh of slokas (Sata Sihasriki) was I nown by the 6th century A D This does not depend merely upon literary evidence, but is found in an inscription of the Guptas (the Khoh copper plates in scription) 19 On this counting, it would be impossible to exclude the Sintiparia as a whole from the scope of the S'ata Sthasriba, Mahabharata In the Tamil land itself. one of the earliest achievements of the Tumil Pandyas who established the Sangam in Madura, was the doing of the Mahabharata into Tamil A tenth century charter of referring to the early Pundyas the Pandyas who lived and passed away with distinction, in the centuries anterior to the advent of a new dynasty of Pindyas in the 6th century, make references to a distinguished Pandy in, victor over his enemies at a place called Talayalankanam The story is that he destroyed the armies of his enemies the Cholas and the Cheras at a place called Talayalanl anam, and that was the prime achieve ment that made him famous. Along with this happens to be mentioned two other achievements of his of a civil, and not warlike character, and they are said to be the establishment of the Singam in Miduri and the doing of the Mahabharata

¹⁹ Fleet C I I Gupta Inscriptions

²⁰ The large S nnamanur Plates S I I Vol III Pt IV

into Tamil.21 This last statement means that he got the Mahibharata translated into Tamil, as the verb is in the causitive without a doubt. We have the name of a well known author of the Sangam age who goes by the name Perumdevan, and he is distinguished in this class of literature by being referred to as the Perumdevan, who sang the Mahabharata, that is, who made a versified translation of the Mahabharata, Paratam Pādīya Perumdevan. We may therefore take it safely that the Bharata was done into Tamil as a whole, and what is really material to our discussion is that this Tamil version included in all probability the Santi parva of the Mahabharata containing in it the Mokshadharma particularly and Nārāyanīya. If we could therefore take it that the doing of the Mahabharata into Tamil in fact included the Narayaniya portion, we could easily understand the Tamils of the age of the Alvars having a fairly full knowledge of the teaching of the Bhāgavatas.

The Sâtvata movement and Bligāavata worship

There is another explanation for the prevalence of Bhagavata worship so far out as distant South India, This form of worship, there are good reasons for believing prevailed as the form of worship among the people who came to be known from very early historical times as the Satvatas 22 Their general adoption of this form of worship and their carrying it over with them wherever they went seems to have been one of the potent causes of the outspread of this form of worship over this vast extent of country. The Satvatas were associated with the Purus, one of the Vedic tribes, whose name occurs in conjunction with those of the Bharatas. When they moved out from the region of the Surasenas owing to the war of extinction the Surasena ruler and his ally, the ruler of Magadha, Jarasandha, waged against them, they are said to have betaken themselves to the western frontier or rather southwestern frontier of the Kuru-Panchila region finally. In the course of this migration various sections of these people seem to have settled down in the region of Malva and the farther south, and therefrom spread over the whole of northern Dakhan and the region of the Konkan. Some of these seem to have moved further southward also, as among the early peoples of South India we find classes bearing names Ayar, Andar, Idaiyar, all of them communities of cattle-rearers, corresponding more or less to the later Ahirs, the Abhiras of Sanskrit literature. This movement of the Sitvatas dates back to earlier than

^{21.} Indian Historical Quarterly, Vol IX, p 63ff

^{22.} Proceedings of the 2nd Oriental Conference, Calcutta, pp 351 ff,

the days of the Astareya Brahmana which refers to the Abhishika of Indra in the southern region of the Satvatas with the title Bhoja. These titles, Bhoja and Mahabhoja are found to be common in historical times in the region of Berar extending down the Mahratta country to as far south as the northern part of the present day Mysore territory.23 We also have evidence among the Southern dynasties of the Aguikula, and of the solar race traditions associated with the ruling dynasties of Rajaputana in later times. A Tamil chieftam, Irungovel, ruling over North-western Mysore claims descent in the 49th generation from Krishna of Dvaraka. There is a story related in connection with this chieftain that the poet Kapilar attempted negotiating a marriage of this chieftain with the daughters of his friend Pan of Parambunadu after the father's death. In that connection, the position of the family comes into reference, and the details are stated there. Kapilar's poems in connection with this incident are included in the Puranantiru collection.24 In a poem of another collection relating to the Pallavas of Kanchi, the statement is made that these Pallavas were descended from one of the younger scions of the ruling family of Ayodhya, the Ikshvaku family, and they are supposed to have descended from the younger scions of the family than Rama.25 This is stated in terms in the Perumbanarruppadai celebrating the Tondaman Ilam-Tiraiyan of Kanchi. There is an important class of people constituting the population of south India even now who are called Vanniyars. They now-a-days call themselves Vannikula Kshatriyas. This may be interpreted as Agnikula as the word Vanni means fire. But then ranni is also the name of a tree, and it may be that the name is taken from the tree totem. Whether these people belong to the Agnikula or no, the fact of a chieftain claiming Sitvata association with Dyar iki, and the prevalence of that and other simihar tradition in respect of the Tondaman chieftain of Kanchi possibly through the Cholas, the Chola king having been the father of this Tondaman, is indication of the spread of the tradition to the south and presumably also of the people intimately associated with these traditions. If the Satvatas, or people associated with these ethnically, moved into the south and occupied important regions of the peninsula, they must have carried their religious traditions with them, and that might account for the prevalence of the Bhagavata

^{23.} A S. W. I. IV, 98 ff. J. B. R. A. S. 407 ff.

^{24.} Purapanara. 201.

^{25.} Pattupățin III, 11. 29-37.

worship in the south. The Sitvata movement therefore would account for this cultural movement Probably the prevalence of the Bhāgavata worship in the south may have actually to be accounted for as the combined results of the movement of the people Sitvatas and the traditions incorporated in the Sinti parva of the Mahābhārata.

The tradition of Agastya's emigration confirmatory

It is clear from what has been stated above that the teaching of the Bhagavata religion had early got formulated perhaps in the region of Kurukshetra, and carried over the country to the extreme south by the Satvata movement which must have begun somewhat earlier than the great war of the Mahibharata. The tradition of the movement of Agastya to the south contains points in it which would confirm this. When it was resolved that Agastya should move southward across the Vindhya mountains, it is said that he went to various places and obtained various items of equipment for his journey south. For one thing he carried the waters of the Ganges in his kamandala (water-pot) and went to Krishna and obtained 18 leaders and 18,000 cultivators, and with much other equipment went forward towards the south,26 These traditions are certainly reminiscent of the southward movement of a people from the north carrying with them the culture that had already got into vogue in the north. When the body thus emigrated and settled down in the south, there started a new development, which combined the culture of these immigrants and of that of all the people whom perhaps they found there already. The whole course of this development included in it the Bhakti will which we find in full efflorescence by the beginning of the Christian era showing a further exuberance of growth in the centuries following to the time of Ramanuja. Ramanuja had ample material in the latter half of the 11th century, and the earlier half of the 12th to formulate the system of worship and religion which goes by the name Vaishnavism. His teaching was carried to the north in the generations immediately following and developed in various branches with characteristic differences suitable to the localities where it developed further in the somewhat sensuous Ridhakrishna cult of Bengal on the one side, and the somewhat severer cult of the Sikhs on the other. We are not concerned to deal with that topic further here.

²⁶ Tolkappiam Payiram and Nacchinatkkiniyar's Commentary thereon.

The Bhagavad-Gita and the Pancharatra -

The next point for consideration is the position that the Gita occupies in the development of this school. The Gita has been for long the subject of study both in the East and in the West, and has received much attention at the hands of critical scholars. Various theories had been advanced in regard to its character, and its position in the Mahabharata as a whole It is hardly necessary for us to traverse the whole ground here. Now that we have a handbook of the Pancharatra of the general character of the Paramasamhita, we are in a far better position to compare the Gita as a whole with the Bhagavata-Pancharatraic teaching incorporated in this work, and arrive at important conclusions. Even a very cursory reading would show similarity of teaching between the two too close to be neglected and regarded as accidental. The nature of the teaching as well as the details point to the affiliation of the one with the other. The interesting question would arise as to which of the two might be regarded as the original, the general Pancharatraic teaching, or the Bhagavad Gita. By general Pañcharatraic teaching we do not mean what is actually stated in any text of the Pancharitra, but the actual general principles underlying the teaching. As in the case of most departments of Indian Interature, there must have been a body of Pancharatrue teaching probably handed down from teacher to pupil and practised more or less generally by the people before the teaching gets to be formulated in handbooks for the teaching of this system. So whether the Pancharatra books which have become available to us be lates or earlier will not affect the antiquity of the Pañcharatrue teaching. What is material to our purpose is the antiquity of the Pancharatra in general, and not the actual age of any particular text book. The question then reduces itself to determining whether the Gita follows the Pancharatra teaching, or the Pancharatra follows the Gita teaching.

The Pancharatra and Vaidika ritualistic teaching -

The problem of an ongmal Gita, subsequently inflated by additions and interpolaritions, does not concern us for the present. The problem whether there was an epic Gital elborated by additions of doctrinal teaching of various kinds not the present form of the work is a problem which has to be considered separately. We are concerned here with which would naturally

- the Giti and its authors

that the Gita text as it is, was teaching original to the work

itself, and was taught for the first time in the work by Krishna of Dyaraka, the Mahabharata hero. This assumption would naturally fix the date of origin of the Giti to the Mahabharata. In a discussion of the Pancharatraic teaching and its relation to the Gita we have certainly to consider how far this position that the Gita teaching was originated by Krishna is in consonance with what we know of the Pancharatra teaching. By all accounts, in the large variety in which they have come down to us, the teaching of the Pancharatra is ascribed to the Supreme deity of the Bhagavatas, Vasudéva, later on identified with Vasudeva-Krishna leading to very important conclusions in regard to the nature of the Pancharatra itself. It has been regarded in consequence that the Pancharatra was non-Brahmanic in point of character and Kshatriya in its origin, and therefore a Protestant school teaching to Brahmanism, as in fact Buddhism and Jainism are. While we do not feel that it is necessary we should discuss that problem here, we may just remark in passing that while the Panicharatra, as it has come down to us. distinctly does make provision for the religious needs of the four varnas, at any rate specifically and distinctly, it would be hard to postulate from the texts themselves anything anti-Brahmanical in point of character. Even the much objected Vedic rituals, which certainly were exclusively the monopoly of the Brahmans, not withstanding the fact that the actual purpose of these rituals and the ment accruing therefrom had always been for the benefit of the community as a whole, were never regarded as of benefit only to the Brahman community. Therefore the ascription of anything anti-Brahmanical to the Pancharatra seems on the face of it unwarranted. Leaving that question aside, there is still left the question how far the ritualistic performances of the Veda could be regarded as efficacious for achieving the The ritualistic ultimate ends of man. side of Veda seems obviously intended to propitiate various deities, and it may ultimately be the Deity, with a view to the attainment of benefits of a limited character and not the ultimate benefit of what the Sanskritists call misrcyas, the ultimate salvation. It is there that the Pancharatraic feaching might be held to come into conflict with the Vedic ritualistic teaching. We find this difference noted with a certain amount of emphasis at the very outset of the Gita, thus lending colour to the conclusion that it was a Kshatriya protest against the Brahmanical claims.

Krishna-Dévaktpulra, a student of the Paūcharatra -

Leaving that aside we come to the question that the Krishna of the Mahābhāratra is referred to even in an early work such as the Chandōgya Upanishad as Krishna Devakiputra, which would imply Krishnas other than this Devakiputra, as perhaps well known persons, the compound name Krishna-Vasudeva, Krishna, the son of Vasudeva would similarly imply other Krishnas besides this particular one. It this Krishna:

i this Krishna
i this Krishna
argara. potra

which is whit the title would mean, was a descendant of the Rishi Angirasa, the most distinguished member of the Angirasas being Brihaspali, and, as such, came into the hereditary line of terchers beginning with Brihaspali, the Angirasa, to whom the Pañcharitar teaching was given charge at one stage. Presumably therefore Krishna-Devakiputra had learnt this Bhāgavata teaching, whatever that be, from Ghora Angirasa of the school of the Pañcharitars. This at once establishes that he was certainly not the originator of the teaching, however distinguished he might have become as the expounder of that teaching later on.

Para-Vāsudeva the teacher of the Pāñcharatra in the Gilā ilself-

The references to the name Vasudeva in the metrical sulras of Panini, (IV. 3. 95-98) and Patañjali's interpretation likewise, both of them make it clear that these had some conception of a divine Vasudeva and Vasudeva-worship apart from Krishna-Vasudeva. Therefore the acceptance of a Para-Vasudeva as the originator of the Prnicharatriic teaching as writers of old believed, seems to be a fairly correct position. This is borne out by a statement made by Krishna himself in the Bhagayad Gita at the beginning of chapter IV, where he makes the reference that He taught this "Yoga of Pancharatra" Vivasyan, the Sun, and that the Sun taught it to Manu and Manu to Ikshvaku, and then the statement follows that this in course of time had been forgotten. He takes it up in the third s'loka that "I am He who now imparts to you that old teaching." Though the question here is made clear that the person who taught the Sun was an old entity, and that Krishna now teaches Arjuna the same teaching, Arjuna does raise the point how it could happen that Krishna living in his time could teach this to the Sun who taught Ikshvaku. This would imply a comparatively large number of generations anterior

to Ariuna, and hence the question. Then Krishna gives the explanation, or rather, he is driven to the explanation, that "unborn though he be, he does generally come many times into the world according to need." That should be held to be decisive that Krishna-Devakiputra the friend of Ariuna and the teacher of the Gita to him, was a person quite different from the Para-Vasudéva, the originator of the Bhagavita and the Pañcharatraic teaching. This idea of a supreme Vasudèva seems inculcated by Krishna in VII, 18 as well. So the evidence of the Gita itself is to recognise a separate entity, Para-Vāsudèva as distinct from Krishna-Vāsudéva often spoken of as Vasudéva as he was an Avatar of the original Para-Vāsudéva. All the literature of the Pancharatra, direct and indirect, speak of the Supreme in the one form or the other, particularly the more general class of writings than the set Pancharatraic texts. This position of the Gita therefore seems confirmatory of what is said in the Narayaniya section of the Mahabharata in regard to the Pancharatra itself, its origin and the general tenor of its teaching.

Gīlā, a manual of Pāñcharātra teaching.-

In regard to the Gita itself, it is hardly necessary to take up the question of an original Gita and its subsequent growth. This investigation initiated by Professor Jacobi and taken up later on by Professor Garbe has been continued in a recent treatise by Professor Otto, the author of Mysticism, Eastern and Western. He starts with the thesis that there was an original epic Gitā forming an integral part of the Mahābhārata, and not intended to teach anything religious. The religious teaching in it is in consequence relegated as interpolations, and therefore later accretions to the original texts. That hardly concerns us, as we are primarily concerned here with the Gita as a religious manual, and as such we have to take the Giti in its entirety. No explanation therefore is required for passing over this aspect of the question here. We are more directly concerned with the Gita as a manual of religious teaching, and are primarily concerned with its position as a text book of a particular school of Vaishnavism, whether it should be called Pancharatra as such, or by any other name such as the Bhigavata. Considered as such, it would be quite clear that the Gita is a whole manual teaching Bhakh as the most efficacious method of attuning to salvation, and as such, and as inculcating Vishnu Bhakti specifically, it could be regarded, and has been so regarded, as a manual of the Pancharitra school. As such and taken as a whole, the similarity between the Pancharatra teaching, and the teaching of the Bhagwad

Gita from the doctrinal point of view is so close that one it was intended cannot resist the conclusion that It is hardly manual of the Pancharatras. to be a necessary in this context to go into an claborate investigation to prove this, as it would be quite obvious to even the most ordinary reader. In the Bhakti school of South Indian Vaishnavism, it is actually taken as such, and wherever we find references, these merely go to establish the truth of this statement. This is in a way confirmed by the statement of Sri Krishna in chapter IV of the Gita quoted above, which seems almost a repetition of the statement contained in the Narayaniya section of the Santi Parvan of the Mahabharata, would mean that Purätanam by Hari himself the teachin in time primeval. A full study of the Pancharatra teaching therefore would involve a study of the text of the Pancharitra as in the Paramasamhita, as perhaps a good example of a full manual, in comparison with the Gita on the one side, and the Mokshadharma of the Mahabharata leading ultimately to the Nārāyaniya. Such a study may involve chronological incompatibilities in the present state of opinion regarding the chronology of the Mahabharata itself and the Gita. But without a study like that, it is hardly possible to arrive at any definite conclusions The Pancharatra is a growing tradition, and ed in of the

went as well as the relations between the position of Yajuavalkya as innovator and his teachers before him, no definite conclusion in regard to the doctrinal position would be possible.

Pāñcharātra is Vaidika in character .-

The general account of the Pāñcharātra as given in the Mõkshadhirma chapter gives the impression that the Pāñcharātra as a system is presented there as meeting the general needs of humanity at large, and is intended to explain the general position of the relation of man to God. It stirts from a study of the Sūhkhya and the Yōga, and proceeds therefrom to the teaching of other systems reaching ultimately to that of the Pañcharatra. The term Sūhkhya receives the explanation that it is nothing more than a careful or critical examination, rather than anything more technical, as it is

^{27.} M. Bh. MI, 348 s'1, 31-34, 156-10.

generally understood. One often comes upon statements that there is no difference between the Sankhya and Yoga, as is too often assumed in recent critical discussions. We are led on gradually through a series of discussions to the view that there really is no contrariety or opposition between the orthodox Vardic teaching as a whole, and the Pañcharatra except the differences due to human capacity and achievement in this department of human activity. The Mahabharata expounds the differences and arrives at last to the conclusion. in its own characteristic way, that the Pancharatra marks the head and crown of the God-given teaching of the Veda itself. Unfortunately, however, modern discussions, Indian European, have attempted to trace not merely a distinction. but even a contrariety between the Vaidic terching and the Pancharatra as such. There is a school even of Indian opimon which regards the Pancharatra as outside the fold of the Veda. In regard to this, we need say no more than to refer to the passages of the Sri Bhāshya where Rīmānuja refutes the opinion expressed by Sankara in his Bhrishya.28 Ramanuja here makes quotations from the Pancharatra text books, of which he mentions three, the Paushkara Samhita, the Sitvata Samhitā and the Parama Samhitā. The two passages that he quotes from this last work have reference to the fundamental position of the Pancharatra as such, and perhaps exhibits the importance of this work in the estimation of Riminuja himself In this particular, Riminuja is not the first of the Acharyas. The Parama Samhita is referred to, and quoted with approval, by Yāmun chārya before him in his Agama Prāmanya, and that receives of course further support from Vedinta Desika later. It is hardly necessary to labour the point further here so far as that particular part is concerned. The actual claim of the Pancharatra works themselves, it must be pointed out, is that it is based on the Veda itself, and the claim is made that it is based entirely upon a particular Sakha of the Veda called Ekayana based upon one of the redactions of the Yajur Veda. Ekiyana is sometimes described as at the head of the Veda itself as a whole. This Ekiyana is under reference in the passage in the Chandogya Upanishad where Nirada tells Sanatkumira that that is among the literature that he had already studied. Later writers beginning with Midhy ich irya have no doubt that the Ek iyana is Pancharitra, and that statement finds support in the Mahabhirata. The Chandogya Upanishad itself seems to make the position more or less clear. Further references are given in the Sanskrit introduction that follows.

^{28. 11. 2. 42.}

Pancharatra, God-gwen and not of human origin-

The claim is made in the Mahabharata that the Pancharatra is of equal authority with the Veda as being apaurushiya (God-given and not man made) unlike the other systems with which it is brought into comparison. Whatever interpretation the modern critic may put upon this suprahuman character of the teaching, the teaching goes back undoubtedly to the times of the Upanishads, the oldest among them, and therefore anterior to Buddhism certainly and lainism as well. The teaching of alumsa of the Pancharatrins is much more emphatic than that of the Buddha, although in origin both perhaps sprang from a natural objection to the immolation of victims in sacrifices conducted in the name of religion. While Buddhism perhaps remained content with prohibiting it only so far, Jamism and Pancharatraism prohibit killing absolutely The antiquity of the Pancharitra therefore gets established as beyond a doubt on traditional Indian evidence. Whatever the actual form of the teaching, it had established itself in vogue, perhaps in the days of the Brahmanas, and is clearly in evidence in the Upanishads, and perhaps it got to be formulated in text books, it may be, in the age of the Sūtras Hence the name Bhakti Sūtras given to the teachings of Narada and Sandilya, the two principal exponents of this school of religious thought

Coming to the Parima Symbiti itself, we stated already that, unlike the other treatises on the subject, it is a general handbook on the principles of the Pañcharitra, and so far as the text of it goes, it does not seem to have reference particularly to any one lemple. The context as well as the import of the quotaions made by Rummings seem to imply that this is really a general work on the Pincharitra principles. We may therefore have to refer it to comparitively early times. Vishing-worship of the Pincharitra kind, and Vaisharva temples were known in the 2nd and perhaps 3rd century. B. C. Although we have not come upon any direct reference of an

er agunst be refer-. This may find Manu - it may of the Pancha-

lier times.

supp be the

rater it pe, as being more or less a handbook which lays down the way of life of an individual going through life with a view to the achievement of the ultimate end of human existence, mbsrcias, by frieng one-cill from the cycle of births and

attaining to the position of similarity and proximity to God Himself. The close similarity between the Paramasamhita as a Pancharatra handbook and the Bhagayad Gita as it has come down to us as a manual of the Pancharatra Vaishnavism would only go to confirm this in a general way notwithstanding the detailed modern criticism, which would ascribe the Gita to various dates. Of course, the determination of this question with precision would involve a discussion of the position of the Santi Parva in the Mahabharata and of the chronology of the Mahabharata itself. That question is too large for discussion here. We leave that subject there therefore till the larger question of the Mahabharata could take definite shape. A reference to the fattvas as detailed in the Parama Samhita will show that the Parama Samhita makes a total of only 25 of these, while in the Santi Parva of the Mahabharata this is the actual number of the tattvas recounted till we come to Yajñavalkya's enunciation of these in the chapters XXIII-XXIV, (See S. N. Das Gupta's History of Indian Philosophy, Vol. II pp. 471 ff) It will be found that Yājūavalkya is led on, in the course of a discussion, to postulate a 26th taltva, making the Purusha into two, the Kevala Purusha or the Supreme Purusha, and the Purusha contaminated by association with the Kshetra or Prakriti. We do not find anything analogous to it in the Parama Samhitā of the 🗵 Pancharatra, Reference may here be made to Panini (IV. 3.105) regarding the later character of Yainavalkva as compared with others whose names have come down to us as originators or writers of the Brahmanas. Whether we would be warranted in actually regarding the Parama Samhita older on this ground alone may well be left over for further investigation. antiquity of the Pancharatra nevertheless is clear from this. Throughout the discussions regarding these, the terms Bhigavata and Pancharatra are used as synonyms, the one of the other.

In many of the references made above to earlier hterature, the Bhigavatas appear as one group of people. It seems likely that, under that general name, a number of groups of people of kindred thought and practice in religion was included. Bubler held the Alixias as a sect of the Bhagavatas. But in South India the Alixias are grouped along with the Nirgranthis, who are regarded as a section of the Jainas. The Alixias seem to have constituted a sufficiently important and respected group, as we come upon references in mescriptions to a special levy called Alixiah kāta, revenue raised in each for the benefit of the Alixias. The association

are not in a position definitely to ascribe a precise date to the Paramasunhitā, it is fairly clear that it is a very early handbook of a general character, and therefore of high authority to be quoted in discussions on the general character of the teaching of Pancharatra.

It will be seen from the above discussion that the Bhakti school of the Vaishnayas goes back to great antiquity, and is a school of thought which exercised very considerable influence over other sects which had attained to historical fame, among them prominently Jamism and Buddhism. This position is cert unly in keeping with what obtained in the Tamil country where, in the earliest extant Tamil literature, we find clear references not only to the worship of Krishna and Baladeva. but more or less to the general tenets of the agamaic teaching, as in the Paripadal. A detailed analysis of the poems bearing on Vishnii would indicate considerable affiliation to the Paramasamhita in respect of details, although it is possible, as we have stated already, that the detailed knowledge of the Pancharatra possessed by the Tamils may have been got from the Santi-Parva of the Mahabhūrata which had, in all probability been done into Tamil pretty early. The Alvars whose time ranges from the 3rd to the 8th century have clear. and unmistakable and detailed references to the teaching of the Pancharatra as such, culminating in the specific statement of the Pancharatra having been taught through "Nara and Marana", and be of the character of a general way of life, Dharmasastra, as it is called in Sanskrit. It must have had a continuous history in the Tamil land already, enabling Rimanum to quote authoritative text books and among them Paramasamhuta for one, for reluting a contrary opinion. It is the teaching of these agamas generally that contributed largely to widening the sphere of the Vedic religion, giving it a popular form, and making it much less technical than the ritualistic Vaidik teaching of the Brahmana literature. No extraneous influences or copying from outside is needed to explain this popular character, and there is hardly justification for regarding the Pancharatra in particular as non-Brahmanical teaching, sometimes even described as anti-Brahmanical. It is this particular way of popularising that has given to modern Vushnavism the wide scope and continuity of practice. This teaching that had received already form and shape got to be popularised by the writings of the Alvars and more regularly formulated and incorporated in the Vaishnava teaching by the work of Ramanua and carried to the north and spread out into the various regions of Northern

प्रस्तावना

श्रीमते रुक्ष्मीह्यवदनपरत्रक्षणे नम:।

भो मो आर्थाः प्रज्ञासमुन्मिपितिषिपणाः पण्डितप्रकाण्डाः वेदवेदाङ्गतत्त्वज्ञाः नैगमामोदमुदितहृदयाः श्रूयते चाद्याविष आगमैकवेद्यो भगवान् छोकपावनः सर्वेश्वरः श्रियःपतिः परमात्मा जगदेककारणं मुख्यं तत्त्वमिति ।

समुन्भिपति चास्माकं तत्र कापि महती विज्ञासा कथायमागमः । सवैदिक उत अवैदिकः । किंम्लश्चायमागमः कित च भेदास्तस्य । के वा प्रवर्तयितारः इति च । आगमो नाम आडित्युपसर्गात् गम् धातोः अच्पत्यये निप्पन्नः तन्त्रशास्त्रह्मार्थायवेषकः । तथा चोक्तम्—

आगतं पञ्चवक्त्रातु गतं च गिरिजानने ।

मतं च बाद्धदेवस्य तस्मादागममुच्यते ॥

मृष्टिश्च प्रलयश्चैव देवतानां तथार्चनम् ।

साधनं चैव सर्वेषां पुरश्चरणमेव च ॥

पट्कर्मसाधनं चैव च्यानयोगश्चतुर्विधः ।

सत्तमिर्रुक्षणेर्धुक्तं त्वागमं तद्विदुर्बुधाः ॥ इति ।

र्कि च । आगमस्य पारम्पर्यक्रमागताचारानुज्यञ्जकत्वमवगन्यते महाभारते सहस-नामाध्याये । यथा—

> सर्वागमानामाचारः प्रथमं परिकल्प्यते । आचारप्रभवो षर्मो धर्मस्य प्रमुरच्युतः ॥ इति ॥

स चायमागमः नारदशाण्डिल्यमार्कण्डेयादिमहर्षिभ्यः श्वेतद्वीपवासिभिः सनकादिभिः श्रीमतो नारायणादवगत्य उपदिष्ट इति मुचिरं सुदृढं च बहुधा जोषुप्यते ॥

हारीतश्च अस्यागमस्य परिदृश्यमानवेदचतुष्टयसमानाकारत्वं स्वीय-धर्मशास्त्रे प्रकटयति । यथा--

भ्री

प्रस्तावना

श्रीमते रुक्ष्मीह्यवदनपरव्रक्षणे नम:।

मो मो आर्याः प्रज्ञासमुन्मिषितिषिषणाः पण्डितप्रकाण्डाः वेदवेदाङ्गतत्त्वज्ञाः नैगमामोदमुदितहृदयाः श्रृ्यते चाद्याविष आगमैकवेद्यो भगवान् छोकपावनः सर्वेश्वरः श्रियःपतिः परमारमा जगदेककारणं मुख्यं तत्त्वमिति ।

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आगतं पञ्चवक्त्रातु गतं च गिरिजानने ।

मतं च वाद्धदेवस्य तस्मादागममुच्यते ॥

सृष्टिश्च प्रख्यक्षेव देवतानां तथार्चनम् ।

साधनं चैव सर्वेपां पुरश्चरणमेव च ॥

पट्कर्मसाधनं चैव ध्यानयोगश्चतुर्विधः ।

सप्तमिर्रक्षणेर्वुक्तं त्वागमं तद्विदुर्बुधाः ॥ इति ।

र्के च । आगमस्य पारम्पर्यक्रमागताचारानुज्यञ्जकत्वमवगम्यते महाभारते सहस-गामाध्याये । यथा--

> सर्वागमानामाचारः प्रथमं परिकल्प्यते । आचारप्रभवो धर्मो धर्मस्य प्रसुरच्युतः ॥ इति ॥

स चायमागमः नारदशाण्डिल्यमार्कण्डेयादिमहर्पिम्यः श्वेतद्वीपनासिभिः ।नकादिभिः श्रीमतो नारायणादवगत्य उपदिष्ट इति छिचिरं छुद्दढं च बहुधा ग्रीषुप्यते ॥

हारीतश्च अस्यागमस्य परिदृश्यमानवेदचतुष्टयसमानाकारत्वं स्वीय-मर्पशाके प्रकटयति । यथा-- अथातो धर्म व्याख्यास्थाम । श्रुतिप्रमाणको धर्म । श्रुतिश्च द्विविधा । वोदिकी तान्त्रिकी चेति ॥ इति सूत्रयम् हारीत श्रुतेविदिकतान्त्रिकत्वेन द्वेविध्यं वर्णयति । एतेन वेदतन्त्रयो सोदरस्वं सुस्पष्ट भवति । अत वेदे याहधी प्रामाणिकी बुद्धि तत्त्रविदा ताहस्येव तन्त्रेऽपीति निर्विवादमवगम्यते । अन्यच्च मतुस्मृतौ प्रथमाध्याये दशमश्चोकस्य व्यास्यानावसरे कुल्कुकश्च —

इटानीमागमप्रसिद्ध नारायणशञ्दार्थिनिवेचनेन उक्तमेवार्थे इटयतीति अवतरिणका कुर्वेद् 'आपो नारा इति प्रोक्ता आपो वे नरसूनव । ता वदस्यायन पूर्वे तेन नारायण स्मृत ॥ इति पद्य ज्याकरोत् । एतेन च आगमस्य स्मृतेरिप प्रवल्पमाणत्यमवगम्यते ॥

सचागम प्कायनवेदमूल इति परम तत्र तत्र पञ्चरात्रप्रन्थेषु उद्घुप्यते । यथा ईश्वरसहिताया-

पुरा तोताद्रिशिखरे शाण्डिल्योऽपि महामुनि ।
समाहितमना भृत्या तपस्तप्या सुदारणम् ॥
द्वापरस्य युगस्यान्ते आदौ कल्यिगस्य च ।
साक्षात् सकर्पणाहुकथ्या वेदमेकायनामिधम् ॥
सुमन्तु जेमिनि चेव भृगु चैवोपगायनम् ।
गौञ्जायन च त वेद सम्यगस्यापयत् पुरा ॥
एप एकामनो वेद मख्यात सर्वतो सुवि ।
दुर्विज्ञेयो दुप्करस्य मतिसुद्धीनिपेब्यते ॥
शृणुभ्य सुनय सर्वे वेदमेकायनामिधम् ।
मोक्षायनाय वै पन्या एतदन्यो न विवते ।
तस्मादेकायन नाम मवदन्ति मनीपिणः ॥ इति ।

एवमेव पारमेश्वरसहिताया च प्रथमाध्याये~

शाण्डिल्य 🗕

यस्तु सर्वपरो धर्मी यस्मान्नास्ति महत्तरम् । वासुदेवेषनिष्ठस्तु देवतान्तरवर्जित ॥ तिज्ञज्ञासा भगवती तदा त्वाविरभून्मम ।

ततोऽत्र पर्वतथेष्ठे तपस्तसं मयोचमम् ॥

अनेकानि सहस्राणि वर्षाणां तपसोऽन्ततः ।
द्वापरस्य युगस्यान्त आदौ कल्यियास्य च ॥

साक्षात् सद्धर्पणात् भक्तात् प्राप्त एप महत्तरः ।

एप एकायमो वेटः प्रस्यातः सास्ततो विधिः ॥

दुर्विज्ञयो दुप्करश्च प्रतिवुद्धीर्निपेव्यते ।

मोक्षायनाय वै पन्या एतदन्यो न विद्यते ॥

तस्मादेकायनं नाम प्रवदन्ति मनीपिण । इति ॥

तत्रैव अस्य वेदस्य मुल्वेदस्यं प्रकृतिवेदस्यं च प्रतिपायते । यथा—

मूलश्रुति यथावच ऋषयोऽध्यापितास्तु तै । ततस्ते ऋपयस्त्वष्टी छोकानां हितकाम्यया । श्रोकानां शतसाहस्रे भूलत्रेदं निरीक्ष्य च । तथा दिल्यानि तन्त्राणि सात्वतादीनि चिकरे । अस्मात् शास्त्रं तु तन्त्राख्यमस्मान्मन्वादयोऽपि च ॥ धर्मशास्त्राण्यनेकानि करिप्यन्ति यथातथम् । अन्येपामपि शास्त्राणां योनिरेनद्वविप्यति ॥ इति । ऋगादिमन्त्रास्तवेंऽपि तथा चास्मिन्त्रकीर्तिताः । इति । एप प्रकृतिवेदास्यो वासुदेवैकगोचरः । प्रवर्तते कृतयोग ततस्रेतायगादिए । विकारवेदासमवेत्र देवतान्तरगोचराः । महतो वेदवृक्षस्य मूलभूतो महानयम् । स्कन्धमृता ऋगाद्यास्ते शासामृताम्नया मुने । जगन्मूरुम्य देवस्य वासुदेवस्य मुस्यतः । प्रतिपाद्कतासिद्धा मूल्पेटास्यता द्विज ॥

इति च प्रतिपादनात् । अस्य एकायनेवेटम्य सर्ववेडानां मृह्न्यं जगन्कारणभू-तस्य वासुदेवस्थेव सुम्यनया प्रतिपादनात् प्रहतिवेवस्वमिति च सुम्पष्टमयगप्येन ॥ किं च छान्दोग्योपनिपदि भूमविद्यायां-ऋग्वेदं-भगयोऽध्येमि यनुर्वेदं सामवेद-मथार्वणं वाकोबान्यमेकायनं चेति । तत्र एकायनराज्दः एकायनवेदवीघक एव ।

तस्य एकायनशञ्दरसार्थः पुरुषस्के प्रस्तुरति । 'नान्यः पन्धा अयनाय विधते ' इत्यत्र अन्यशब्दस्य मुख्यार्थवाचकत्वात् ' एके मुख्यान्यकेवलः ' इति नैषण्डुकवचनेन एकमुख्यान्यानां समानार्थकत्वात् मोक्षाय मुख्यायनोपदे-शको वेदः एकायन इति ।

अयं चेकायनो वेदः काइमीरागमप्रामाण्यप्रणेत्रा भोजराजेन ततः पूर्वतनै-भंगवद्भिषाद्वनार्यवर्षेश्च स्वीयागमप्रामाण्यप्रन्थयोः प्रामाण्यपदवीमारूढ इति समर्थितः।

अतो नात्रास्माकमवकाशः।

तथा च पाञ्चरात्रसंहितानां सर्वासां एकायनवेदम्ळकरवं भगवद्वासुदेवेक-परस्वात् - भगवदाराघनाङ्गरवं चावगम्यते । तस्मात् एकायनशासामवरुष्ट्येव प्राहुरमूवन् पाञ्चरात्रिकाः इति तत्र तत्र महाभारते सुस्पष्टं भवति । त एव भागवता इति प्राक्तनाचार्यः भगवशासुनसुनिभ्रभृतिभिरिभयुक्तैश्चान्येः श्रीशंकराचार्य-प्रमृतिभिः स्वीयस्वीयमन्थेषु विमृश्यन्ते ।

अस्य पाञ्चरात्रमतस्य भागवतमतमिति कथमिति चेत् मगवच्छञ्दार्थभूत-पाहुण्यपरिपूर्णभगवद्वासुदेवैकमाधान्यप्रतिपादनात् ।

अत्र च पाञ्चरात्रशास्त्रे ये गर्भाधानादिदाहान्ताः संस्काराः प्रतिपाधन्ते ते च विभिन्नशास्त्राध्येतृणां आपस्तम्न्योधायनगौतमादिपवर्तितसंस्कारसमानाकारतया प्रमाणत्वेनेदोपादेयाः । नोचेत् स्वग्रह्योकानुष्ठातृषां गृह्यान्तरोकाननुष्ठातृत्वेन अत्राह्मण्यपसंक्षः भसन्येत । एतेषां एकायनश्चतिम्त्रकृत्वात् ।

किं च पाञ्चरात्रे थे वा विधीयन्ते भगवदाराधनीपयुक्ताः पञ्चसंस्कारा-दिदीक्षादयः संस्कारविशेषाः तेऽपि प्रकृतमसिद्धवेदाथिरुद्धाः तत्र्यतिपाद्याधा ।

तथा हि चेदे न कुत्रापि पाखरात्रप्रतिपाद्यानां भगवदाराधनतदङ्गदीक्षादि-संस्काराणां प्रतिपेषः श्रूयते । प्रत्युत वेदोषत्रवाणभूतस्वरयादी पार्वसात्रोदित-मन्त्रकलापस्यापि महणं परिदृश्यते । यथा- अलामे वेदमन्त्राणां पाञ्चरात्रोदितेन वा । इति ।

ं अनेन वेदापेक्षया पाञ्चरात्रस्य संपूर्ण कियाज्ञरतं च व्यज्यते । वेद यत्र कुत्रापि रुक्षणया व्यञ्जनाया वा कचन पाञ्चरात्रोक्तसंस्कारविरुद्धस्यं प्रतिपाद-यितुं परैः आरभ्येत तदा तत्तत्प्रदेशे पूर्वीपरपर्यास्त्रोचनया ऐककण्ड्यमार्गेण समाधिः साधनीया ।

तेपां संस्कारविशेषाणां प्रकृतवेद्रपतिषाद्यं च ऋग्वेद्रीयवाष्क्रकशाखायां ' प्र ते विष्णो अञ्जवके पवित्रे जन्माम्बोधिं तर्तवे चर्षणीन्द्राः ।

मूले वाह्योः दभतेऽन्ये पुराणलिङ्गान्यङ्गे तावकान्यर्पयन्ति ' ॥ इति ॥ यजुषि कठशालायां—

'धृतोध्वेपुण्डूः कृतचकधारी विष्णुं परं ध्यायित यो महात्मा स्वरेण मन्त्रेण सदा हृदि स्थितं परात्परं यन्महृतो महान्तम्' । इति ॥ यजुणि बृहदारण्यके अधवीण सुदर्शनोपनिषदि च- ' निचिक्षेप सुपणं भृरि तेजः प्रधर्पति दिवानक्तं विभृषुस्तज्जनासः' । इति ॥

ऋषि साम्नि च ' चम्पच्छ्येनः शकुनो विभूत्या गोविन्दुं द्रप्त-आयुपानि विश्वत् । अपाभूमिं सचमानः समुद्रं तुरीयं धाम महिषो विवर्ति '॥ इति ॥

अथर्वणि-

एमिर्वेयमुरुकमस्य चिहैरङ्कितं ठोके सुभग भवेम । तद्विष्णोः परमं ये गच्छन्तीह लाञ्चिताः '॥ इति । एवं ऋग्वेदसिले ~

- · चकं विभर्ति वपुपाभिततं वलं देवानाममृतस्य विष्णोः । स एति नाकं दुरिता विभूय प्रयान्ति यद्यतयो वीतरागाः ' । इति । साम्नि च-
- ' पवित्रमित्यम्निः । अग्निवैं सहस्रारः । सहस्रारो नेमिः । नेमिना तप्ततनुः नक्षणः सायुज्यं सलोकतामामोतीत्युपनिपत् । ' इति ।

यजुषि काठके- 'चरणं पवित्रमिरयारभ्य सुधितां द्धात्वि'त्यन्तम् ॥ अपि च कल्पसूत्रकारेषु ज्ञाण्डिल्यः-

> पशुपुत्रादिकं सर्वं गृहोपकरणानि च । अक्षयेच्छड्चकाभ्यां नाम कुर्योच वैष्णवम् । सर

कारियत्व। सुवर्णेन पञ्चायुधगण हरे । वध्नीयात् कण्डदेदो तु वाराना स्विकागृहे । न मुद्रयेदासनानि रायनानि महीतले । स्थापयेत् क्षेत्रंमध्ये तु शिला चनादिसुदिताम् । सकामणिसुवर्णाये कृत्वा चनादिसूमणम् । यथाई निमृषु सर्वे पुमास स्वीजनोऽपि वा ॥

साम्नि च ' अतसततु न तदाममश्रुने । ' इत्यादिभिषेटुमि अमाण-वाक्ये अन्यैरप्येव प्राये पुराणेतिहासादिभिध पञ्चसस्कारस्य प्रकृतेयेदा-विरुद्धरः सुप्दु प्रतीयेने ।

किं च । पाञ्चरात्रे योऽय मुस्यतया प्रतीयमानोंऽरा भगवदर्चनारूप सोऽपि वेदविहित एव ॥

यथा ऋग्वेडे--

' प्र व पान्तमन्थसो धियायते महे शूगय विष्णवे चार्चत । या सानुनि पर्वतानामदभ्या महस्तस्थतुर्वतेव साधुना ॥ ' इति ॥

अस्याध्य ऋच अयमर्थ । हे उपासका । व युत्माक अन्यस अत्र । पान्त रक्षन्त [अर्चावतार] थिया स्तह्महर्चन । आयते आगस्य प्राप्त्यत्त । मह महते । झूत्रय शौर्ययुक्ताय । विष्णवे सर्वव्यापकाय नारायणाय । [तत्यसादनार्थिनत्यर्थ] प्राप्तेत तुरुसीपुष्पादीन् तत्पादारिचन्द्रयो समर्पयत । अद्भ्या परैरमिमाध्या । मह महती या देवता । साधुना समीनीनेन । अर्वता हव अर्थनेव । पर्वताना सानुनि पर्वतिसानुमदेशे । तम्यतु तस्यौ ॥ अस्या ऋच सायण ययाप अर्थ अन्यथा वर्णयति तथापि तत्पाक्तने शौनकादिमि-ग्रीहार्पिम इय ऋक् भगवत विष्णोगराधनायेवीपयुक्ता व्यास्याता च । यथा ॥

> शौनकोऽह प्रवक्ष्यामि नित्य विष्ण्यचेन परम् । प्र व पान्तमन्धसोधि इत्यण्यचेविधानतः ॥ इति

ये वा मन्त्रद्रप्नारो ऋषय त एव जानन्ति मन्त्राणायभिषाय उपयोग च। नेतरे केवलामहसूमय । किं च तत्रैव (1-155-2) स्के- 'म ते विष्णो शूपमतु मन्म गिरिक्षिते उरुगायाय विष्णवे '। इति ।
(1-155-4) म तद्विष्णु स्तवते धीर्येण मृगो न भीमः कुचरो गिरिष्ठाः ।
इति ऋषौ च विम्बाराधनमेव मतिपादयतः । अन्यच ऋक् (10-155-1)
' अरायि काणे विकटे गिरिं गच्छ सदान्वे । शिरिं विटस्य सत्वभिः तेमिष्ट्व चातयामिरि । ' इति श्रूयमाणो मन्त्रः भविष्योत्तरपुराणे श्रीवेंकटाद्रिमाहास्ये श्रीवेंकटनायकश्रीतिवासभगवद्विषयतया व्याख्यातः ।

श्रीमहामारते आदिपवीण सप्ताशीत्यधिकशततमाध्याये सप्तविंशतितमः श्लोकश्च-

> गिरिपृष्ठे तु सा तस्मिन् स्थिता त्वसितलोचना । विभाजमाना शुशुभे प्रतिमेव हिरण्मयी ॥ इति ।

अयं च असमेवार्थं विशदयति ।

किं च । अरक् (2-33-9) ' स्थिरिभिरङ्गैः पुरुद्धप उम्रो वस्तुः शुक्रेभिः पिपिशे हिरण्यैः ' इति मन्त्रोऽपि विमहाराधनस्य ममाणम् ।

ऋक् (1-25-13) ' विश्वद्वापि हिरण्ययं वरुणो वस्त निर्णिजम् । परि स्पन्नो निपेदिरे ' ॥ इति । इयमपि ऋक् देवतायाः विग्रहसत्तायां प्रभापिका ।

अपि च । ऋक् (10-155-3) ' अदो यहारु हवते सिन्धोः परि अप्-रूपम् । तदा रभस्व दुर्हणो तेन गच्छ परस्तरम् । इत्यस्या ऋचः सायणः । अदः समीपे वर्तमानं । यत् दारुमयं अपौरुपं देवताशरीरं सिन्धोः समुद्रस्य परि हवते अलोपिर वर्तते इति व्याख्यायि । अतः इयमि ऋक् विमहाराधने देवतायतने च सुदृढं ममाणं भवितुमहीति ।

क्षक् संहितायां अप्टममण्डले (8-69-12) सुदेवो असि वरुण यस्य ते सस सिन्थवः । अनुक्षरित काकुदं सूर्यं सुिश्रामिव ।' इति आम्नायते । इदं च वचनं व्याकरणशासे पतञ्जलिना तद्यथा शीमनां कर्मे सुिश्रां अग्निः अन्तः भविश्य दहति इति व्याख्यातं यथा अग्निः तत्रत्यं मलं भर्मीकृत्य प्रतिमां शुद्धां करोति तथाविभक्तयोऽिव शरीरं पापं अपाकुर्वन्तीत्यर्थः । सुर्मी इत्यस्य रथूणायः प्रतिमेत्यर्थः । स्मर्थते च । ' सूर्मी ज्वलन्तीगालिक्रेन्मृत्यवे

गुरुतल्पगः' । इति । इयं च ऋक् प्रतिमायाः सत्ता वैदिकेऽपि काले आसीदिति निश्चेतुं दृढनरममाणं भवितुमीष्टे ।

किं च । ऋक् (10-130-3) ' कासीत् प्रमा प्रतिमा किं निदानं थाज्यं किमासीत् परिधिः क आसीत् छन्दः किमासीत् प्रत्यं किमुक्यं यद्देवा देवमयचन्त विश्वे ' इयमपि ऋक् तत्र प्रमाणीमविद्यमहैति।

यजुषि 'प्र तिद्विष्णुस्तवते वीर्याय मृगो न भीमः कुचरो गिरिष्ठाः !' इति । तैविरीयसंहितायां – 'यतो वीरः कर्मण्यः सुदक्षो युक्तवावा जायते देव-कामः । विजङ्गरूपः सुमरो वयोधाः । श्रुष्ठी वीरो जायते देवकामः ' इति ।

पारमार्थिकोषनिषदि— ' रायां पतत्रे रियमादभात्रे रायो बृहन्तं रियमत्सु-पुष्टाम् । रा राजिमन्तं रतये यजन्तु तं विम्यवन्तं ककुदाय भद्रे ।' इत्याद्याः श्रुतयोऽपि प्रमाणतया अवगम्यन्ते ।

अथ चात्र या या ऋचः प्रमाणत्वेन प्रतिपादिताः । तासु कतिचन खिरुभागे अन्तर्भूताः कतिचन अन्यत्रोपयुक्ताः तस्मान्त्र ताः प्रमाणत्वेनोपादेया इति केचन यद्यच्याचश्चीरन् तदा तस्तर्यमपि समाधितं भगवता यामुनमुनिना श्रीमका निगमान्तार्येण च स्वीयागममामाण्यपान्चरात्ररक्षासचरित्ररक्षासु च । तस्मा-न्नासमाभिस्तत्र यताः कृतः । किं च-

तत्र पाञ्चरात्रसंहितात् 'वेदेषु निधामरूममानः शाण्डिस्यः पञ्चरात्रमधी-तवात् ' इति वेदनिन्दा प्रतीयत इति कैश्चिदुच्येत तदसंगतम् । कृत इति चेत् वेदेषु बह्वो विषयाः प्रतिपाधन्ते । एक एव विषयध बहुभा बहुत्र च उपवर्ण्यते । वेदस्य सागरत्तुस्यत्ववर्णनाच तत्र ज्ञातुमशक्यस्वावेदनं न तिनिन्दायां पर्यवस्येत् प्रस्तत तन्महिमान्यधिकवर्णन एव पर्यवस्येत् ।

अन्यच-

यथा वा छान्दोग्योपनिषाँदे मुग्विधामकरणे ऋग्वेदं भगवोऽघ्येयमित्यत्र तदितरसमत्तवेदाध्ययनादासवेदनास्त्रमस्य उपवर्णनात् नहि वेदनिन्दा मतीयते ।

अपि च-

चत्वार एकतो वेदाः भारतं चैकमैकतः ।
 समागतैस्तुर्त्वभिस्तुलामारेपितं पुरा ॥

महत्वे च गुरुत्वे च प्रियमाणे ततोऽधिकम् । महत्वाच गुरुत्वाच महाभारतमीरितम् ॥' इत्यत्र च-यथा वा तथा अत्रापि समाधिः करणीया ।

पाञ्चरात्रं नाम-पञ्च रात्रीयन्ते यस्मिन् शास्त्रे तत् पाञ्चरात्रम्। यस्य देहिनः महामृत्तुगुणाः शब्दस्पर्शरूपरसगन्धास्मिकाः पञ्चसंख्याकाः रात्रीयन्ते इति वा पाञ्चरात्रम् । अथवा यस्य देहिनः यस्मिन् शास्त्रे रात्रयः सुखपदाः ज्ञायन्ते तत् पाञ्चरात्रम् । इति--

तथा च परमसंहितायां प्रथमाध्याये-

' महामूत्रगुणाः पञ्च रात्रयो देहिनः स्मृताः । तयोगात् विनिवृत्तेर्वा पञ्चरात्रमिति स्मृतम्' ॥ इति ।

तत्रैव ' मूतमात्राणि गर्वं च बुद्धिरव्यक्तमेव च ।

रात्रयः पुरुपस्योक्ताः पञ्चरात्रमिति स्मृतम्' ॥ इति च। तथा विष्णुतन्त्रे--

'पाञ्चरात्रस्य शब्दस्य वक्ष्याम्यर्थमतः परम् ।
वियद्वायुश्च विह्रिश्च आपश्चेव घरा तथा ॥
रात्रयो देहिनां भोक्ताः अविद्यासंमवाः स्मृताः ।
तद्गोगाहिनिष्टचं तु कारयेपुर्यतस्ततः ॥
पाञ्चरात्रमिदं भोक्तं एतच्छास्त्रं मया तथा ।
अव्यक्तं च मनोबुद्धिरहंकारश्च चिन्तकम् ॥
भूतमात्रादिगम्पेपु रात्रयो देहिनः स्मृताः ।
एभिस्तमन्वितैर्नहेंदेंहिनां भुक्तिमुक्तिदम् ॥
साधमं पूजनं खेतराञ्चरात्रमिति स्मृतम् ।
देहम्तुगुणाः पञ्च रात्रयो देहिनः स्मृताः ॥
तयोगाहिनिष्टुचं तु कारयेपुर्यतः स्मृतः ।
आवाहनासनार्थश्च तन्त्रोक्तिश्च यजन्ति माम् ॥

ताम्बूख्यादि चात्राधैर्येत्र तन्त्रमितीरितम् । तन्त्रेण तेन मार्गेण यो मां नित्यं समर्चेयेत् ॥ तं त्रायतीति संसारात् तन्त्रमित्यभिभीयते । ततो विपुरुषंज्ञानं मत्पतिद्यादिगोचरम् ॥ त्राणं च कुरुते यस्मात् तस्माचन्त्रमितीरितम् । १ इति ।

तथा च ईश्वरसंहितायां-

पञ्चायुभांद्यास्ते पञ्च शाण्डिल्यश्चौपगायनः ।
मीञ्जायः कौशिकश्च भारद्वाजश्च योगिनः ॥
ते मिलित्वा समालोच्य विष्णोराराधमेच्छ्या ।
अभिसंगम्य तेाताही तपश्चकुस्युद्धस्तरम् ॥
तेषां छ तपसा सुष्टी वासुदेवी जगत्पतिः ।

× × ॥
आधर्मकायनं वेदं रहस्याम्नायसंज्ञितम् ।
दिव्यमन्त्रक्रियोपेतं मोक्षैकफल्लक्षणम् ॥
पञ्चापि पृथगेफैकं दिवारात्रं जगत्पसुः ।
' अध्यापयामास यतः तदेतन्द्यनिषुक्षवान् ॥

ञ्चास्त्रं सर्वजनैर्केकि पञ्चरात्रमितीर्थते ॥ इति ॥ तस्मात् पाञ्चरात्रागमः वैदिकः एकायनशालामूरुकश्चेति सर्वसम्प्रतिपत्र-विपयत्वेन स्पष्टं प्रतीयते ॥ स च प्रथमतः सिद्धान्तपञ्चरात्रश्चन्द्राभ्यां विभक्तः पश्चास्प्रत्येकं बहुणा भित्रः प्रथते ।

तथाच पाष्करे-

एवं नानागमानां च सामान्यं विद्धि सर्वदा । नामद्वयं चा सिद्धान्तपञ्चरात्रेति पीप्कर ॥ एकैकं वहुनिर्मेदेरामूङादेव संस्थितम् । नानाद्ययवरोनैव सिद्धावैः प्रकटीकृतम् ॥ संक्षिप्तं सपपञ्चं च तृतीयप्तभयारमकम् । सेविद्यसपुराणस्तु वेदवेदान्तसंबुतैः ॥ ये जन्मकोटिभिस्सिद्धाः तेपामन्तेऽत्र संस्थिताः । इति एतेन 'पाञ्चरात्रस्य कृतनस्य वक्ता नारयणः स्वयम् '। इत्यत्र वक्ता इस्यस्य प्रवक्ता इस्युपवर्णनाच न कापि हानिः । तस्य च पाञ्चरात्रागमस्य अष्टोत्तरश्चतसंख्याकाः संहिताः अथवा अष्टोत्तरसहस्रसंख्याका वा संहिताः इति विज्ञायते ।

तथा च विष्णुतन्त्रे-

विष्णुः—अप्टोत्तरसहस्राणि अप्टोत्तरश्चतानि च।
पञ्चरात्राणि तन्त्राणि सन्ति मे कमलोद्भव ॥
श्रुतिमूलानि तान्येव पञ्चरात्राणि पमज ।
वेदोक्तनामयुक्तानि मम मीतिकराणि च ॥
वेदाश्च पाञ्चरात्रं च सांख्ययोगं तथैव च ।
मयोदिताश्चत्र्वेक भुक्तिम्रक्तिप्रदानि च ॥
एतेपां पञ्चसंख्यानां वेदादीनां चतुर्गुख ।
तन्त्राणां पञ्चसंख्यानां नामानि च वधाम्यहम् ।
शतमप्टोत्तराणां च तन्त्राणामत्र पमज ।
नामधेयानि वक्ष्यामि श्रुणुष्वेकमनायुना ।
विष्णुतन्त्रमिदं नाम परमं तदनन्तकम् ॥ इत्यारम्यएतानि पञ्चरात्राणि नामानि कथितानि वै ।
शतमप्टोत्तराणां च तन्त्राणां च यशाकमम् ॥

इत्यनेन च मन्यजातेन अष्टोत्तरातसंख्याकानां पाञ्चरात्रतन्त्राणां नामानि श्र्यन्ते । तेषु अन्यतमा द्वितीयम्थानभाजी काचन परमसंहितेति प्रसिद्धा दृश्यते सा च परमसंहिता विष्णुतन्त्रे त्रक्षोत्सवाध्याये—

> मन्त्रसिद्धान्त्रमार्थेषु नवरत्नं प्रसिद्धकम् । एतदुक्तमकारेण वक्ष्यामि कमलासन् ॥ पात्ततन्त्रं तु प्रथमं द्वितीयं विष्णुतन्त्रकम् । कार्पिजलं तृतीयं म्यात् चतुर्थं त्रससंहिता । मार्कण्डेयं पद्ममं तु पष्ठं श्रीपरसंहिता ।

सप्तम परम तन्त्र भारद्वाज [पराशरमधा] तथाष्टमम् ॥ श्रेष्ठ नारायण तन्त्र नवरत्नमुदीरितम् ॥ इति ॥

नवरलेप्यन्यतम स्थानमायहतीति प्रतीयते । किं च पाधे चापि इय सहिता तन्त्रेषु पञ्चरलानीति प्रधितेषु तन्त्रेषु अन्यतम्त्वेन गण्यते । यथा चर्यापादे त्रयाहित्रहे अध्याये-

> पाध्र सनरक्रमाराख्य तथा परमसहिता । पद्मोद्भव च माहेन्द्र कण्वतन्त्रामृतानि च ॥ इति ॥

अपि च इय परमतिहता भगवता श्रीभाप्यकारेण उत्पत्यसभवाधिकरण भाष्ये प्रमाणत्वेन परिगणिता च इदयते । किं च भगवता श्रीभाप्यकारेण इतस्य नित्यमम्यम्य इयमेव सहितामूलभृतेति तद्वचाल्यातृभिरभ्युपगम्यते ।

अतथ अस्या सिट्ताया प्रकाशने तत्रभवन्त श्रीमन्त शाक्कोष्ट एस् ष्टण्णस्मान्याया पर यत्नमावहन्त श्रीमतो राजराजीन्य वरोडासेन्यानाधिपस्य प्राच्यविद्यामकाशनाख्याध्यक्षपुर्वेन सफ्छा प्रकाशन्ते । तत्र च द्वे एव मातृके उपरुक्षे । तयोरेका अङ्यार् मातृकाल्यस्था । अन्या मद्रपुरीराजकीयप्राच्य प्रन्यमानुकाल्यम्या । तयोरेव सहायेन इय सहिता प्रकाश्यते ।

अम्या सशोधने च किंचिज्ञमन्येन मया सह श्रीमन्त डाक्टरविस्द-माज दिवान् वटाद्दर् शाक्कोट्टै कृष्णमार्या यथामति अयतन्त । तत्रत्यान् स्सारित्यादिदोषान् सर्वागि तत्रभवन्तो विद्वदमेसरा सहृद्यशिखामणय कृत्नुमर्हन्तु । इति शुभम् ।

> सोदन्य विबुधेरेतत् स्सारित्य सर्वमादित । किंचिज्ज्ञेन मयाऽज्ञानात् ऋत वैदग्न्यमानिना ॥

> > इत्थम् शेद्लूर राजगोपालार्य साहित्यशिरोमणि ।

धी

परमसंहिताया विषयानुक्रमणिका

प्रशमाध्याये

प्रश्रप्रतिवस्तास्त्रे

- मार्कण्डेयं प्रति देवलेन श्रेयोमार्गविषयकप्रश्ने कृते मार्कण्डेयेन स्वस्य भगवतः साक्षात्कारपूर्वकं भगवता स्वस्य श्वेतद्वीपगमनाभ्यनुज्ञानेन श्वेतद्वीपे सनकात् स्वस्य तन्त्रप्राप्तिकथनम्
- मार्कण्डेयेन देवलं प्रति पञ्चरात्रस्योपदेशारंभः
- 3 तत्र सामान्येन सृष्टिकमपारंभः
- क्षीरसागरे भगवता परमेण ब्रह्माणं प्रति मोक्षसंसारयोः कारणकथनम् । 4
- परमेण ब्रह्माणं प्रति संसारिणां विज्ञानीत्पत्तिमार्गकथनम् 5
- 6 देहिनां बन्धहेत्रकथनप्रकारः
- 7 प्रकृतेः पुरुपंस्य च संयोगे मायायाः कारणस्यकथनपूर्वकं भगवतः प्रसादस्य मायामोचकत्वेन संसारिणां भगवतः १साद्प्राप्त्युपायकथनुम्

द्वितीयाध्याये सृष्टिकमाख्ये

- श्रद्धाणं प्रति परमेण स्वप्रसादनोपायभृतस्वार्चनोपदेशः
- 2 सकलानां भावानां प्रकृतेः कारणत्वकथनपूर्वकं प्रकृतिपुरुपस्वरूप-संवन्धादिकथन्म
 - ³ परस्य पुरुषस्य नियोगात् प्रकृतेः भुवनत्रयोत्पत्तिसंहारपूर्वकं सृष्टि-कमोपवर्णनम्
- 4 कालचक्रस्य सप्रकारं स्वरूपकथनम्
- 5 भगवतः द्वादशम्तींनां द्वादशशक्तीनां च स्वरूपकथनपूर्वकं मृतिपालानां द्वादराशक्तिप्रभत्वस्य द्वादरामासाधिपत्वस्य च कथनम्
- भगवतः देवतादिविभागकथनप्रसंगे प्रधानत्वेन मूर्तित्रयकथनपूर्वकं विष्णोरेव वैशिष्टचकथनम्
- 7 सर्वेषां भगवद्वाचकानां नारायणादिशब्दानां व्युत्पत्तिकथनम्

सप्तमं परमं तन्त्रं भारद्वाजं [पराशरमथा] तथाष्टमम् ॥ श्रेष्ठं नारायणं तन्त्रं नवरत्नमुदीरितम् ॥ इति ॥

नवरत्नेष्वन्यतमं स्थानमावहतीति प्रतीयते । किं च पाभे चापि इयं संहिता तन्त्रेषु पञ्चरत्नानीति प्रथितेषु तन्त्रेषु अन्यतमत्वेन गण्यते । यथा चर्यापादे त्रयस्त्रित्रे अध्याये-

पाद्यं सनत्कुमाराख्यं तथा परमसंहिता । पद्मोद्भवं च माहेन्द्रं कष्यतन्त्रामृतानि च ॥ इति ॥

अपि च इवं परमसंहिता भगवता श्रीभाव्यकारेण उत्पत्यसंभवाधिकरण-भाव्ये प्रमाणत्वेन परिगणिता च दृश्यते । किं च भगवता श्रीभाव्यकारेण कृतस्य नित्यमन्यस्य दृयमेव संहितामूरुम्तेति तद्वंचास्त्यातृभिरस्युपगम्यते ।

अतथ अस्याः संहितायाः प्रकाशने तत्रमक्तः श्रीमन्तः श्राक्कोट्टे एस् कृष्णस्मान्यायाः परं यस्तमावहन्तः श्रीमतो राजराजस्य वरोडासंस्थानाथिपस्य प्राच्यविद्यामकाश्चनारुयाध्यक्षप्रसेत सफलाः प्रकाशन्ते । तत्र च द्वे एव मातृके उपल्बे । तयोरेका अडयार् मातृकालयस्था । अन्या मद्रपुरीराजकीयमाच्य-प्रन्यमातृकालयस्था । तयोरेव सहायेन इयं संहिता प्रकाश्यते ।

अस्याः संशोधने च किचिज्ञंमन्येन भया सह धीमन्तः डाक्टरविरुद-माजः दिवान् बहाद्दर् शाक्कोट्टै कृष्णमार्याः यथामति अयतन्त । तत्रत्यान् स्लालित्यादिदोपान् सर्वामिषे तत्रभयन्तो विद्वदम्रेससः सहृदयशिखामणयः सन्तुमर्हन्तु । इति शुभम् ।

> सोढन्यं विनुधैरेतत् स्लालित्यं सर्वमादितः । किंचिज्ञेन मयाऽज्ञानात् कृतं वैदम्ब्यमानिना ॥

> > इत्थम् शेर्लूर् राजगोपालार्थः साहित्यशिरोमणिः ।

परमसंहिताया विषयानुक्रमणिका

प्रथमाध्याये प्रथमतियसमास्ये

मार्कण्डेयं प्रति देवलेन श्रेयोमार्गविषयकप्रश्चे कृते मार्कण्डेयेन स्वस्य भगवतः साक्षात्कारपूर्वकं भगवता स्वस्य क्षेतद्वीपगमनाभ्यनुज्ञानेन श्लेतद्वीपे सनकात् स्वस्य तन्त्रप्राप्तिकथनम्

- 2 मार्कण्डेयेन देवलं प्रति पञ्चरात्रस्योपदेशारंभः
- 3 तत्र सामान्येन सृष्टिकमप्रारंभः
- 4 क्षीरसागरे भगवता परमेण ब्रह्माणं प्रति मोक्षसंसारयोः कारणकथनम् ।
- 5 परमेण ब्रह्माणं प्रति संसारिणां विज्ञानीत्पत्तिमार्गकथनम्
- 6 देहिनां बन्धहेतुकथनप्रकारः
- 7 प्रकृतिः पुरुपस्य च संयोगे मायायाः कारणत्वकथनपूर्वकं भगवतः प्रसादस्य मायामोचकत्वेन संसारिणां भगवतः प्रसादप्राप्यप्राथकथनुम्

द्वितीयाध्याये सृष्टिकमाच्ये

- महाणं पति परमेण स्वप्तसादनोपायमृतस्वार्चनोपदेशः
- य सकलानां भावानां प्रकृतेः कारणत्वकथनपूर्वकं प्रकृतिपुरुपस्वरूप-संबन्धादिकथनम्
- ³ परस्य पुरुषस्य नियोगात् प्रकृतेः अवनत्रयोत्पत्तिसंहारपूर्वकं सृष्टि-क्रमोपवर्णनम्
- 4 कालचकस्य सप्रकारं स्वरूपकथनम्
- 5 भगवतः द्वादशम्तींनां द्वादशशक्तीनां च स्वरूपकथनपूर्वकं मृतिपालानां द्वादशशक्तिप्रभत्वस्य द्वादशमासाधिपत्वस्य च कथनम्
- ⁶ भगवतः देवतादिविभागकथनप्रसंगे प्रधानत्वेन मूर्तित्रयकथनपूर्वकं विष्णोरेव वैशिष्ट्यकथनम्
- त्र सर्वेषां भगवद्वाचकानां नारायणादिशब्दानां न्युत्पत्तिकथनम्

- भगवतः चतुर्व्यूहकथनपूर्वकं वेदानां आश्रमाणां वर्णानां च चतुर्था विभागकरणनिरूपणम्
- 9 भगवतः स्वरूपकथनम्
- 10 भगवतः प्राणिनः प्रति इच्छाद्वयस्य स्वरूपकथनपूर्वकं तत्त्रयोजन-कथनम्

तुर्तीये विनयार्थे ।

- परमेण फल्कृतद्वैविध्यविशिष्टाया भगवत्प्जायास्सपकारोपदेशः
- 2 भगवत्युज्ञायाः पुनः गुणकृतत्रैविष्यकथनपुरस्सरं मानुष्यजातिविशि-ष्टानां सर्वेपामिष भगवत्युज्ञाकरणे वैष्णवस्वपाप्तौ च आवश्यकत्व-कथनम्
- 3 पूज्यपूजकस्वरूपविवेचनम्
- अर्चनांगभृतसमयविवरणप्रवैकं भागवतानां नित्यकमीनुष्ठानिवरणम् ।
 चतर्थे अर्चनाविधाने
- 1 भगवतः आराधनस्य सप्तपञ्चीपदेशः
- 2 भक्ते: स्वरूपकथनपूर्वकं अष्टविधत्वकथनम्
- 3 अभ्युदयकामस्य अपरस्य विष्णोः पूजने विशेषतन्त्रकथनम्

पञ्चमे द्रव्यविधाने

- संग्रहेण प्ञाद्रव्याणां निरूपणम्
- 2 पूजीपकरणानां शुद्धिनिरूपणावसरे आत्मनः बाह्याभ्यन्तरशुद्धिनिरूपणम् ।
- 3 स्थानगुद्धिनिरूपणम्
- 4 पात्रशुद्धिनिरूपणम्
- 5 बेरशुद्धिनिरूपणम्
- 6 पूजीपयुक्तगन्धादिद्रव्योपयोगनिरूपणम्
- 7 भगवदाराधनानर्हद्रव्यनिरूपणपुरस्सरं भगवतो निवेदनानर्हद्रव्यनिरूपणम्
- 8 परिवारपूजनविधिनिरूपणम्
- 9 होमोपयुक्तसमिधां च निरूपणम्

पध्ने मन्त्रकोशे

मन्त्राणां सप्रकारं प्रयोगविधिः

सप्रमे चक्राख्ये

- वैष्णवयागाङ्गभूतदीक्षायाः सप्तपः निरूपणोपकमः तत्र, ब्राह्मणादि वर्णानुक्रमेण दीक्षांगयागम्मिनिरूपणप्रकारोपदेशः
- 2 दीक्षार्थिनां दीक्षाकाले अवस्थानप्रकारः
- 3 दीक्षायाः तिथिनिर्णयपूर्वकं आचार्यलक्षणवर्णनम्
- 4 चतुर्विधानामपि दीक्षानामधिकारिनिरूपणम्
- 5 दीक्षायां अनिधकारिणां निरूपणपुरस्सरं बुद्धिमतः पुरुपस्य मुख्याधि-कारित्ववर्णनम्
- दीक्षांगवेदिपरिकल्पनपूर्वकं चक्रपरिकल्पनप्रकारः
- 7 बहिरावरणे वेदिनिर्माणप्रकारः
- 8 चक्रस्य वर्णकैरालेखने बहिरावरणे वर्णविन्यासप्रकारः
- 9 चक्रमण्डले रजःपातनविधि
- 10 रजसां संपादनपुरस्सरं मण्डलविन्यासप्रकारः
- 11 ऐश्वरस्य चकस्य स्थापनप्रकारः

अप्रमे दीक्षाविधाने

1 दीक्षाया आवश्यकत्वकथनपुरस्सरं तस्यास्त्रीविध्येन विधाननिरूपणम्

9 नवमे निमित्तज्ञानाख्ये

निमित्तज्ञानपूर्वकं साधकस्य शुभाशुभविचारः

10 दशमे योगाख्ये

- 1 थोगज्ञानस्य आवश्यकता
- 2 योगस्य द्वैविध्यकथनपुरस्सरं सप्रपञ्चं योगोपदेशः

11 पकादशे अरिष्टाच्ये

अरिष्टस्वरूपनिरूपण पूर्वकं तस्य विचारः ।

12 द्वादशे धर्माएये

वैष्णवानां धर्मस्यरूपनिरूपणपूर्वकं तदनुष्टानमकारः

13 त्रयोदशे काम्याख्ये

सविस्तरं काम्यानां स्वरूपनिरूपणपूर्वेकं तत्साधनभूतयागनिरूपणम्

14 चतुर्दशे मुद्रास्य

सप्तपञ्चं सुद्राविचारः

15 पश्चदरी

त्रयोदशोक्तकाम्यसाधनकर्मणां मनिस्तरोपन्यासः

16 वोडरो

काम्यफलमाप्युपायमूतमन्त्राणां स्वरूपकथनपुरस्तरं तदनुष्ठानमकारी-पन्यासः

17 सप्तद्दी ईश्वराख्ये

राजादीनां प्रभूणां दीक्षाप्रकारोपवर्णनम् ।

18 अष्टादरो अधिधासनारपे अक्रुतियानां धनिनां नराणां देयदेवस्य स्थापनेन सिद्धिकथन-पुर्वकं भगवतः स्थापनप्रक्रियायां अधिवासनान्तो भागः

19 देकोनविंदी स्थापनाब्ये

भगवतः स्थापनानहेदेशकालद्रव्यादीनां कथनपुरस्सरं भगवतस्स-परिवारस्य स्थापनमकारोपन्यासः

20 विंशतितमे अग्निकार्यास्ये अग्निकार्यविधिः

21 पकविंदो स्नपनारये स्थापनोत्तरं भगवतः कर्तव्यपूजाहभूतस्नपनस्य साङ्गोपन्यासः

22 द्वाविदो यात्राख्ये

स्थापनोत्तरं कर्तव्यायाः यात्रायाः सप्रकारोपन्यास

23 त्रयोधिश विम्यलक्षणाच्ये विम्यलक्षणकथन पूर्वक होमसापनभृतसुवादिलक्षणकथनम् अयं च अष्यायः असंपूर्णः। कि च चल्यास्थितमस्थेकादारम्य उक्तो भागः प्रकृतानुपयुक्तः अन्यत्र कर्मेशेपनकरणे द्रष्टव्य इय भाति 24 चतुविंशे विद्वत्यूजाख्ये

भगवत्यूजाप्रकारोपन्यासपूर्वकं विद्वत्यूजायाः विधानोपन्यासः

अयं चाध्याय: आरंभरहित इव प्रतिभाति

25 पञ्चविंशे यात्राख्ये

ज्ञानेन हीनानां भक्तानां श्रेयोमार्गप्राप्तेः साधनत्वेन भगवतः यात्रायाः प्रकारभेदकथनम् ॥

26 पड्झिंशे लोकाप्ये

संसारस्यास्य वृक्षरूपेण रूपणे अग्रमध्यमूरुविभेदेन लोकानां स्थितिकथन-पुरस्सरं तत्र तत्र जीवानां स्थितिवर्णनेन तेषां परस्परवैशिष्ट्य प्रकारोपन्यासः

27 सप्तविंशे संप्रहाख्ये

तत्र तत्रोपन्यस्तानां वैष्णवनित्यकर्मणां एकत्र समावेशेनोपदेश:

28 अप्राविशे अनुप्रहाख्ये

नित्यनैमित्तिकयोः सविभक्तयोः आपत्काले कर्तव्यप्रकारोपन्यासः; अयं च अध्याय: तत्र तत्र तुटितत्वात् असंपूर्ण: असंविज्ञातश्च

29 पकोनार्त्रिशे कर्मशेपास्ये

इतः पूर्वोक्तेभ्यः कर्मभ्यश्शिष्टानां कर्मणां सविस्तरोपन्यासः

'30 भिंदो रहस्याख्ये

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31 पक्रिंशे उपसंहाराच्ये

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सनत्कुमारादिभिः तद्द्वीपमागच्छतां सिद्धादीनां उपदेशकयनपुरस्सरं देवळं प्रति मार्कण्डेयेन स्वस्य तद्द्वीपे पञ्चरात्रप्राप्तिकथनम्

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17 सप्तदशे ईश्वरारुवे

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19 ऐकोनविंदी स्थापनारये

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20 विश्वतितमे अग्निकार्यास्ये

अमिकार्यविधिः

21 पकविंदो स्नपनाच्ये स्थापनोत्तरं भगवतः कर्तव्यपूजाङ्गमूतस्नपनस्य साङ्गोपन्यासः

22 हार्विशे यात्राख्ये

स्थापनोत्तरं कर्तव्यायाः यात्रायाः समकारोपन्यास

23 त्रयोविशे विश्वस्थाणारये

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भगवत्पूजापकारोपन्यासपूर्वकं विद्वत्पूजायाः विधानोपन्यासः

अयं चाध्याय: आरंभरहित इव प्रतिभाति

25 पञ्चविंशे यात्राख्ये

ज्ञानेन हीनानां भक्तानां श्रेयोमार्गप्राप्तेः साधनत्वेन भगवतः यात्रायाः प्रकारभेदकथनम् ॥

26 पड्डिंशे लोकाख्ये

संसारस्यास्य वृक्षरूपेण रूपणे अग्रमध्यमूळविभेदेन लोकानां स्थितिकथन-पुरस्सरं तत्र तत्र जीवानां स्थितिवर्णनेन तेवां परस्परवैशिष्टच मकारोपन्यास:

27 सप्तविंदी संब्रहाख्ये

तत्र तत्रोपन्यस्तानीं वैष्णवनित्यकर्मणां एकत्र समावेशेनोपदेशः

28 अष्टाविंशे अनुप्रहाख्ये

नित्यनैमित्तिकयोः सविभक्तयोः आपत्काले कर्तव्यपकारोपन्यासः; अयं च अध्यायः तत्र तत्र तुटितत्वात् असंपूर्णः असंविज्ञातश्च

29 पकोनात्रिंशे कर्मशेपाख्ये

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·30 त्रिंशे रहस्याख्ये

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31 एकत्रिंशे उपसंहारास्ये

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परम:(?)

1. and 2. ख. परिणाम : ३. स. वर्जनान । ४. ख. परिणामाच ।

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त्रह्मा

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१. स. भर्नृपीडासु । २. स. धर्म । १४ पा.

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धी: अथ सप्तद्दो।ऽध्यायः

----.(°):----त्रह्मा

गाजानो गाजमाना हा नर्वना नर्जनाविकाः ।

Court Court at 25 at 20 at Nation 1	
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1 RR	धीपाञ्चरात्रे परमसंदिताय
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^आ अथ चतुर्विद्योऽध्यायः ।

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PARAMA SAMHITĀ

OF THE

PĀÑCHARĀTRA

Samhita I

- 1. Dévala came to see the great sage Mārkandéya who was then sitting at ease in his hermitage beautiful with trees all round.
- 2. Having saluted him in the prescribed form, and, by him been welcomed with kindness, the learned Dévala began addressing his questions to Mîrkandéya who had knowledge of the Supreme Truth.
- 3. O, Bhagavan! (the ail knowing) I have learnt the Vedas with all the Angas and Upangas (auxiliary studies) in their elaboration, I have studied from masters the auxiliary sciences including Vākōvākyam (Logic)
- 4. After all this learning I am not able to discover, without besetting doubts, what indeed is the way which leads ultimately to Supreme Bliss.
- 5. Nor am I able to find, in any one of the Agamas, the Supreme Good. Even after studying all these Agamas my doubting only became the worse.
- 6. In this perplexity, O, Bhagavan! teach me that which would remove my doubts. I see no one who is master of the ways which lead to the ultimate good, other than you.
- 7. Thus addressed by Dévala, the Great Saint Mārkan-déya, answered, with a smile, Dévala's question as follows —
- I have obtained long life, my memory has never left me, many cycles of destruction and creation have been seen by me as also many ages of Manu.

- I have seen many teachers, and the Sastras, I have learnt a thousand times over In spite of it all, I have not been able to obtain from them even a little of what is the only ultimate Good
- 10 Therefore, feeling sorely printed, I went to Salagrams, with a burning heart, and devoted myself to worshipping Vishnu there
- 11 For a thousand and eight years, I conducted the worship in the manner that seemed best to me, but, with deep interest and devotion
- 12 Then was seen by me the Supreme God with eyes beautiful as lotus flowers, of darl blue colour and a gracious countenance
- 13 Prostrated by me in salutation and belauded in hymns of pruse that King of Gods spoke to me with great kindness, in the following words
- 14 Bingavan 'O, Markandeya' by force of the worship which you offered through such a long period, with such great devotion and in the manner prescribed, I am here before you
- 15 Ask what boon you wish to have whether it be length of life, I nowledge wealth, or whatever else you may desire O the disciplined one, all prosperity to you
- 16 Having been thus addressed by God, I asled with hands rused in adoration, that I nowledge pure, clear and free from doubt may be mine
- 17-20 When I addressed this request the God of Gods rephed smiling 'if your object is to gun Supreme knowledge" go hence to Svetadvipa situate amidst the Ocean of Milk, the place of attainment to great Yogis (Saints) There serving in due form the Wise Ones of Great Knowledge, obtain from them the I nowledge you desire which is capable of procuring for you the Heaven of the Gods and the still higher freedom. You shall have O Disciplined one! unobstructed freedom.

to move wherever you please, as also long life, by my Grace'. The great God having told me this disappeared then and there from my view.

- 21 Thereafter having been struck with wonder, O Dévala I started towards Svetadvipa, and kept travelling for a long time without anybody obstructing me on the way.
- 22-24. Crossing mountains and oceans I reached that island ultimately. There I found Sunts all light, each with four arms bearing marks of the Disc, the Conch, and the Lotus. Being all devoted to Purushöttama, contemplating Him alone (as the sole refuge), these *Ekantis* (people with only one ultimate end to attain) were happy, unequalled, without wives, with their minds intuned, and always intent on contemplating the Supreme.
- 25. Seeing them and making my obeisance, in wonder, to all of them as befitted them, I then went to the hermitage of the Saint Sainta
- 26-29 There having done him reverence I addressed him in the following words: 'Please understand I am Markanduja coming from another dupa (division of land), O wise One! who has attuned to the highest knowledge, enlighten me who has come all the way for the sake of knowledge'. Thus addressed by me the highly learned and great minded Sanaka, making reverence to the Supreme God, said in reply "Be it so". The treatise which was then trught me by Sanaka, well pleased with my devotion, removed the doubs and darkness enveloping my soul. Effort arose (jātah) in me and my mind became clear.
 - 30. Continued vention of mind ceased, and attrehment to anything became subdued, 'O, Devah'! This Treatise was obtained by me in the Mannantara (the age of Manu) before the present one.
 - 31. Through this long interval of time no one was trught this work as a whole because of its visiness
 - 32-33. Having acquired this in parts, many ascetics have gone satisfied, for that reason therefore this work is

known in the world in various forms, without giving a satisfactory meaning, missing the essence of its teaching and even contradicting one another. The Pancharatra trught in this treatise is spol en of as the Supreme "Yoga-lantra"

- 34 O austere in devotion, because it is the work of the *Parama Purnisha* Humself That it conveys the truth, is not open to counter argument, and is of immense good to the world
- 35 It is acceptable to the devoted, the more so to the devotees of Vishnu, among the Agamas this is treated as alone authoritative
- 36-37. It has continued intact through the various ages of creation by command of the God of Gods. The wise ones who know this work completely, will have no doubt of any kind in the pursuit of the path of holy living. Their life would not be lived in vain, there is nothing that they could not attain to
- 38-39 They will have no suffering, no anger, and no an guist of mind The fruit of deeds, the illumination resulting from knowledge and the co-operation of these two is expounded in this treatise. The five qualities of the primary elements are said to be rights to the embodied soul
- 40–43 This is called fancharutra either because of the union, or because of the separation, of these five Blutte (initial elements), the Tainmatris (subtle elements), Ahrikaram (individuation), Buddhi (thought), Avyakta (the formless) these five have been described as the five rutra (gifs) of Purusha, and hence they are called fancharutra It its work is fully and carefully mastered by one, to him the benefit that would accrue from the study of any other Sastra is little. If you have doubts to clear in respect of your pursuit of the holy way of life, have this work expounded. To those who remain in doubt even after consulting other treatises bearing on the subject, this treatise is recommended the best (b) the Wise)
- 44-55 Seeing you in that condition of doubt, the feeling of surprise arises in me therefore listen attentively to the

pancharatra as heard by me of old from Sanaka through the grace of the God of Gods. This treatise contains one lac of chapters, treating of evolution and involution; teaching the attainment of perfection as the result of various deeds. O Dévala: this work however it is not possible to hear in full, as I myself could learn it only after gaining length of life; I shall therefore teach you the work, taking from it only the essence of it, beginning with the introduction and leading up to the account of Valkuntha (Supreme abode of Bliss). This Universe was all darkness, ununderstandable, without form, incapable of being described or even conceived, as if all was asleep all round. In such darkness the Supreme assuming the sleep of Yoga (contemplation), remained long in that condition; the self-luminous One then gave thought to bringing about creation. Then again taking the form of a Yogin, the Lord first created the seed of the Universe in the form of a white lotus, with a thousand petals all round the circle of pistils (késara) surrounding the pericap (karnikā). springing from out of His navel. In this lotus He created Vidhāta (the creator) with four faces, the source of all art and learning, with soul sanctified by meditation on the Supreme, the lord of all creation. That Lord, having created the five elements first, then created all the worlds, including the moving and the unmoving, by means of the elements separately and jointly. Having in this manner created all the worlds, Brahma (Pdāmaha) the great Yōg, in unwayering contemplation began concentrating (his breath). In that condition there arose in his mind a doubting enquiry regarding all that was around him.

- 56. Springing from out of that doubt there came a sudden flash upon his mind. He then saw the God of Gods, lying in his couch in the Ocean of Milk (Kshirasagara).
- 57. He, the lotus-eyed, was in bed on the body of Ananta (the great snake Sésha), with four arms bearing the Conch, the Disc, the Club and the Lotus.
- 58. He was dark of hue, wearing cloth of golden colour; Sri, His consort was sitting at His feet. He was of pleasing colour, and bore on His chest the mole, Srivatsa, and the Jewel Kaushibha.

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- 59 Vainateya (the bird Garuda) was seated on His side constantly serving Him Having seen the Excellent Purusha, Brahma
- 60-62 Not translated being unintelligible owing to lapse of words which looks like a break in the MSS

Paramalı

- 63 To all embodied bones activities are two know ledge (gannam) and action (1 riya) Emancipation results from the active development of Gana, and life (Samsth) results from the active development of karma
- 64 Action which is limited gives rise to result which is also measurable while given which cannot be measured produces result which has no limit

Brahma

65 To people involved in life and lool ing to the satisfaction of the senses how is the attainment of I now ledge (viguanam), even in a lim ted measure, possible though they be Yogus.

Paramah

- 66 The knowled e attrumed by worldly men does not avail to bring them emancipation at all at only serves them to understand the means by which to get rad of the bonds of action
- 67 When thus the bonds of Kar (composed of action and means thereto are destroyed one becomes the factor possessed of the highest knowledge, and for ever remains as such

Brahma

68 In what manner are the emancipated who are your bodies to be distinguished from the embodied This Secret of Secrets may it please You to tell me O, Lord'

Paramalı

69 They become Myself alone there is no difference whitsoever between the two In whatever minner I divert myself, the emancipited do so in the same manner likewise

70. What is it that brings the embodied souls into bondage? That, tell me, O, Purushottama In what manner do the means of bondage bind man.

Paramali

- 71. O Brauman, the three gunas (qualities), which act both in conjunction and separately, make thrice two kinds of sleep. By these men get bound
- 72. Sattva sleep is happy. The sleep arising from Rajas promotes action, from Tamas comes confusion and bewilderment. These are considered the three forms of bondage.

Brahma

73. These three qualities are found in conjunction in men; how can these be separated by those Yōgins who wish to achieve emancipation.

Paramah

74 These are not qualities of man as such but are the result of attrichment to objects of the senses They spring from them and cease with them.

Brahma

75. O, the Best of Heavenly Ones! what is it that you called vishava to men, attachment to which brings into existence the gunas, and detechment destroys them?

Paramali

- 76. The embodied ones existing in the material world have the three qualities (gunus) in their nature (frakth). They are bound so long as they are associated with her (nature), when that association ceases they become free.
- 77. Min knows always that the three gunas (qualities) exist in *Prakrh* (material cause). It is *Prakrh* that always creates in him various kinds of sleep (forgetfulness).
- 78. Man enjoys this sleep, as he would a woman dear to him and in the exercise of her own right. In consequence he forgets his own nature. This is regarded as the nature of the association between min and his material nature (Prakrit).

79. By what cause is brought about his association with Prakrii. This is regarded a great secret, O Great One, do teach me this

Paramalı

- 80. Māya is indeed the cause of this, according to my original disposition. Man however is overcome by Māya as a result of Karma (his own action)
- 81. To the Maya created by me there is no cessation in this world except as the result of my Grace. There is no need to enquire about it.
- 82. As long as this Māya is not removed by my Grace, so long is worldly existence to man. When Māya ceases emancipation follows.

Brahma

83 You are perfection, O God, what can compel you to show Grace. I do not understand the compelling cause, do expound it to me please.

Paramah

- 84. Faith, Devotion and Meditation which people show towards me, result in good, that good may be taken to be my Grace.
- 85. The devotion shown to me, though not as prescribed in the S'astras and the Agamas, brings only good, even to men who may be uncultured. Of this there is no doubt,
- 86. Therefore to man in worldly life nothing but my Grace can do the ultimate Good. No other way need be searched for for the attrument of this.

In the Parama Samhita of the Pancharatra, Chapter I entitled "Questions and Answers" (Prasna-Prain achanam)

CHAPTER II

Brahma

- 1. O, Bhagavan' the Lord God of Gods, Lord of the lotus eyes! All religious observances have You alone, the Lord of all creation, for their objective, I ween
- 2. Whoever should wish to devote himself to your worship, according to prescribed forms, please tell me how they should prosecute the worship. In what place and in what manner should they please you?

Paramalı

- Whatever is my sport be it in creation or destruction, that you contemplate in die order, and with devotion
- 4. The primary origin of all created things (Bhavas) is Piakṛti, otherwise called Diavia, the same thing is also described as Avyāknia (unchanged) and Avidvā (unknown, nonknowledge). That alone is described as Vyaktam also.
- 5-6. Avyakta, Buddlu, Ahankāra, Bhūta and Mātra, these five, the eleven Indrivas, the five Mahābhūtas (material elements), Kshetra (abode) in two forms, material and etherial, and Kshetragāa who is the Supreme One. That these are the Tattvas (the primary elements) you have been already told, Holy One 1
- All created things, are associated with three guias
 found in Prakit. These fall into three classes, the superior,
 the middle and the inferior.
- 8. Where Satt, a (goodness) dominates, it is superior; where a desire (Rajas) predominates, it is middle, and where Tamas (darkness or ignorance) prevails, it is inferior. Their action also is quite similar.
- The service that pleases me best is that which is full
 of goodness (Satt. a). Service rendered with desire (Rajas)
 results in bringing enjoyment. Service offered in ignorance
 (Tamas) results in delusive attachment.

- 10. Therefore one who wishes to please me by service, should render service in the Sāltine (disinterested) form, having destroyed in due order every wish arising from desire and darkness or ignorance (Rajas and Tanias)
- Adopting the course of destruction (Samhāra, involution) proceed to destroy all desire and darkness Adopting the course of creation, evolutionised recreation must be brought about.
- 12. In this process of evolution and involution of all created things in one order, it must be understood that the processes reach up to me. Otherwise there will be no fulfilment Brahma
- 13 Wherefrom is the birth for things and where do they reach their end according to common acceptance. Have both of these processes in end, please tell me.

 Paramali
- 14. Prakth (Nature) gives birth to things Prakth it is that which swallows them aguin. With Brahma's coming into existence is creation, his end brings destruction.
- 15 The day and the night alike of Brahma are of the measure of one thousand Yugas. By that measure Brahma's life is a hundred years
- 16. O Pitamaha (Brahman)! In this manner, by the measure of Brahma's life the cycle of creation and destruction keeps going on by My direction

17. What is the form of that Prakrh, and in what manner does she bring things into existence? What is the connection between her and the Supreme Purusha?

Paramali

- 18. The form of *Prakrh* is described as unanimated, unmissionally, elemnt, always changing, as possessed of the three qualities, and as providing body for those who act (*Karmunah*).
- 19. The relation between Purusha and Prakrh is universal pervasion (v)ā/h), as He, in very truth, is without beginning and without end,

- 20. As sound pervades all this ākāša (space), so, in the same manner the Supreme Soul (Paramātma) pervades all Piakrti
- 21. As viscidity in milk, as taste in water, so in the process of transformation these two attain to the position the pervaded and the pervader
- 22. In this condition that which is the pervading agent, is the Superior *Pumān* or *Vishayī*, while the unformed *Prakrli* (*Avyākrtam*,) becomes the object of pervasion, that is, *Vishaya* and thus inferior.
- 23. Since Sat and Asat cannot be separated one from the other and seen apart, in the same manner the pervader cannot be regarded as distinct from the pervaded. Hence Purusha is regarded as the pervader of all.
- 24. In this, anyākriam (Prakiti) is Aclut (inanimate), Clut (the active principle) is held to be superior. The two combined is different from either, and exist as if they were one.

25. How did all that we see-the three worlds-arise from this? Of what kind are men who are placed in earthly life (Samsāra)

Paramak

- 26 By direction of the Supreme Purusha alone, Prakru (nature) keeps constantly creating all living creatures and destroys them in the end
- 27. Prakrh being an mactive principle does not create otherwise (than by my direction) Therefore the Supreme Purusha does the work of both creation and destruction
- 28. O, Brahman¹ hear attentively first of all the story of this present creation, after this I shall give you an account of existence and destruction.
- 29. The powers characteristic of the Supreme Soul are said to be five. By means of these, it is that the Supreme God temans in the highest Heaven.
- 30 These five are (1) Paramèshi, (2) Pumān, (3) Vista. (4) Nurih, (5) Saria. These are said to be His Five powers (S'aklis) and are named Panchōfamshad (five secrets).

- 31. The supreme Soul, Lord of the Universe, in full possession of these five powers, enjoys knowledge in five ways by the accession of the five organs of sense.
- 32-33. In enjoying sound (S'abda or Akāsa) He is Paramèshh; in case of touch He is Purusha, in case of light He is Visvalina, in the case of taste (rasa) Nivriti, in the case of smell Savalina. Parali Purusha is the subject in each case. These are regarded as Panchālma and are described as of etherial form (Sūkshanarība):
- 34. Incapable of realization in worldly life, comprehensible by concentration (Yōga), and eternal, this etherial form (Sākslima Saira) is said to be the means of emancipation (Minkti).
- 35. This ethernal form (Sakshma) in combination with Prakrit assumes fifteen forms in order. These fifteen fall into three groups of five each and become the source of the three Guyas (qualities).
- 36 Jyeshla, Vidyā, Kānlı, S'ānlı, S'raddhā, these five uncontammated (nirmalā) powers form the source of Sattva (goodness).
- 37. Vāgisani, Kriyā, Kirtili, Lakshini, Srishti, these five, being slightly contiminated, are regarded as the source of Rajas, the active principle.
- 38 Moluni, Avudya Tamovatı, Mrtyuli, Maya and Malına these, being fully contaminated, constitute the source of Tamas (ignorance, darkness).
- 39. Among these understand Sallea as that which gives light, Rajas as that which produces activity while Tamas has to be understood as that which hides from view. These are the characteristics of the Gimas (quilities)
- 40. It is by these Gilijas alone that the whole creation, animate and inanimate, assumes surprisingly varied forms by process of combination and separation.
- 41–42. Buddh formed of the three gunas falls into eight classes according to variation in qualities. From Sallia springs that which constitutes happiness, from Rajas what constitutes sorrow; and from Tamas what constitutes delusion.

or ignorance $(M\tilde{o}ha)$ I shall now detail the different forms of these if you will listen The Satvika forms are four, while the $R\tilde{a}jasi$ is but one.

- 43-44. The Tāmasic forms are three. The names of these I shall now give in detail. Dharma, Gñāna, Vairāgya and Aiśvarya are the four from Sallva. From Rajas springs the opposite of Vairāgya. Consider that the opposite qualities to the other three, Dharma, Gñāna and Aiśvarya, are from Tamas.
- 45. From Buddhi arises Ahankāra of three kinds, by association with the three gunas. It is by reason of this Ahankāra that man (iantuh) regards, as possessed of soul, things without it.
- 46. From association with Sathraguna, it is called Vaikā-rika Ahankāra, with Rajas, it is called Taijasa, with Tainas it is called Bhūtādi Ahankāra, thus making three kinds of Ahankāra.
- 47. From the *Vaskārīka Ahankāra* the five organs of knowledge (buddhindriyas or gāānendriyas) arise, it is from these that man gains his knowledge in this world.
- 48. From Tayasa Ahankāra arīse the five karmındriyas, the five organs of action, from this tayasa Ahankāra arīses mind (manas) in two forms which are the means of volition (sankalpa).
- 49. From the same *layasa Ahankāra* arises *Kāla* (time) having its own characteristics. From *Kāla* arises *Dišā* (space or direction) counting in order from the east.
- 50-51 From Bhātādi arise the five Tanmātras in the regular order as follows, first S'abda-Tanmātra, the second Sparša, the third Rāpa, the fourth Rāsa and the fifth Gandha in order to form the subtle body (Sākshma Vigraha).
- 52-53. The five Tanmātras, Space (Dièà), Time (Kāla), Manas (Mind), Individuation (Aliankāra), Intellect (Buddhi) Nature (Prakrh) and the Yoga-body (Yoga-S'arra), these where are sud to constitute the form of the Supreme One (Paramātina). Setting Him up in Vāsudēta form those wishing to attain Siddhi (cmancipation, etc.,) worship Him.

- 54. From the Tanmatras arise the five bhiltas (clements) Akāsa (ether), Vāyu (air), Tijas (fire,) Jala (water) and Prthive (earth) as the fifth.
- 55. From these five arise the gross body (Sthala S'artra) of embodied soul (man), the ears, the skin, the eyes, the tongue, the nose, these constitute the five Buddhindryas (organs of intellect)
- 56. The five Karmēndriy as (organs of action) are the tougue the hands, the sexual organs, the excretary organs, and legs. The body constituted of these is called Sthila (gross) because of its action and constitution
- 57. In this manner, creation of body and soul, O Brahman, has been described by me to you down to the formation of the body, in both the subtle and the gross (sikslima and sthila) forms I shall now proceed to the embodied.
- 58 The powers (śaklis) of that same Supreme Purusha, in their unembodied form, exist, as if in distinct forms, by their origin, name and form.
- 59. Having attained to the physical body (Bhauhkam S'arfam) these beings by the influence of their previously acquired karna (works), wander for a long time in worldly existence (Samsara). These form the people bound to worldly life.
- 60 If of pure good deeds, they proceed upward to the attrumment of higher existence. If of bad deeds they similarly attain to a lower state of existence.
- 61. These even though men (pumāmsah), and being, even by themselves, capible of understanding, become incapable of knowing the Supreme (as distinct from self) from the delusion of mind brought about by the abode
- 62 To those embodied souls, the evils of attachment and hatred arising from their very nature (Prakrii) are seen only in worldly life What else can these do for them?
- 63. By the excellence of their qualities, and by their own deeds, good and bad, the embodied ones attain to high, middle and low conditions of life

- 64. To those in whom the good (Sattva) quality is found in high measure, godly nature is considered the end, for those of Rājasa, human life is the prescribed reward; in the same manner, to those excelling in Tāmasa, animal life is the prescribed reward.
- 65. In this manner all embodied souls attain to their varied goals Mounted on the wheel of time they keep rotating by the illusion of ignorance.

Bralınıa

66. O God of Gods, What is it that you called Kāla-Chakram. If I can hear it, noble one, I should like to know its true form (svarībam).

Paramah

- 67. Time creates the elements (bhītlām), Time destroys things born. Time is ever wakeful. Time cannot be transgressed.
- 68. Time distinguishes all human ends, worldly as well as other worldly. The Past, the Present and the Future, all these take their course in Time.
- 69. The movements of the Planets, the stars and the zodiac in their orbits is due to Time likewise. Thus the division of time is made in many ways.
- 70-71. Time is said to be of twelve different divisions. Ayana (half-year), Rilu (season of 2 months), month, fortnight, day (lithi), Savana (third of a day), Yāma (sixth of a day), Muhūrtam (16th of a day), Nāḍi (one sixteth of a day), Kalā (1 minute or 48 seconds), Vināḍi (sixteth of a nāḍi) and Prāna (time for a single breath) these make up the twelve.
- 72. The lord of these is S'ainvalsara (year), the embodiment of time, and the offspring of light. The two ayanas form its two wheels..
- 73. The three seasons are described as the hubs. The months constitute the spokes; the fortnights, the elements. O, the Lotus-born.
- 74. Ritus are six in number like the six organs of action beginning feet, etc. The Mulnitrias are stated to constitute the fingers and the toes.

- 75. The Nāḍis are said to be blood vessels; and Kalās constitute the hair, Vināḍis form the roots of hair on the body, prānas are the breath.
- 76. In this manner, the universe of moving and unmoving creation, rises and sets as do the planets and stars,
- 77. The Supreme Being (Purusha), O, Brahman! having become Kāla, sits and turns the wheel of time perpetually.
- 78. In this manner keeping the universe going round through the illusion of his *Gunas*, the eternal God remains busily doing, as if in play.
- 79. O, Kumalāsuna (lotus-scater), the twelve Sakis (powers) sprang in regular order from those twelve forms which are described to be his
- 80-81 Yogeśwari, Sukhā, Pragūa. Pushṭt, Smrti, Dipṭi, Rāgā, Vāk, Ntli, Kānti, Amrtā, and Sarvātnukā S'akti make 12 Saktis These having come to the earth remain for ever there.
- 82 From these again sprang the twelve Mūrhpālas; they are known in the world here by their respective S'aklis.
- 83-86 The same Martipālas are to be understood as lords of the months, O Brahma The first is Vislimi in the month Madhu, M ulliusādana in Madhava Trīnikrama in Sukra, Vāmana in Suchi, Srahhara in Nabhas, Hrishiksa in Nabhasya, Padmanabha in Isha, Dāmodara in Vīja, Kesava in Sahas, Nārāvana in Sahas, Mādhava in Taḥas, Govinda in Tāḥasja. In this way the twelve guardians of the months are designated one for each month
- 87. In this order they are counted as of great valour and great virtue. The self same Glorious Bright one, the Supreme, the Highest Soul, manifests Himself in different forms in various classes of beings, Devata and other
- 88-90 (A) In what manner that a crystal bead, by the promitty of things of different colours, is seen in different colours, in that same manner, the Supreme Purusha, though ever One Himself, assumes in this world of ours, different forms according to the ingredient qualities, and thus becomes the bound ones and the released.

- 90 (B)-92. The Self-same Supreme becomes what He does, by pleasing, He becomes the moon, by control, Yama, by fortitude, Saka, by blowing, Vayu, by bearing, Fire, by destroying, Hira, by Brahman deeds, Brahma, in this manner the differences in kind of the Devatrs are to be understood as different manifestations of his Salki.
- 93. Since the Supreme is in all forms (vaisvarāþyāt), it is impossible to count the Sāklis of the Great One, among these three are counted the principal ones (þiadhāna) in all the three worlds
- 94 and 95. The first *Purushas* are said to be Brahma, Siva (Gō) and Vishnu Among them Vishnu stands the highest (1) because of His Sattivic action, (2) because of his protecting the universe and (3) by his capacity to bestow the highest bliss (apavarga), in this manner He is superior to the other two.
- 96. As being the cause of all that is good he is called Purushöttama. Eternal Well-being and worldly Prosperity alike are declared to be Nārayana Himself.
- 97. In the dispensing of these He is alone capable, hence He is Nārāyana. In smuch as He is in all embodied beings, he is Vāsavā.
- 98. Being the common God of all these, He is called Vasudeva. By reason of His pervading all creation (jagat) He is called Vishnu.
- 99. He is called Hari as he destroys sorrow. Such a glorious Being pervades the Universe in four Vyühas (emanations)
- 100 For the good of all, Vàsuda a is regarded as Dharma, having attained to the highest perfection in Dharma, etc. Sankarshana is regarded as Gñāna.
- 101-102 (A) Similarly Pradhyumna is Möksha, and Amruddha is all-Iscara Wherever these four qualities appear clearly, the four Decas, above mentioned, are there to bless, being full of love to their devotees.
- 102 (B)-103 (A) Whosocver has the four exils, opposites of *Dharma*, etc., existing in him, these four *Da as* punish him and plunge him in calamities.

- 103 (B) to 105 (A). These four controlling deities of the universe make the four divisions of the *Veda*, *Aśrama*, *Varņa* and the cardinal directions. I have so far explained to you, desirous of knowing the highest ends,* the method of creation, more detailed description being impossible owing to its vastness.
- 105 (B). The opposite of creation is counted the equal of destruction (pralaya).
- 106 When, however, the process of destruction is complete, the Supreme Being (*Parah Pumān*), ceases to be active. He remains, devoid of activity, a mere mass of intelligence, in the highest Heaven (*Parama-Vyona*).
- 107. O Brahman, know thou that, that Being (Purusha), Vishini to be myself, lying on the bed of Sesha in the "Ocean of Milk" as if in sleep (Māya)
- 108 and 109. It is Mealone that all men please by sacrifices of all kinds. It is again Me that the Yogins, masters of all senses, contemplate, praise in prayers and worship in devotion. It is Me again that the Upanishads of all the branches of the Vedas discuss
- 110. Being in all the worlds as their Soul, I am the Supreme Soul, controlling all, all the worlds exist in Me, I am therefore the Lord of all.
- 111. Whoever among men are devoted to me, and resign themselves in my hands, they become Suddhas (Seers) without doubt, having attained their object.
- 112. In regard to creatures two wishes arise in me, O Brahman. They are affection and neglect, I am eternally possessed of both.
 - 113. Those devoted to me, doing good deeds, I favour by the first of these, those not so devoted and given to doing cul, I punish them by the other.
 - 114. Having attained to a body by which one could accomplish all, the embodied ones should do good deeds to please me.

^{*.} In St. 105, the MSS reads Bhuta-Kamasya the reading adopted is Bhutt.

- 115. When I am pleased, O Brahman, life in Heaven and Final Emincipation alike, are attainable to all men without doubt.
- 116. I have told you thus far, O Brahman, the essence of everything (worth knowing). This is to be maintained as a secret from common people. What else do you wish to know?

In the Parama Samhuta of the Pāncharātrā, the second chapter entitled "the Order of Creation (Srisht-Krama).

- 21. The result of deeds done cannot be destroyed even in a hundred births. Each new birth only adds to the result, and will not avail to change the result.
- 22 and 23. Salvation is unparallelled happiness; without sorrow, without end. Therefore, for gaining salvation (ninth) worship Vāsudēvā, without indifference, without desire for prosperity, and whole heartedly. Three are the modes of worshipping Him, by deeds, by words and by thought.
- 24, 25 and 26 (A). These result in greater and greater good ultimately, offering unguents, flowers and things accepted as pure by the good, with due mantras (mystic prayers) is described as saenfice by deed (Karma Yagña). Being pure and becoming calm, the uttering of prayers and mantras with devotion, constitutes sacrifice by word.
- 26 (B) and 27. Giving up all out of one's self, worship, offered according to prescription (of the Sāstias), exclusively mentally is declared to be worship by the mind O Brahman! Each of these is regarded as of three kinds according to the power it calls forth.
- 28. These three are Sāllviki, Rāyavi, and Thāmasi, the worship where the good predominates (Sāllviki) is for attaining salvation. Sherifice (where the dominating quality is energy) is for attaining wordly ends.
- 29 and 30 (A). Worship dominated by passion is for doing evil to others. These three are in the order of ment, the preceding being superior to that which follows. Brahmana, Kshatnya, Vaisya, Sudra and even women should offer worship to God according to their natural disposition, and with devotion.
- 30 (B) and 31. The wealthy, the poor, the young and the old, the learned and even the santly, all alike should offer worship to God. There is nothing that will bring higher good than worship at the feet of Han (the evil-destroying Vishipu).
- 32. Therefore a man must, by every effort, be a devotee of Vishiu. Leaving aside Purushottama, there is no one in all the Universe to give salvation.

33-34. Action as well as its fruit are alike the outcome of His grace. In the accumulation of wealth, as well as in the averting of calamities there is no one clse capable (of doing good). Therefore place yourself at the service of *Deva* (Vāsudēva).

Brahma

35. How is the God of Gods to be worshipped? What should be the kind of man to worship Him? What is the prescribed manner of worship? What is the result to be obtained by such worship?

Paramah

- 36. How a devotee of Bhagaván (Bhágavatah) offers worship to Bhágaván Hardi, that I shall describe with all attention, for your benefit, O Brahman, as also the prescribed manner of it.
- 37. Eight are the prescribed ways Samaya (agreement), is the first, and then Samāchāra (approved practice), Svādhyāya (holy reading), Dravyasangraha (collecting materials for worship), Suddhi (purifying), Yōga (worship), Sluth (prayer), Dhyānam (contemplation)
- 38. He who performs worship in the manuer prescribed is called *Bhāgavala*. It is by past good deeds that a man is born a *Bhāgavala*.
- 39. Men fall into two classes, Dikshita (mitiated) and a-Dikshita (miniated). The initiated man is entitled to worship in the full form prescribed above, while the unimitated can only offer partial worship.
- 40. Community of b_lief (Samaya) is alike common to the two; so the initiated and the ununitated should alike act up to this. Our Lord, Blagavān alone is fit for our worship, and no other, as He is the cause of all.
- 41-42. Read constantly literature dealing with Bhāgarān, as our Lord, our teacher and our friend, listen with attention to a recital of his qualities; love those devoted to Him by deed, thought and word; and appreciate the good in regard to things, deeds and qualities of those who are Sākukas.

- 43. Never apply your mind to practice of other systems of ritual worship. If there is a temple near, circumambulate both the God and the temple.
- 44. Never walk over used articles of worship, nor use them, nor even touch them, do not give them to any one, nor even smell them, but you must protect them (against ill use?)
- 45. Making yourself pure, keep repeating constantly prayers, by yourself in the temple, in the evening, in the morning and at mid-day, contemplating Lord Nirayana.
- 46. Having got up from sleep, while walking, porstrating and even when falling, while taking and giving, keep recting the *maulta* of the mystic sight syllables (the name Nărāvana).
 - 47. Never touch nor even speak to men of heretical persuasions (twatdika), those miking their living by temple service, non-believers and evil doers held in contempt generally.
 - 48. Do not use a seat, bed or vehicle if it is of the form of a disc (chakra or discus of Vishnu), nor put your feet where there is a figure of Hari
 - Give careful ear to recital of places sucred to Vishini and holy bathing places
 Trent devotees of Vishini and His Saints always as your own relations (with affection and respect).
 - 50. Do not eat anything obtained by unclean means; nor that which is acquired by cvil-minded people So also avoid criting meat and drink, and things much to the faste of drunkards.
 - 51. The initiate should give up food offered to the departed, food given in charitable feeding houses and in places under birth pollution. Do not be unclean, but be always a brave devotee of Bhūgarān (Vishnu).
 - 52. If ever you have any doubt as to what you should do, always apply to devotes of Vishin, expert in right conduct and those well read in Pāncharātra.

- 53. Do not say anything before you are asked to, nor answer questions put to you unless it be from honest ignorance. Even if you know, you would be a wise man to conduct yourself in the world like an ignorant man.
- 54. When attacked by disease, or at the approach of fear, make a daily incantation of the mantra of the eight or twelve syllables, (the names, Nārayāna or Vāsudeva)
- 55. When a breach of rule happens either by accident or by error, make expiation by repetition (of these mystic syllables) a thousand times, or a hundred.
- 56. I have thus expounded to you roughly the "rule of the community" (Sanaya). O Brahman! Whatever else may be inculcated in Vaslinava Dharma must also be conformed to.
- 57. I shall propound Achāra (course of conduct) to be always adopted by a devotee of Vishnu (Bhāgavāla). Achāra is what one has to act up to from day to day as laid down in the Sāstras.
- 58-59. Early in the morning vacate the stomach, and wash in silence; thus clean, take the ceremonial sip (āchamana) and at break of day repeat the mantra, panchōpanishad, a hundred times, a thousand times, or at least ten times in emergency, (pray) to the sun with the kāla mantra, and to the cardinal points, each with the appropriate mantra.
- Performing obcisince and making yourself pure, mutter in due form, either the Ashtākshara or the Dvādavākshara, suitable to the circumstances each day.
- 61-62. After muttering lauds or prayer, contemplate at the close the God of Gods. Conversing with devotees, even better with Brahmans, do your duly round of duties, as also what is prescribed in the *Dharma S'astra*. Keep hearing mantras of appeal to Vishini and stories relating to Him, the hearing of which effectively destroys sins.
- 63-64. Keep in the company of devotes of Vishini, and do not get into argument with them. Thrice a day, or at least once, according to your ability, devoidly worship the God of Gods, purifying yourself with a bith and without the

slightest relaxation in your daily duties, at the appointed periods of the year, and on the 12th day of the fortnight more particularly

- 65-66 In holy places, and in sacred bathing places, offer your worship more elaborately and fully. Worship forms of Vishnu Look upon other forms of God as Vishnu himself even by strong effort, worship offered to the various other detires, ultimately reach Him. At the fect of God's image never assert falsehood as truth.
- 67 Even on occasions of calamity never turn back from devotion to God's image, a firm-minded man should speak, but little and with humility of those devoted to Him
- 68 Where there is compelling reason not to speak, decline to speal on the ground that what you know is not fit for utter ance Before breaking fast give a handful of grass to a cow
- 69–71 Without obtuning permission of Sanjasins (ascetics) and Blagavatas (devotees of Vishnu) do not take your food I shall now explain to you the right course of conduct for the initiated O Brahman! as by that means, devotees of Blagavan (Vishnu) obtain elemal emancipation Getting up early in the morning, and silently muttering to lumself the Sarva-mantra let one put his left foot down with a view to going towards the east. Let the left foot be put forward uttering the mantra Vivitijalma
- 72 Washing after evacuation with earth wet with water as prescribed in the Statris take clean water uttering the mantra Visualm 1, and take the holy sip with the mantra Purushahna
- 73-75 Sprinkle writer either over your head or your whole body, with the mantra Parameshtualma. Performing the Sandhra worship according to prescription mutter the prayers in due form contemplating the indestructible Supreme Soul by means of Manō-mantra and, touching each of your organs of action separately with the Ahankara mantra, touch a cow, speckled black and winter after due obeisance with the Buddhi mantra. Begin your duly round of work bering in mind Parama mantra.

- 76. Making gifts to God and Brahmans with the mantra Gandhamātra, wash your hinds clean with earth taken with the meantation of the same mantra.
- 77 Take such medicaments as you need with the incantation Rasa-mātra (mantra), with the Rūpa mantra, see flowers, ornaments, etc
- 78. Muttering Sparša mantra, use auspicious dress and take seat, with S'abda mātra (mantra), hear auspicious words spoken.
- 79-81. When you come into touch with the great elements, do so with the respective māha (mantra) in your mind, in case of contact with things impure, in partaking of unclean food and when one has been compelled to do things objectionable, a man must purify himself by taking panchaganya, collecting in a clean vessel, in due order and with the panchopanishad mantha, the urine, exercta, ghee, curds, and milk of a cow, making up five in all and taking the mixture muttering the panamēshit, etc, mantra, pass your hinds over your body muttering the same mantra
- 82-83 When one has done this he becomes freed of sin and his body becomes purified. Taking your bith by means of the mantras prescribed, offer your daily worship to Vasudeva in the form of an image made by the mantras of Vasudeva, having placed yourself under due protection against evil. Having bithed first for becoming clean then perform the mantra-sname for purification.
- 84. Bring earth with the use of Sarva-mantra, make the water clean with Nizitti mantra, by means of Visva-mantra invoke the Tirthas (holy waters), rub over your body with Purusha-mantra.
- 85. Take your bath with the mantra Parameshtjātmā, and take the holy sip in prescribed form. Then again purify the whole of your body by the Panchopanishād mantra
- 86-88 Having got into the water, mutter the Panchamantra in due form, and performing, in all humility, the Prānāyāma thrice, twice or even once, finish your bath and put on your clothes. Having taken the holy sip, stand

looking eastwards, alert and all organs under control, mutter the Panamahanisa mantra, and then the Pranava of three māh as (syllables) Similarly, mutter a thousand or a hundred times, the mantra of eight or twelve syllables.

89-90 Having let down a handful of water, contemplate upon the Sun. At the time appointed, with hands held aloft in worship, contemplate, by the same mantra, the Supreme Lord in the centre of the sun's Orb, in form minute and all brillant, and then propitiate the Gods by offerings of water in the manner prescribed.

91-92 They are Indra and others beginning with Vishnu, Vasudeva, etc., the twelve forms (murbs), the twelve powers (Sakh) and the Paramāhna (Supreme Soul), the five elements beginning with the earth, the Rishis and the Pilm (manes) This should be done with the names of these in the accusative at the beginning and the word harpajāmu (I give you satisfaction) at the end.

93-94 This is the manha prescribed in truth for the giving of stufsaction to the Gods, the Sages and the Manes. Having performed the harpana (water oblation) to satisfy these, take the holy sip again and go to the place appointed for worship where by worshipping the Supreme One in the prescribed form, and partaking of what was offered to God, a Vuishnava attains to the highest siddlu in a short time.

In the holy Parama Samhita of the Pancharatia, Chapter III by name Vinaya (discibline)

CHAPTER IV

Brahma

1. O, Deva! I should like to hear the best way of worshipping Vishnu. In what manner is the worship to be offered to the highest *Purusha* known as Vishnu?

Paramah

- 2. Therefore then I shall expound clearly the course of worship to be offered to Vishnu by the practice of which a devotee attains to the world of Vishnu.
- 3. Going to the appointed place of worship, wash and take the holy sip (āchanana) with due humility, then look, uttering the prescribed mantra, round the room including the altar and the floor.
- 4. Go round the altar by the right and make your salutation, then collecting yourself, throw your upper cloth from under the right arm over the left shoulder, and, being clean, turn towards the east
- 5. Being then seated, rub over both your hands uttering the Pranava mantra while so doing. Then utter the Panchōpanishad touching the tip of each of your fingers in order, beginning with the little finger.
- Touch the six organs of the body with one hand uttering mudra mantra. Protect yourself (against evil) from the cardinal points by uttering the astra mantra.
- 7 By Tējō-mantra make a surrounding wall and centre space for fire and, thus protecting yourself all round, practise abstraction of mind.
- 8-11. First of all make the Yōga-Smputa with three Prāṇāyāmās (breath-concentration) Then, by effort, beginning with the in-breath and then taking the out-breath, or the other way, if you control breath, that act is called Prāṇāyāmā,

mediating by the Purushalma mantra, the breath it the lotus of the nivil, concentrate there the supreme spirit in the form of breath. Then, by means of the mantra, Viv atma, consider the Sun in the heart as fire (Agm) and concentrate the supreme Spirit there in the form of fire all round. Then concentrate in the throat with the Saria-mantra. Bhava (spirit) placed in Mahendra?

- 12. With the Nierth-manha, concentrate on the head Varuna in the form of water Black, red golden and the white are the colour forms of Dharana (concentration)
- 13-18 Each one of these Dharanas (abstraction of mind) detailed above must be performed with three branavamas done in the manner prescribed above. In case of these Dharanas, contemplate the universe as if conjoined with that particular guna, remaining during the time in unshaken con centration. The way of attuning to Dharana is in order Pūraka (in breath), Rēchaka (breathing out), Kumbhaka (the holding in of breath) and Niramaya (stop breathing altogether) for Bhaga atas Having in this manner destroyed by Dharana all impurities then perform the meditation upon God with concentration which gives purity to the soul unshaken composure take the five elements beginning with the earth into the Supreme Soul, adopting the method of Pralava (Dissolution) After this thinking over in your own mind the order of creation down to the attainment of the gross body, then uttering the mantaras in order and creating with your right hand, and then contemplating the causes. set each thing in its place again
 - 19 Place the five elements beginning Akasa (ether) uttering the Panchamantra in the middle of the mouth, the heart, the privates and on the feet respectively
 - 20-23 Having thus become mantra-bodied by means of Mahayōga Samadhi (extreme abstraction), bithe yourself in water of nectar brought in golden pots by the Ladies of the Directions Contemplate the Sun in the form of his brilliant

The meaning of the second half of this sloka is not clear

- 33 On this seat is set the lotus, from which was born the supreme Brihma, surrounded by twelve smaller ones, with the spacious pencarp in the middle, the interspaces filled with the pistils of the flower
- 34 Seated on this is *Virat* in the form of the universe and the creator of all The twolve *mitris* (forms of Vishnu) are to be understood as being seated on the lotus petals
- 35 In the pistils are the fifteen S'aklis (powers) at the base of the pericarp is the source of the three gunas in order
- 36 In the middle of the pericarp are the three S'aklis of the Gunas in order, on the top of the pericarp are placed in order, fire the moon and the sun
- 37 Having in this manner created the seat by the mantras intended therefor, offer worship to the God-seat with sandal, flowers, etc
- 38-39 On this sent contemplate with the aid of the great good Saklis the form of the Supreme Soul (Paramatinan) pure as clear crystal and with four arms adorned with the conch, the disc the mace and the lotus In this image invoke the God Achyuta the Paramatina or Supreme Soul of the inniverse.
- 40 In the open but joined hands first of all male the sent by act of mind then invoke the all-pervading God there for maintaining Him there
- 41 Into that open hand in the form of prana a invoke the Supreme Soul which enjoys satisfaction eternal by the mailra Parameshit having installed Him in the pranar a form of the hands, invoke him again by the mantra Purushalma
- 42 Then contemplate by the manha V_{18} alma the Supreme scated in the open hands and then uttering the minima Δu physima make Him enter the body
- 43-44 By the mantra Sar. alma then contemplate Him thus embodied after getting up partially and making your obeisance, and after once again giving Him welcome, having prayed for His presence by means of the Sattra-Gunandra, then by the mantra of Rajas S'akli give water for washing (padya) etc., in due form

- 45. With the mantra of eight syllables (Nārāyana mantra) present water for washing hinds in the prescribed form Then with the vidyā of Rasa mātra present the mouth-perfume (mukha-vāsa)
- 46. Having offered by means of incense, flower garland &c., and obtaining permission, proceed in circumambulation to light up the fire and prepare the food (havis) in the prescribed manner.
- 47. Then coming back to God's presence proceed, in the prescribed form, to give Him ablution with the manira Tamas (Tamas Śakh), with water.
- 48. Having with clean water propinated by the *mantra Panchopamshad*, present with the *guna-mantra*, the pair of cloths with the sacred thread (Yagñōpavila).
- 49. Then give the God ornaments if available or else mentally, and then with the *Gandha-mantra-Vidyā*, the auspicious sandal as well as garlands and flowers.
- 50. Then present a looking glass with the *nūpa-mantra*. Then present incense with *Sparša-mantra* and light with the *Rūpa mantra*.
- 51. Then give water to wash, in due form, ultering the mantra of twelve syllables, and then the specially prepared food with the Rava mantra as also other food, cakes, etc.
- 52. Then having offered water and betal etc. with the appropriate mantra as before, say the prayers with the Sparsamantra making due obeisance.
- 53-55. Go round saying the Dik-manha, and, making by Kāla-Manha the time of muttering prayer auspicious according to your wishes, and contemplating the God with the manha Paramahanisa or the manha of 12 syllables, or the manha of eight syllables, or the Pranasa (the syllable Om) then give water to wash with the manha Paramahanisa, and then prostrating and announcing yourself as His servant, send Him back.

- 33 On this scat is set the lotus from which was born the supreme Brihma, surrounded by twelve smaller ones, with the spacious peneuro in the middle, the interspaces filled with the pistils of the flower
- 34 Seated on this is l'irrat in the form of the universe and the creator of all. The twelve marks (forms of Vishnu) are to be understood as being seated on the lotus petals.
- 35 In the pistals are the fifteen S'aklis (powers), at the base of the periodre is the source of the three gunas in order
- 36 In the middle of the pericarp are the three S'uklis of the Gunas in order, on the top of the pericarp are placed in order fire, the moon and the sun
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- 40 In the open but joined hands first of all make the seat by act of mind then invoke the all-pervading God there for maintaining Him there
- 41 Into that open fraud in the form of fraua a mode the Supreme Soul which cupo's satisfaction eternal, by the mantra Parameshth, having installed Him in the fraua a form of the hands, invoke him again by the mantra Parashalma
- 42 Then contemplate by the mantia Vis alma the Supreme sented in the open hands and then uttering the minita Nit riliatina male Him enter the body
- 43-41 By the mantra Sarialma then contemplate Him thus embodied after getting up partially and making your obeisance, and after once again giving Him welcome having prayed for His presence by means of the Salt-a-Guna.idya, then by the mantra of Rajas S'akli give water for washing (padya) etc., in due form

- 45. With the mantra of eight syllables (Nārāyaṇa mantra) present water for washing hinds in the prescribed form. Then with the vidyā of Rasa mātra present the mouth-perfume (mukha-vāsa).
- 46. Having offered by means of incense, flower garland &c., and obtaining permission, proceed in circumambulation to light up the fire and prepare the food (havis) in the prescribed manner.
- 47. Then coming back to God's presence proceed, in the prescribed form, to give Him ablution with the mantra Tamas (Tamas Sakti), with water.
- 48. Having with clean water propitated by the manira Panchopamshad, present with the guṇa-manira, the pair of cloths with the sacred thread (Yagñōpavita).
- 49. Then give the God ornaments if available or else mentally; and then with the *Gandha-mantra-Vulyā*, the auspicious sandal as well as garlands and flowers.
- 50. Then present a looking glass with the nipa-mantra. Then present incense with Sparsa-mantra and light with the Rapa mantra.
- 51. Then give water to wash, in due form, ultering the mantra of twelve syllables; and then the specially prepared food with the Rasa mantra as also other food, cakes, etc.
- 52. Then having offered water and betal etc. with the appropriate mantra as before, say the prayers with the Sparsamantra making due obeisance.
- 53-55. Go round saying the Dik-manha, and, making by Kāla-Manha the time of muttering prayer auspicious according to your wishes, and contemplating the God with the manha Paramahanisa or the manha of 12 syllables, or the manha of eight syllables, or the Prana (the syllable Om) then give water to wash with the manha Paramahanisa, and then prostrating and announcing yourself as fire servant, send Him back.

- 56. In the manner in which He was invoked to be present, He must be requested to retire, apologising by prayer, for errors of performance in the course of worship.
- 57-58. This is an abbreviated exposition by me of the heroic course of worship Worshipping daily in this manner, a devotee of *Bhagawān* (Vishnu) becoming holy and clear of all his sins, makes himself fit to pursue the path of emancipation, and obtain all he wishes for here and in the hereafter.
- 59-60A. He gets over all hindrances to salvation, and ceases to be troubled by tendencies immeal to salvation A follower of this teaching, having well understood the prescribed course of worship, obtains the accomplishment of his object by worshipping in due form, otherwise he becomes a great sinner.
- 60B-61. Offer your worship to the image, having made a seat in the prescribed form Conceiving in your mind the image itself to be the Yōga form of God, and installing in it Han, worship Him after invoking Him there in due form.
- 62 The offer of worship in water does not differ from this, but when it is offered in fire do all that is prescribed, giving up whatever involves use of water
- 63 If you offer worship in the vast space of your heart (Hnd-Akisa), perform all acts of worship by the mind He who wishes to worship Him in a circle (mandala) however, let him do worship as laid down below.
- 64 The worshipper shall place Yōga, Atsvarya and other S'akis in the outer circle round the Yōga pulha, the sert of God, each Sakti being placed in the point of the compass appropriate to her.
- 65. In a circle outside of this place the twelve protecting deties of the months (the 12 Adityas) Outside of these place the guardians of the directions (Loka Palas) in the directions approprizted to them beginning with Indra in the East
- 66. Contemplating all of these along the circles made in due order and regarding the seat as being on the axis, worship God there.

67-69A. Even when you worship God in the circle of the Sun the prescribed method is the same. In this manner, in all these places of worship, the expert in the rules of worship shall worship the God in Vaikuntha in due time and on prescribed occasions. Having performed worship beginning with worship on the floor, and having gained faith in the doing of it, then proceed in order to other places prescribed, otherwise the resulting evil will be great.

69B-70A. In all forms of worship, in order to protect the worship of the Supreme Being from contamination of evil, place the guardians of the directions outside (the enclosure of worship).

70B-71A. Of all forms of worship that which is rendered by the mind is the highest. If the mind is not clear (in devotion) the act of worship brings no result,

71B-75. Meditation with love is what is taken to be Blakki. Worship offered without loving devotion is as good as not offered. Loving devotion is regarded as consisting of eight integral parts – the more so devotion to Vishipi, by attaining to which (Vishipithakti) one gains the supreme Siddlu (emancipation) quickly. (1) The daily worship of God, (2) the preservation of the rule of the community, (3) the love of the devotees of Vishini, (4) great zeal for worship of Vishini, (5) effort at the performance of worship by oneself, (6) eagerness to hear stories relating to Vishini, (7) absence of desire to do hurt to others, and (8) not living by means of Vishini-worship. These make up the eight features of Blakki as seen in man.

76. He who has heard the exposition of this treatise, is fit for expounding it to others.

Rraluna

77. What you stated as the worship of God (.1para D&a, God of the Worldly) by those wishing for prosperity, that worship of the Apara-God, pray expound to me now.

Paramah

78. This same is the course of worship generally, even in regard to the worship of Afara-Vishini. I shall

expound that which is special as it was first given out, all the rest being the same for both.

- 79. Janárdhana should be worshipped on a red lolus, cight armed, with all his vehicles, weapons and attendants.
- 80. Place the screent Ananta in the east, the lord of birds (Garuq'ı) in the west. On the left of the God, Lakshmi and on the right, Sarasvatı.
- 81. On the south-east Vyuddlu (growth) and on the south-west Suldlu (accomplishment), on the north-west Matt (wisdom) and on the north-east S'antı (Serenty).
- 82. Oh, Lotus born! the Conch, the Disc, the Mace, the Lotus, the Sword, the Shield, the Arrow and the Bow. These are the weapons in the eight hands of the divine one.
- 83. Bearing on His cliest the jewel Kaustuba and wearing the mole Sri-Vatsa, He assumes many forms for the successful accomplishment of His mission of beneficence to the world.
- 84. Twelve are the forms in which God should be worshipped by those wishing to attain prosperity. In the worship thus offered set the Hansa-manlin in the place of the Parama-Hanisa wherever this is prescribed.
- 85-88. Adopting the course of creation, place the elements in their appropriate places. At the end of the worship should come the expression of one's wish, the unbroken performance of worship in due time, the feeding of Vaishnavas on proper occasion to the utmost extent of one's capacity, gifts of all kinds in the same manner, respectful treatment to teachers; acquiring of the mantra of Vaishnavas by means of proper instruction, carrying out without break, on the due occasion, of the vows enjoined on Vaishnavas, these are the duties enjoined upon those who wish for atturing prosperity. Worship God for a year, or a period of 12 years if so desired.
 - 89. Considered from the point of view of the prescribed worship, the prosperty to be attained are of two kinds; the first is that which is gained in this birth alone, and the other that which could be gained only in another future birth.

90-92. Of these two, the first is easier and the other is said to be more difficult. Having become a devotee to God to gain an object, and having died without gaining it, he will gain this object of his wish in another birth. Those who, through their life long, devote themselves to God's service with a view to gain prosperity, become kings of regions well peopled. Nothing depends on the measure of time.

93. Those of intense devotion attain the accomplishment of their wish which is not otherwise attainable. This is but a brief account of the way of worship of God in the *apara* form (not the supreme), though that way of worship is described very elaborately.

In the Parama Samluta of the Śrī Pānckarātra, the Fourth Chapter entitled Archanā Vidhānam (the mode of worship).

CHAPTER V

Brahma

1 O, Bhigavan! For the purposes of worship what are the articles that are prescribed to be collected? How are they to be made clean? Please let me know

Paramah

- 2-3 Oneself, the place, the vessels, the darbha (the sacred grass, Poa cynosuroides) water, the image, sandal, flowers, ornaments, incense, lamp, uncrushed grun, water, food to be offered, etc, these make up, Pitamahal, the articles required for worship Cleaning these first of all, offer your worship to Purushöttama
- 4 In worship, for external cleanliness a bath and the holy sip (achamana) are presembed. The bath, I have already described to you I shall now describe, O, Lotus born, the holy sip
- 5 The place at the root of the thumb is called *Bralima* tirtham Take three sips from this *Bralimatirtha*, and then wipe off your mouth
- 6 Then again sprinkle water over the left hand, and the soles of the feet, touch the heart with the palm of your hand, and the mouth with the fingers
- Placing on the thumb the ring finger touch the eyes with water, touch both the sides of the nose with the thumb on the fore finger
- 8 Then placing on the thumb the little finger, touch both your ears Placing on the thumb the middle finger in the same manner touch both your arms
- 9-12 Then touch the navel with the thumb, with the thumb resting on all the fingers touch the head. This is

what is called *āchamana* generally, the initiated however, should utter the *panchamantra* in due order, take the sip, then wipe off the lips, making the *āchamana* in the same manner, and sprinkling water all over uttering the same mantra while doing so Then begin the worship of Han. Let the other form of *āchamana* be practised by the uninitiated. The bath may be by water, by earth, by sprinkling and sipping (*āchamana*), and a man cleanses his body both inside and out by this kind of bath. By speaking the truth ánd only words that please, one gains purity in speech.

- 13-14. Knowledge, composure, and joy bring about cleanliness of mind. That man who is always clean in the three ways described above is the person whose worship is ever pleasing to God. This is called cleaning (of the person) I shall then describe cleaning of the place.
- 15-16. Places used for games of dice and eating, as also those intended for evacuation, for sitting, for cremation and places occupied by Chandalas, places infested by worms, places full of chaff, ashes, and bones, and places where people crowd, these are to be rejected for a place of worship.
- 17 Even if the ground be always clean, let it be cleaned with cow-dung which is fresh and taken out of the ground after coming from a cow.
- 18. The dung of a cow-call, broken up 'dung, that of white colour and that in which worms have come in should be rejected. Then having sprinkled the plastered place with the astramantra leave aside the water vessel (so far used)
- 19. Having washed his hands with water one who knows the mantra should rub the place over with his hand again uttering the tāyumantra, and then should sprinkle water uttering the palamantra
- 20. Uttering the mantra of eight syllables, scatter grain. In this manner the place becomes clean for worship. Now, listen, I shall describe how to make vessels clean
- 21. Wash gold and copper vessels in water soaked with mango, and silver with soot or wood ashes.

- 22. Clean vessels of amalgam in water and ashes, and wash conch-shell and mother of pearl with salt.
- Fruits, leaves, etc., with earth and water. The removal
 of the coating and smell ensures cleanliness in washing.
- 24. Fill one vessel with water mixed with sandal and flowers uttering the *Panchamantra* in order; utter the *Panchō-panishad mantra* over this.
- 25-25. Sprinkle all the vessels with this water either together or separately. Water which is not brackish, which is clear, sweet-smelling and of good taste, which is untouched by unclean people, and in large quantity, makes all things clean for all holy work, then listen how to clean the image (b*ram).
- 27. For images made of metal the method for vessels of metal should be adopted. For images of stone, complete covering is prescribed for cleaning.
- 28-29. Similarly, for images of wood and those made of Jewels wiping completely; cleaning in this wise and collecting the required things, and having then touched the S'akra, (S'akra-S'āla, sacrificial hall, standing here for the space marked out for worship) understand that the image has become clean. For Kits'a, etc, wiping makes them clean. For other things cleanliness consists in these being unused.
- 30. Taking your seat with darbha (Kusa grass) on a lower level than that of the place of worship, and wearing the darbhaning in hand, clean the water with the Pavitra-mantra.
- 31–32. That sandal paste is considered best which is prepared, by mixing turmene (kunkuna), alee wood (agaru), and sandal, and grinding into a consistent paste with camphor. Else the natural red variety of sandal. Even other kinds of sindal wood are acceptable to Vishņu.
- 33-39. The following flowers, etc., are acceptable for Vishini worship Karavira (olender) red and white, lotus, red and white, Kétaki (Pandarus odoritissimus, Tan. Tāļal), Jāhmalikā (Jessamine), Utipala (water-hly) of 3 colours, Tagaram (Tabaraemontana coronana Tam Nandiya-vaṭṭui), Cliampaka (michelia champaka), Droṇa (Tam. Tumbil), Vānīra (Cane

reed) (Calamus rotang Tam. Vanu), Samyakam (cassia fistulae Tam. Konrai), Svétárkam (white Calotropis Gigantia-Tam. Erukku), Kutaja (Koraiya; Tam. Pālai), Kandali (sweet potato Tam. a kind of valli-root), Vakula (minusoper elengi. Tam Makilam), Tulasi (basil), Navamallika (double jessamine, Tamil Iruvatehi), Asana (yellow Sal, T. Vengai), Tala (Palm, Tam. Panai), Tamāla (xanthovymus pichorius), Maruta (Trigonella coruculata, Tam. Nākai), Sami (Acasia Suma), Punniga (Rottleria. T. Pinnai), Vamsa Punniga (Ksudra Punniga), Mālatı (Jessamine with large flowers Tam. Jatı), Svēta Kumuda (white-lily), Dévadāru (Pinus Devad), Utpala (water-hly, 2 kinds), Köyidara (mountain ebony), Naga (Mesua terrea. Tam. Sirunagai), Sadi-bhadra (Deva-daru or Kadamba), Priyanguka (Saffron), Bilva (Aegle marmelos, Tam. Vilva), Navamālā (a kind of Jessamine), Kayāhasti, 2 kinds, Aviram) Karnikaram (Pentapetes auripolia, T. Kongu), Vaishnavi, Sankha-pushpika, Kambupushpika (Physalis Flexuosa), Asoka (2 kinds, Ionesia Asoka, another name of vakula), Kunda (a kind of jessamine), Gandhapurna (a kind of kétakı), Sépalika (Nöbarı, Tam. Karunocchil), Kurevaka (Barleria crystata, Tam. Kuring), Pita-kõranda (Nandyavarta, 2 kmds, Tamernae montana coronaria, Tam. Nandiyavattai), Kshudra kctaka (small kctaki) These are the flowers to be gathered for the worship of Vishnu (Purushõttama).

40. Worship Him with day-flowers by day, and night-flowers by night. In times of emergency use whatever is available, the earlier mentioned being superior to those that follow.

41. First half is too corrup for translation. Flowers not to be used, should be avoided even on occasions of emergency. 42-44. Flowers not to be used even on occasions of emergency. These are Köranda Krishnavarnam (Köranda, Carissu Carandas, Tam. Kija), Kapitham (wood apple, Tam. Vijā), Harikarnik (Caissia Fistula and Calotropis Gigintes), Agū wishitakam (Beleric myrabolam, Terminalia Belerica, Tam Sami), Sirisha (Memosa Sirisha, Tam. Vākai), Madayantika (Arabian Jessamine, Tam. Mallikai), Nirgundi (Vitex

Trifolia, Tam. Nocchil), Sindhuvāra (Vitex Trifolia, and etc.), Kimšuka (Butea Frondosa, Tam. Murukkai) Silmali (silk cotton, Bombea Heptaphyllum, Tam Ilavu), Jīpā (China rose, Hibiscus rose Tinensis, Tam. Sevarattai), Arka (Calotropis Gigantia, Tam Erukku), Kanakamatham (Thorn apple, Datura metal and Festuosa, several varieties, Tam. Ümattai), Karanjam (Galidūpa arbores, Tam. Pungai), Vishapādapam (Vishapushpaka, Vangucria spinosa, Tam. Kānjori variety), Bandhūkam (Pentapetts Phoemicia, Tam. Mechi tilakam), Mādhavi (Banisteria bengalensis, Tam. Kurukkatti), Nīpam (Nanoba Cardčíolia, Tam. Perumkadimbu), Arjuna (River Sāl tree, Tam. Āttu-marāmaram), Pātalam (Bignonia suvave olens, Tam. Pādari), Chaudāka [pushpa²] (cloves), Šītaka, Atabu (long gourd, curcurbite lagenaris, Tam. Surai), Sigru (Hesparanthera murunga, Tam. Pū-murungai).

- 45 47. Those mentioned above among tree-and creeper-flowers should be avoided under all circumstances. Flowers broken, those in the bud or dried up, and those kept beyond time, those fallen on the ground or strung in bunches, fallen down and those kept on the floor, those remaining after part has been used, those faded, those touched by forbidden people, these flowers, though recommended for use, should be avoided even in times of emergency. Having washed your hands in water, gather flowers in a holder.
- 48. A wise man will place these afterwards in a cool place. Barley, moung, panic seed (T tinai), linseed, none of these is acceptable for any worship.
- 49. Hariyalı grass (dhūrva), Bhustmam (Andropogon Schre-nanthva, T. mrittakiypul), Black pulse, of these gather the shoots provided these are green, have their ends intact and unbroken, for use in worship.
- 50 Leaves and shoots which are mauspicious should be avoided. Among roots lāmajjam (root of Viran grass Tamilāmacchai) is very acceptable to the Supreme Soul.
- Incense made from Devadaru mixed with sandal and agaru, in fire without smoke, should be offered at worship.

- 52. Sāl Sarjārasa (Vatica Robusta, Tam. narumīmaram also marāmaram), Danda (Nāgīsara or Hedysarum Lagopodioides), mixed artificial agaru and free from animal products of any kind, may be offered in a vessel for incense.
- 53. Lamps lighted with cow's ghee, or fresh oil, with wick made of cotton thread should be used at worship; it should not be lighted in fire made by blowing through the mouth.
- 54. Silk cloth, either white (dukila) or golden (kshauma), or stuff woven of fine cotton thread, new and smoked with meense, should be offered to the deity.
- 55. The jewels to be used for the deity should be made of gold and jewels. Jewels with flaws, and those used by human beings should be avoided altogether.
- 56. Rice contaminated with animal remains, chaff, ashes, bones, pieces of wood or stone, with any omission or break in the process of purification, should be rejected (for use in the course of worship).
- 57. Offer gruel mixed with sugar (to God) prepared from rice, white as jessamine flower, clear moon, pearl and chank, well prepared from the Sāli variety of paddy and washed six times over.
- 58. Flour of sale or "Sixty day's" rice, wheat, barley, green pulse, uncontaminated by either kind of salt, and with a plentiful admixture of ghee, may be offered as food.
- 59. Food and other eatables should not be too warm or cold; food under-cooked and over-cooked, or not properly cooked, should be avoided.
- All seasonal ripe fruits, sweet and free from worms etc., may be offered in worship at proper times.
- 61. Ghee, made from cow's milk by boiling with jury leaves, and carefully filtered should be used. It should be made fresh each time and accepted for use only after boiling it over fire.
- 62. Cleaning the vessel with touch of glice first, divide the food put in it in two parts, and then putting over it a few drops of glice again, offer the food.

- 63 Worship attendant deducs with sindal and flowers, worship with offer of water and food should be reserved only for the deity
- 64-66 Sticks of Palasa, Udumbara, Assalla, Plaksha, Nyagodha and other trees exuding juec, 12 inches in length, with unbroken ends should be offered at the fire, uttering the Pilha-mantra. In rites to bring about death, use sticks which are not strught, have smell and thorns, and are split, those obtained from poisonous trees, those which are quite dired up and have holes in them. Idhina (sticks thrown into the fire) should be one hasta (span) long. Parathi. (placed round the fire) one bahu (one cubit)
- 67 (These articles, etc.) must have been grown by oneself with pouring of water, or obtained from a temple of Vishnu. These must be one slown and auspicious to be used for worship.
- 68 (One who thus worships) carries the recollection of his good works through seven further births, and the result of the good deeds suffers no harm at any time
- 69-72 Then (ultimately) one reacties the station where one experiences no sorrow or suffering. He who worships Januardina with inticles of worship tiven by others, whether for obtaining wealth or fame, his labour does him no good. Those who give of their weith for worship of God, become entitled to their share when the worship is properly completed. Therefore making every effort to use a part it least of what you have earned in worship of God, never use weith ramed by others even on excressing it infrintly.
- 73 If the articles of worship specified above should not be available, then offer worship with flowers alone. If even these should be unavailable then use water for worship. If even water should full, offer your worship mentally.
- 74 If you are absorbed in making wealth, then get another Vaishnau at least, to offer worship for you. A wise man would never break his fast without having offered worship to God

- 75 Those who will not take food or drink, without having offered worship before, will find nothing unattainable in this world or in the other.
- 76. Whatever you do, do with clean things from day to day, and with devotion, that is really pleasing to Vishnu.
- 77. In this manner, I have described to you in brief, the articles of worship, the method of their purification (and the manner of worship?) O, Padmaja (lotus-born)! What would you have me to expound to you now

In the Parama Samhitā of the Pāūcharātra, Chapter V, entitled "the prescribed disposal of articles of worship."

CHAPTER VI

Brahma

1. Expound to me the collection of mantras relating to Paramatma, the manner of their use, and the various results attainable thereby.

Parama

- 2 Very well I shall describe to you the supreme character of the mantras, their key letters (bliam) and the way to use them. This is however a secret.
- 3. All that is done with the appropriate mantras obtain for you the wished for result. It is by mantra that God is drawn to you It is by mantra again that He is released.
- 4. By secret utterance these are mantras, and therefore these are not to be published. Their form is not to be written and their features not to be described.
- 5. Pranava (mantra) which is illuminating is counted the seed of all the mantras Being like their life (?), it is regarded superior to all the mantras
- 6 Worshipping God by that mantra, keep always uttering it in mind He who is daily devoted to uttering the Pranava in secret, attuns the highest siddle (miraculous power).
- 7. There is no mantra superior to the Pranava. O. Pitamaha. The Onikara in Pranata is of three matras (short yowel lengths), while the makara in it, is half a matra.
- 8. The seeds (bita) of mantras, other than Pranava are regarded as various After the blya, it is laid down that namaskāra should follow (the word namah) in all mantras.
- 9. After namaskāra, know that the term parā should follow. The next half sloka is corrubt.
- 10. Make the name coupled with Salvayous, Ratorom and Tamoyom, take the dative plural affix, and join it to the term bara, with a similar termination. 46

- 11. The first and the eleventh vowels (a and aı) coupled with bindu (ru) and Visarga () together with la constitute the five bijas of the five S'aktis beginning Jeyshta.
- 12.-13. The third and the fifth vowels together with the 12th and the 14th and la-kāra are regarded as the five bijas of the five S'aklis beginning Vāgisvarī. The five vowels beginning with the sixth form similarly the five bijas of S'aklis beginning Molimi.
- 14.-15. The names of all these are as they were given them at their creation. The ma-kāra is in the form of bya (o) in all other sound-combinations just as breath is in the body. O, Padmaja, dakāra is said to be the būa of the gunas. Regard it as the source (join) of the gunas.
- 16. The bija of Buddhi is ba-kāra, and its variation in the different forms of buddhi, then listen. For Dhaima and other forms of buddhi. (Sātvika form), the four letters beginning a form the bija.
- 17. The first half is corrupt Ma-kara forms the bija of the Ahankaras. In its variations the vowels other than guna (9 vowels excluding a, e, o)
- 18 Pakara is the bija of manas (mind), and is the name of Sankalpa (wish), hakara is the bija of Kala, ha with visarga () is digbija, (bija of direction or space).
- 19. The five letters beginning na form the bija of the five lammatras beginning with S'abda,6 for the five buddln indry as five letters beginning na (karmāndnyas)7 and for the other indryas the five beginning with ta.
- 20. O, Padmaja, the bija for the five bluitas are the five letters beginning \tilde{u} . The names of these are those given at creation.

^{1.} Ch. II, 36.

² Ch. II 37. 3 Ch II 38

^{4.} Ch II 43 (b)

^{5.} Ch, II, 45.

⁶ Ch II, 50-51.

^{7.} Ch II, 55 (b) 8 Ch II 54.

- For Vāsudēva and others let those well advanced in the Pāūchrāfra make the bijā-akṣharas based on the combination of guṇas and śaktis.
- 22. These are to be placed in order in the outer enclosure. For the construction of the Chakramandala (the circle of the mystic figure), I shall then expound the chakra-mantra.
- 23-25. The bija of the axis is chakāra and is placed in the middle of the circle. The bija of time, ha however, in combination with the twelve vowels (svarāh) become the bija of the signs of the zodiac beginning Meṣha (Anes), and are put in the place of the spokes. To the left and the right of the rāks (zodiacal signs), the bijas of the hilis (lunar days) are in order the consonants up to the letter Sa. They are respectively considered S'ukla (bright) and Krishna (dark) in two parts.
- 26. For the bright fortnight take the first fifteen letters in order with a terminal bindu (anissāra), for the dark make the terminal visarga (:). Nakshatras beginning with Aries, and in order, have for their bya letters from ra onwards to ka.
- 27. It is said these begin with Aśrayuk, and are placed in the middle of the spokes. The Grahas (planets) are to be understood as hiving these bya beginning with ha, and counted in reverse order down to Mu.
- 28. By virtue of the position of $R\bar{u}hu$ and Ketu the seven Grahas (Planets) take their position tortuously each in its own house of the zodiac. The first short vowels (3) are S'rt-by $\bar{u}m$

^{29.} Sa-kāra and Ma-kāra are the byas of the two halves of the felly. The byas of the tattvas have already been detailed in full.

^{30.} These are said to be chakra manira for the making of the chakra in due form. Hear now the byas of the six organs and their names in order.

^{31.} The guna vowels (a, e, o) together with at, the risarga (:) and bindu (') joined on to the syllable ha are said to form the bijas of the six angas (organs)

- 32. The heart, the head, the tuft, and the body (kavacha), the arms (astra) and the eye (netra) -these are the appointed six organs, O, Padmaja.
- 33. The six-organs-placing (Shadanga-nvāsa) ought to be made daily whenever one's own protection is requisite, at the beginning of the worship in the morning and the evening, while going to bed and after food.
- 34. When you get rid of contact pollution of a woman in her courses, when you wish to purify a place, when you take up weapons of war the S'astra-mantra is prescribed.
- 35. When one sprinkles oneself with water, when one circumambulates God, when the communion prayer is offered during morning and evening worship, the *dig-mantra* (mantra of the directions) is prescribed.
- 36. By the incantation of Bluila-mantra (mantra of the clements) bring the elements under your control By daily incantation of Kala-mantra (mantra of time) one gains length of life.
- 37-39. By incantation of Prakiti-manira one gains perpetual health By constant incantation of the manita of Vāsudéva and others (vyūlas) a man gains fulfilment of Dharma, etc. [Dharma, (righteousness), Gnana -(wisdom), Vairāva (non-desire), and Aisvaija (lordly power)]. One desiring emancipation must mutter daily the eight syllables or the twelve with his senses under control, and bring it to completion with the Pranava at the end. One desirous of other wordly ends need not bring his incantation to an end with the Pranava.
- 40-41 In miking fire offerings all the mantras conclude with the term Svälia. Being pure of life and living on milk, barley, corn or what is gained by begging, whether it be leaves or fruits, gain the mantra desired, by practice at the holy junction of rivers, hills or temples.
- 42. First worship God, and then make your daily incantation, one thousand, ten thousand, one lik, or, the best of all, twelve laks of times.

- 43-44 By japa (incantation) one attains mastery of the mantras, but the wished for result can be gained by homa (fine offering). Sanua (sheks of wood), glice, fruits, lotus-petals, have (cooked food), these should be offered into the fire daily for gaining the benefit if one is desirous of material benefit. For large benefits, the fire offering should continue for long, for small, only for a short time.
- 45. When one's object has been attained, a wise man would continue to do the worship mentally. The supreme Being should not be invoked for worship to be offered for a short time.
- 46. A Vaishnava should never invoke the aid of God to get rid of suffering caused by others, as, for a worshipper of Vishnu, such calamities destroy themselves.
- 47–49A. Even to one who does not wish for anything, prosperily or wealth is ever on the increase. Even one who wishes to gun an object gains that object for certain by offering worship to the Supreme God giving up that actual purpose. One who worships Him with great effort after expressing his desire 'Give me this', he is far from pleased, even though his desire be granted by Govinda
- 49-51. If a Vaishniva still cherishes a desire to achieve an attainable object, on such occasions let him offer worship to one of the attendents of that God. The great wheel with 12 spokes, glorious as the Sun, well made with nave and fellows, should be worshipped for gaining a kingdom. Hum is its bijam and its name Sudaršana.
- 52. Worship the great couch, Pānchajanya, if you desire fame. S'am is its bijam, its devala (deity) is S'abdaparnā
- 53-54. For causing (rouble to) our enemy, worship the Gadā (mace) as one who destroys, who is angry and whom it is not possible to our come by Sums and Asuras (gods of war and demons) Shad is its blyam. A woman in form is its deity whose names are Krīyā and Durgā, O, Pilāmaha (Brahman)
- 55. If wealth is the object desired, worship with devotion the Supreme One as Valsravana. His bya is Kann; by him that wished for object will be obtained.

- One wishing to enjoy greatness should worship Fire every day. His bijam is ga, its nakshatra (asterism) Kṛṭlikā.
- 57-59. O Pitāmaha, worship in particular tithis (days) and yogas (junctions) are also as described. It is with this object that I explained to you, and for the benefit of worshippers, a few of the Kāma-bijas (the origin of wishes). As wishes are so many it is not possible to go into elaborate details, even if both the teller and the hearer had really a hundred divine years. To all embodied beings all possible wishes are really desirable as is admitted generally.
- 60-61. By cherishing wishes one will gain nothing else. Therefore desire is of no benefit. Therefore make every effort to give up cherishing a wished-for desire. Render your service therefore unto God, by Him everything is attainable.

In the Parama Samhutā of the Pancharatra the Sixth chapter, entitled Mantra Kosa.

CHAPTER VII

Brahma

- 1 O, Bhagavan ¹ This worship which you have thus expounded is only for the initiated it is not possible of performance by others with appropriate mantras
- 2 In this matter cyplun, in due order, initiation (Diksha) of the Vaishnava Which kind of man can gain Diksha and in what place?
- 3 What are the differences in the character of Diksha, what is the conduct prescribed for the Dikshila, one initiated? I am very anxious to learn these and therefore be so good as to expound these to me.

Paralmah

- 4-6 In holy bothing places where rivers join or reach the sea in temples dedicated to God on the tops of hills, in the interior apartments of a house or in places pleasing to the mind fix up your place of worsh p, after having previous ly tested the ground. Fo the Brahman is presembed ground of white earth to the Kishatrya red. Gold coloured earth is recommended to the Visyaand black earth to the Sudra Land may also be otherwise divided as desired. the first is that which destroys sin
- 7 The first half is gone in fait. The ground should have a fall towards the North-East and rise from there in all directions
- 8-12 For auspicious functions the ground should be specious, untouched by bad people. Having found out the desired piece of ground and having first of all cleared the ground of thorns and pebbles a wise man will get it clear of human remains chaff, ashes and bones. Making it wet, raise a mud altar in the middle Making the ground level, with fall all round as tested by water, enclose it all round by a

boundary hedge in such a manner that people unconnected may not see the altar. Set up a roof without planting pillars (within the enclosure) so that sunlight may not fall on the altar at any time. Making the four doorways in order, then have also four fire-pits one in each direction.

- 13. Make many coloured juices from different articles and collect various shapes of pots, as also a variety of vessals
- 14 Bring there also as many Vaishnavas as are desirous of being initiated, all these alike must make their efforts with great attention.
- 15 Whoever shows greater interest, or provides more money, or takes more personal trouble, he gains a greater share of merit coming from a good deed
- 16 Even though the Acharva (the expert initiate) may grant initiation to his disciples for doing them good, those thus initiated should serve him to the extent possible for them
- 17 to 20 In that place, at the appointed space, free from defects and trouble, at a distance from the city and village, but surrounded by these, well provided with all articles necessary as also things needed for worship, with the permission of expert Vaishna's who had formerly been initiated, the Achāria (the expert initiate) shall grant initiation to noble-minded Vaishna's, in the holy "Yaga S'āla", well provided with all that may be needed for the ceremony, as well as for worship, with floor clean as the surface of glass, ornamented with a cloth awning, nich with flowers, leaves and fruits, and decorated with waterpot finials in all directions, uncontaminated by unmittated people and with a plentiful supply of water.
- 21 To the Vaishnavas (as above described) let the initiation be given, in prescribed form, on the 12th tilln or the full moon, the equinoves, and the solstices, or in the asterism $S'r\bar{a}_c$ and $(Vishnu\ Nakshalra)$
- 22-23 He is called an Acharva who is a devotee of Vishau, one leading a married life, with full knowledge of how to initiate, ever on the look out to help others, bearing the marks of the Disc (Chakra), etc., without adopting the

initiation in *Dikshsa* as a profession, quite in love with the performance of his duty as such, free from worldly desire and possessed of intimate knowledge of the Vedic learning.

- 24. The three groups, Brahmana, Kshatriya and Vaisya are considered worthy of initiation (Diksha), such Sudras and women are also eligible who are of good birth, of good character and possessed of good qualities.
- 25. Do not conier initiation (Diksha) on those who are merely curious to know, who are unbelieving, who are cruel in habit, who are of unrighteous conduct, who are ignorantly perverse, who do not follow betters, who are uneducated and who are guilty of ingratitude.
- 26 This supreme Vaishnava dilisha should not be conferred upon the evil-minded who seek it for mere parade, or for mere investigation.
 - 27. That wise man who is ever anytous to gain knowledge of the proper way of worshipping God, is alone fit for confering diksha upon—It is by doing this that Dharma prospers.
 - 28. The Acharya (leading Dikshita) surrounded by other dikshitas, with his mind bent on God, shall enter the place prepared by his disciples for the purpose of conferring Diksha.
 - 29. Having on the previous day taken food free from pungent things and salt, with a screne mind, he should take the holy sip of water the next morning and measure out the prepared ground to make it of the desired size.
 - 30-31. The size of the altar is prescribed as 12 aratnis for Brahmans and Kshatriyas, and for Vaisyas one sixth less, for women and Sūdras one-third less. These must be measured out by the line (Sūlra), in the middle of the alter make the axis measuring a twelfth of the altar area.
 - 32. The nave is to be of the same size. For the spokes let the size be twice as much (2/12ths) Understand that the Vimāna is to be in the middle of the nave for sacrifice.
 - 33. Drive a peg in the centre, and from it draw out threads to places marked round in a circle at equal distances as measured out, and make a network as it were.

- 34. Paint all this space with colour material; make the whole circular in form, with the proper measurements for the parts as prescribed.
- 35. Divide the surface of the nave into three circles round the same centre where the principal twelve-petalled lotus has to be made.
- 36. In the middle circle is to be the pericarp of the lotus; in the second the filaments, in the third its peatals equal in size and beautiful.
- 37. These would be wide in the middle narrowing to the tip gradually. The interspaces between the petals must be of the same shape all round.
- 38. Make the whole space of the nave, divided into three as measured by the line. Divide the space for the spokes into twelve equal parts.
- 39. Make the spokes and their interspaces of equal size respectively all round in due order
- 40-42. Mark the main directions between spokes, and the intermediate directions on the spokes themselves. Make the spokes thick at the root and at the end, but of circular form in the middle, measuring all over half that size. Make the two fellows of equal curvature all round, one below and one above, to which are joined the spokes. These are to be understood as counting 24 going round all directions in order.
- 43. Make the joints of the fellows always in the space between the ends of the spokes. So far about the circle (Chakra). Round this circle is to be the outer orb.
- 44. Make an outer veranda for this, of the size of the nave. This outer veranda should go all round for the entry of those desiring diksha (consecration)
- 45 In that veranda make the places for the guardian deities of the compass, each in its direction. These places must be square, half a cubit each side.
- 46 Just outside of the altar make a round spot one cubit in size, either dug into the earth or raised above it, to indicate the direction of the gateways.
- Make at the cardinal points, doorways with four sides, spacious in the middle and with ample side spaces.

- 48. Understand that the entrances, beginning with the north, are to be the four entrances and exits for Brahmans and others in order.
- 49. Make the outer circle contain five circular spaces, for the five *Mahābhūtas* (the five great elements beginning *Akāka* etc.) to be in.
- 50-51. Having this way made all round the circle to the correct size as measured by the string, then the expert gurn shall paint it over in five colours, namely, white, black, red, brown, and gold or yellow in the circular space, the inner parts of the lotus should be in the colour of the lotus.
- 52-53. First paint the pericarp in yellow colour everywhere, paint the filaments in a mixture of white and red, paint the petals white all round and brown within Paint, the fellow, white, red and black in three parts.
- 54. The spokes must be painted brown with white in the middle. The periphery in the fellow should be of a different colour from it.
- 55-57. In painting let white and black alternate with yellow where they join. Having painted the circle in this minuter, paint afterwards on the outside, the cities of the guardrins of the directions, in various colours. In the outer circuit paint in the five colours in the order, black, yellow, red, brown and white. Paint the doorways red and white to make them look beautiful.
- 58. O, Kamulodbhava, (lolus-born) having painted the wheel in the manner described above, teach the pupil the accepted rule of conduct (Samaya) of the great ones of the Vashnava community.
- Hereafter I shall explain to you the method of powder drawing by which people make the orbit of the circle by means of powder.
- Whatever colours I have prescribed for painting, the same colours should be used in making the circle with powder.

- 61. The wise one will get the powder made by those expert in it, with plants, minerals, leaves, sticks and fruits, according to the prescribed methods.
- 62. The making of the circle with powder is permissible for every one of the parts described. Lowering and raising of levels, and the thinning of parts will have to be done with skill.
- 63. Make the percarp raised, by some divise of machinery, the level of the petals must be above the inner space and the spokes above the middle space.
- 64-65. The other portions will be filled level by wise men. Having in this manner drawn the circle by means of powder, the Āchārya (the chief initiate), with care, should admit to initiation those desirous of admission.
- 66. The chakra (circle) of Isvara (God) thus drawn in paint should be set either on a wall or on a cloth beyond the sight of people. At appointed times one must see it himself contemplating the Supreme Lord.
- 67. It is by so doing that faith in it is created. All parts within the circle should be kept intact and none destroyed.
- 68. I have thus described to you all about the making of the *clinkra* by contemplating upon which all sins get destroyed.
- 69. If such a chakra is printed in a house, evil spirits serpents, etc., goblins, spirits of the dead, evil-minded beings, will not come near it.
- By Vaishmyas, desirous of obtaining their wishes, should by all means be worshipped Vasuda a mounted on this Chakra.

In the Parama Samhila of the Pancharatra the Seconth Chapter, entitled Chakra.

CHAPTER VIII

Paramah

- I shall hereafter expound to you the character of the supreme Diksha by the attanment of which a pure-souled Vaishnava gains Siddlu (Salvation).
- Those well versed in initiating people recommend consecration (dissia) as the best means of concentration to those of infirm mind, and, as yet, unacquainted with the means by which to gain emancipation.
- 3. That dikslia is to be gained by performing with devotion three duties, the first of these three is Samaya (principles), the rule of the community, the next knowledge of what is laid down to be done (discipline, Tantra or S'āstra bearing on the subject) and then the actual practice of worship.
 - 4 These three things have to be practised in order, with earnestness by the learned, for the prosperity of the *Dharma* at all times.
 - Having first of all given one's agreement, one must hear the rule of the community (Samayam), then one should gain knowledge of the tantra by the method of learning a Shifm.
 - 6-7A Then again having received initiation by means of the proper recital of the mantras (mantra-diksha) let him worship God, after being duly consecrated. Whoever, in devotion, practises the diksha (the course of consecration ordained) with earnestness, gains, by grace of God, all he wishes to attain to
 - 7B-10A. Having drawn in paint, with the attendant fetures the Chakra (the mystic-wheel), the teacher should show it to the disciple receiving consecration. The disciple then becomes intrited into the community (Samaya Dissilial) Similarly drawing thereafter, the mystic chakra with coloured powder let the Achirya make the disciples see in proper

form, then the disciple becomes consecrated in the *Tantra-Diksha* (initiation into the science). Offering all the *manthas* as oblations in fire, and having invoked the Supreme Lord into it, then show the mystic circle (*mandala*) to the disciple who then becomes an *upāsaka* (worshipper).

- 10B-11. First take note of what has to be done (tantra), then re-collect the mantras to be used; then worship God. This is the triple order of worship. After this I shall state in general terms the rules of ordination.
- 12-13. This rule of ordination is the means of accomplishing all that one may wish for, O Brahman! therefore listen with attention. Having first fixed upon the place, and, having drawn the mystic circle as prescribed in the Sāstras, one well versed in the maniras, will place, in all the points of the compass pots filled with water. These pots should have cloths thrown round the neck, with flowers, shoots of plants and fruits with them.
- 14-15. These may be 12, 8 or 4, and must be set up uttering the vāri-mantra, with a canopy set up with the vyōma-mantra, presenting lamps with tejo-mantra, fly whisk with vāyu-mantra and umbrella with kshti-mantra. Make the agni-kunda (receptacle for tire) for Vāsudéva in the west.
- 16. For the purpose of carrying the fire service to good result, have plenty of ghee melted and free from clots. Then wash all the vessels required and get ready the sticks of wood (samid) and sacrificial grass (kuśā or Poa cynosureides).
- Make the fire with churning sticks, or by flint. Then
 make the disciple, devoted and humble, read the tantra (the
 proper course of service).
- 18. Looking castwards one should, by the method of destruction, destroy (the physical body), then creating a fresh body make it remain with the senses subdued.
- 19. Having as described above got everything ready, the initiating acharya (teacher) having then protected himself and having entrusted the various organs of the body to the proper deities in charge, should perform the bija-nydsa (the placing the bija-aksharus in their respective places).

- 20. Place the alsha-bija at the nave, the nābhi-bija at the centre (axle-hole), in the petrls (of the lotus-chakra) the bijas of the various mūrlis should be placed, and in the filaments the bijas of the S'aklis.
- 21-22. In the spokes, place the kāla-bijas, which are the origin of the S'aklis from the point of view of the respective bijas. At the top of the spokes place the taitivas or bijas of Marki-fālas. On the rim place the bijas of the pakshas (fortinghts) and hillins (days) in the proper order to the right and left of the cities of Loka-Pālas marked on them
- 23. In the rum of the curcle and in the houses of the Dik-Pālas, make room for the bija-aksharas of the others (Nakshiras, Grhas etc.), and in the outer circle place the bijas of the Bhūlas.
- 24. In the lotus placed armidst the circle, invoke the Supreme God Having thus invoked His presence, offer Him worship mentally in the manner prescribed by the Sāstras.
- 25-27 Contemplating the Supreme Soul as present in the seat (pith), offer Him witer welcoming Him, then having obtained His permission and making the ambulation by the right in an attitude of deferential worship, approach the fire-altar for the performance of the fire-oblations. In the place all round the fire-pit, mark out an outer circle one hasta (18 inches of a cubit) all round the fire-pit and do all else down to the complete formation of the circle. Then getting up worship the Supreme God in the prescribed form
- 28-30 Mentally worship God up to the presentation Anjana (free-mark) and then bring the mirror and present it. Then getting up from your sent take out a third of the cooked food (charu) in the vessel, and, having offered it first, then present to God whatever his been collected of food and other earthles (bhakshy a and bhoy) a). Protecting yourself in due form right up to the offer of a handful of flowers, and, obtuning permission, perform the fire oblation beginning with the placing of the sticks (to mark the fire-altar). In the middle of the fire invoke the God in the lotus by the hijomanta.
- 31. Then offering worship and then making the fireoblation with sticks, and then bringing the new spoon (for

fire-service), perform with the Pilha-mantra the pouring (of ghee) in one continuous flow.

- 32. Then again offer the ghee oblation by means of dhare (improvised leaf spoon) fifteen times with the Paramahanisa mantra. In this manner let the teacher (Guru) make a thousand ghee oblations.
- 33. First make a hundred oblations each by the *Pillamanha*, then by the *Panchōpanshad-manha*, then the *S'aklimanha*; then *Mūrh-manha*, then *Mūrhpāla-manha* and again by the *Sakli-manha*.
- 34. By the Aksha-manha, etc., offer the ghee oblation ten times. Having in this manner made the fire burn and sprinkling water round it, bring the disciple outside into the circle (mandala).
- 35–36 From the cooked food taking out a little, three times each, from the navel, the heart and the crown of the head, the teacher (gunh, being seated to the west of the fire and sprinkling it over three times with water, give it to the disciple with the mailtra Purushālina. The disciple should then and there, eat food consecrated to Vishiu in great humility.
- 37. Having eaten and then taken the holy sip suitable to the occasion, the disciple should get close to the teacher. The teacher should give him the toothstick (danta-dhacanam) with the Guna-mantra (gunnara).
- 38. In the evening give him, when ready washed and taken the holy sip, the protection with the Kāla-mantra. The up at the fore-end of the hand a string of three strands made holy with due meantation.
- 39-40. Having touched him with the Vāsudča-manfra make him sleep over a bed spread with darbha grass, having touched his eyes with Rāḥamanfra for the obtaining of the dreim, and, asking him to keep watchful (for the coming dream), he should sit up awake along with a number of Dīkhras diverting them with stores relating to Vishņu.
- 41. Thus the teacher shall spend the might without sleep. If he is physically unable, let him deliver the God into the circle containing the fire-alter.

- 42-43. Having got up in the morning and after full bath, body purified by the use of the proper mantrus, he must give up the place he made use of the previous day, and prepare a new circle as before. Then he should call up the novituate, and, after giving him the bath etc. and making him again pure by the use of the mantrus, make the fire oblations as was done before.
- 44. Having covered the face of the novitiate with a cloth, he should take him by the hand, and enter the circle by the doorway intended for his own use.
- 45-46. Taking him round by the right he should make him offer obeisance to the Guardians of the Directions. Whitever flower among the flowers he touches by accident in the act of obeisance, that shall be his flower, and the mantra proper to that detty shall be his mantra for his protection and prosperity. Now taking off the blind, he should show him the Chakramandala.
- 47 Then explain to him, in due order and in the appropriate division, the *tall-cas* (elements or principles). Then order him to contemplate, having thus understood the true nature of the principles.
- 48. With the highest devotion make him give himself up and all that belongs to him. Similarly, let him give up the gems, the jewels, and the clothing.
- 49. Make him give free gifts of love, and adopt the discipline (yrala) of a devotee of Vishnu. Then grant him full permission for the performance of all acts of worship of God.
- 50. Make him hear the teaching and the secrets coming in unbroken succession. Even in the same manner initiate all others as well.
- 51. In case of evil dreams, or, if other portents of evil should appear, then make one hundred oblations in the fire with the Panchōpanshadmanha.
- 52 The teacher may, with casier ceremonies, consecrate a disciple of his, possessed of learning, lineage and discipline in religion (lapas)

- 53. Dismissing the disciple, sending out the Supreme God from the space up to the border of the *mandala* (circle), and leaving in God invoked in the midst of the firealter, clear all other space of everything.
- 54. Whichever of his disciples, possessed of the necessary qualities, the teacher (āchārya) wishes to instal as āchārya, let him (the chosen disciple) be anointed by one versed in the mantra in the manner prescribed below.
- 55. Make 12 pots filled with sandal, flowers, fruits, milk, fine paddy (śāli), black pulse (māslia), barley and other grains, and put into them gems, minerals and gold.
- 56. Fill them with clean holy water, and then set them up in the different directions, adorned with sandal and flowers in the prescribed order, with the mūrti-mantra.
- 57-58. Then seating, face to the East, the disciple who has been already initiated according to the rites prescribed in the *tantra* (Sāstra or science), who is interested, disciplined, learned and free from greed, let the Achārya (teacher) facing east, worship mentally the Lord God invoked in the seat, and then intimate Him what he intended doing.
- 59. Having obtained permission, the Āchār; a (Guru) being scatcd and having the pots brought to him with the proper mantras, should pour the water over the head of the disciple in the order of creation (S'risht-krama).
- 60. Having finished the ablution with all the pots of water, let the Achārja himself give him his seat (brsi). The disciple shall, on the other hand, take his seat, silent and humble, upon it after having taken clean clothing.
- 61 The Achārya should then give him the Vaishnaia Chakra (make the mark of the discus) and then grant him the upper cloth (Yoga paltakam, worn across the chest from the left shoulder) He shall then say "Become preceptor in the Yaishna;a-tuntra (the science of Pancharātra), and remain beloved of all created beings".
- 62 May disciples come to you. Conduct yourself with them in accordance with the Sästra. Do not conduct yourself towards them as a greedy man, nor show desire or fear in your conduct.

- 63-64 Be always mindful of God as taught in the Pancharaha Having been thus instructed, let the disciple get up, go round the teacher keeping him to the right place him on a seat, and then wash his feet with water. Let him sprinkle the water from the teachers feet over his own head with humility and devotion.
- 65-67A I et the disciple please the Guru with presents of money to the extent of his menis and decotion. Whatever the disciple gives his Guru be it gold, vehicle land clothing the Lord of Gods is well pleased with that I am now seeking refuge with you and place my body and wealth at your disposal. So saying let him full prostrate at the Gurus feet in obsessance.
- 67B-70 'O Lovely one may you prosper in life and in werlth. So saying let the Gunu dismiss the pupil with affection. That disciple who gained his initiation at the Chikramandala of Vishini pleases his Guru with folded hands by just of money. Having thus pleased him let him take hold of the Guru's feet in his own hands let him pray for permission to worship the God of Gods. Let the Guru then declare 'I permit you to offer worship to God.
- 71 Having obtained permission the disciple who his now been infrited in the *mantra* shall worship the Supreme Lord. It is only by worshipping in this manner that one obtains the benefit of worship.
- 72 Whoever performs worship without the permission of his Achary \imath the God of Gods is not pleased with his worship in the ke st
- 73 Therefore seeing God shown to him by his teacher, in the middle of the *Mand r'a* and having gained the *Guru* s permission let him the disciple worship the Supreme God
- 74 One who thus grants the I ashnara diksha and one who causes another to grant it both of them go to Hewen (S arka) He who declines to grant it shall so to Hell
- 75 Whose or grants the Vishmu dissha out of sheer love of money to one who though seeking has no faith in it that Guru becomes one fallen from righteousness

- 76. Whoever, in ignorance, deals contemptuously with the Guru (teacher) who is an acknowledged initiate, he should be regarded as fallen from the path of the Sāsira (tautra). The granting of dīkslia to him is of no benefit.
- 77. As soon as the dhkshd-ceremonies are over, all the things used therefor should be deposited in a large body of water. Otherwise they should be buried in clean earth away from the footpaths.
- 78-82. First having made the mandala (circle), then performing the fire-oblations with manhas in due order, having given the cooked food, leading him, then giving him their tooth-stick for use, making him sleep in the Chakra-mandala, having liad him having drawn the entering it after sunset, and then revoking everything, proceed the next morning to a holy bathing place for the closing bath. There get devoted Brahmans pronounce their benediction after doing, everything to please them. This is, in due order, the series of rites for the granting of the diksha. What shall, I, expound next for the good of the devoted, Q, Kanialasana line of the
 - In the Parama Samhla of the Pancharatra fill the the Eighth Chapter, entitled Diksha.

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- 67B-70 "O, Lovely one, may you prosper in life and in wealth So saying let the Ginu dismiss the pupil with affection. That disciple who gained his initiation at the Chakramandala of Vishnu pleases his Guru with folded hands by gift of money. Having thus pleased him let him take hold of the Ginus feet in his own hands, let him pray for permission to worship the God of Gods. Let the Ginu then declare "I permit you to offer worship to God.
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In the Parama Saminta of the Pancharatrad blus i the Eighth Chapter, entitled Diksha. It is tenor

CHAPTER IX

Brahma

1 O, Junardana!, Please tell me how one prachsing the initiation of others in Diksha understands the significance to the novitate, of auspicious and mauspicious oméns

Parama

- 2 By the full of the tooth stick, by the understanding of the dreams, and by the form of the flames of the lighted fire, the instructor understands the auspicious and the insuspicious
- 3-4 Banyan, fig, astalta (ficus religiosa), plaksha (Indian fig), darbha (Por cynosuroides) Bumboo, Almakara, Apatargam, the pith of Apang (Achryanthes aspira Tamil Nayurati), Dhataki (Grislea Tomentosa Tum Veralti), S'ann, (Acaca Suma, Tum Vanni) and other varieties of clean wood should be used for cleaning teeth Each of the pieces for use must be 12 inches long unbent, and without knots
- 5-7 The wise man, after carefully cleaning these with water, will chew from the root upwards. One must chew the stek looking towards the North East. West or South in the descending order of caste, then rubbing the teeth with the chewed part, up and down then breaking it in the middle, and washing it with writer again, it must be thrown out. The wise man must then examine how it had fallen
- 8-9 If it fell tip towards the cast, there will be prosperity, if south-east, augmentation of strength from penance, if south death will follow, if south-west loss of wealth, if west, supreme peace, if north-west coming of disease, if north-accession of wealth and if north-east supreme happiness
- 10 If however it should full standing upwards great prosperity will follow. In this manner let the omens be understood from the tooth stick.

- 11. This should be observed on occasions of taking dtksha, at the beginning of any great work, or when you desire to know good and evil relating to yourself.
- 12. Then, having fasted (the previous day) make the observation as prescribed above. I shall now proceed to describe the good and evil to the initiate from dreams.
- 13-14. Having had a dream one should report it as he had it to his preceptor (Guru). Dreams in the first quarter of the night, bring their fruit a year after, in the second quarter, in eight months; in the third, in three months; and in the fourth, at the end of the month; at daybreak the result follows immediately.
- 15-23. If one witnesses in a dream the Sun in full glory, the moon surrounded by stars, the glowing fire of the Agniliotra or a blazing fire, mother, father, wives, sons, brothers, and friends; if one dreams of eating uncooked human flesh eating from feet upwards, of taking milk, soma, sura (toddy), blood, sugar, curds, and ghee; drinking water from the sea or flowing river, and the eating of sweet gruel; mounting with ease on man, elephant, etc., terrace of a mansion. palanquin, fruit-trees, carriage, seat, bed; the crossing over of seas, rivers and other bodies of water; meeting with God, Brahman, preceptor (Guru), learned and wise man, saintly men; seeing the following; conch, the discus, the flag, a city in heaven (vision in the sky), the bull, the umbrella, the flag of Indra (rain-bow), rain, looking-glass, gems, flywhisk, fan of talipot palm, pot full of water, blood, raw flesh: rubbing one's body with flour, the hearing of holy words. illicit intercourse, being bitten by snakes, scorpions, etc., being bound in every limb, contemptuous turning out by relations. and other such objects and occurrences, understand the advent in a short time of auspicious good fortune.
- 24-25. If, on the other hand, one sees oneself naked, without dress, incapable of action, mounted on a broken vehicle, with broken umbrella, flag or weapons, a Chandāla, a washerman, painter, running barbarian (Mīcccha) spies, a heretical ascetic, to him nothing, auspicious happens.

18 26-30 A. The mounting of an ass, a camel, a buffalò, a tiger, and antill; being anointed with, and mounted as before, and proceeding towards the south; the gaining of silver and gold, drinking of liquor, and oil, dancing with one's body bedaubed, with mud, and being married, being rapidly borne down a current, the cating of cooked meat, the falling of one's teeth, the shaving of one's head, getting drowned intwater, anounting with suffering a dried up tree, sunshine the dream; whaving seen these innuspicious sights and other such, one man attains to anything good, and there is no use further investigating lithis.

30B-32 Å. In the midst of his dreams whoever eats sweet gruel mixed with ghee, whoever standing on a hill altimeted with green a manson crosses the sea by himself, such a person gains a kingdom, as also one who dreams of eating the earth.

132 B-33 A. Whatever Devas, Brahmans, cows, wearers of linga (a sect of Saryas), the Fathers (manes), king, speak to one in a dream, that happens for certain.

i¹⁶ 36 B-38'A. ^{[41} If 'the 'fire' brought for the homa (oblation) sillers' exhibition 'withbilt 'visible cause, calamities will befall the 'officialit.' 'Tillere is 'no 'need' 'to doubt this. If the fire tiffold off histles of 'visionu' (Visionu-lingam) or evil snell; if 'le 'will' 'libt' 'glö'' mito's flame or in the right direction, the 'right is inauspicious! "It is 'need to 'visionu' (Visionu-lingam) or evil snell; if 'visionu' (Visionu' (

10:38 B-7391...When the mandala is being made, if ponting rain falls of a stormblows, or a halo forms round the sun, the death, to a "arelation nor" something unpleasing to then Gods will happens of in the age (and all the storm of the sto

I. Seems intended for the whirling of the fire. See Vishnu Nighanta.

40-44 Nothing good will happen to the officiant, O, Brahman. If other signs of good and of great influence should happen, and if the times be auspicious and good, his wall increase. Even things difficult of attainment will of themselves come to him-the grace of God or the great good that one seeks from divine grace. At the attainment of success in the performance, if obstructions come in the way, or calamities resulting from act of God happen, these are called evil omens. In this manner the officiant, by the omens that appear, should determine whether the fulfilment or otherwise of the desired object, would be auspicious or mauspicious.

In the Parama Samuta of the Pancharatra the mult Chapter entitled "Knowledge of Omens."

CHAPTER X

Brahma

1 O, Janardana', expound to me, in due elaboration, the path of the Yoga (concentrated effort), as also all the essential parts constituting it, as I am very anxious to know!

- 2 Among all Linds of knowledge, the knowledge of the Yoga is greater, because it is by Yoga-knowledge that one gains the supreme happiness of emancipation
- 3 A mere performance of a rite by one, without a correct knowledge of the application of the mind in its per formance, will not do the great good derivable from it, therefore practise the 1 oga
- 4-6 A That Yoga, as determined in the S'asiras, is of two kinds, vir, Giana-Yoga and Knija-Yōga by the proper classification of Karma on the one-hand and by the varying attitude of the mind on the other. That is called Yoga, which keeps the mind steady and composed in regard to any particular matter.
- 6B-9 If a man fives his mind and keeps it firm in doing any particular act or rite that is Karina-Yōga, which destroys all sin. If one in the pursuit of knowledge binds his mind to it without suffering in the effort, that is to be understood as Gnāna-Yoga, which is auspicious and brings to one all success. He whose mind experiences no pain in the practice of either of these, attains to the place which is well-famed as the abode of Vishnu For both of these Yogas, God alone is the object
- 10 Propitition of him (worship) can be done by knowledge as well as by service Control of body and discipline of mind (penance, etc.), it is had down constitute Karma-Yoga

- 11-13. Absence of desire and composure of mind are regarded as the features of Gāāna-Yōga. Protect the organ of speech from harshness; the hand from doing what should not be done; the feet froin going where it ought not to, and from false step in dancing; one's sexual organs from connection with blameable women; the secret organ from passing wind as desired; the mind from resolving upon evil.
- 14-16. The control exercised in this manner according to dharma is reputed Yania (self-control). Vows, fasts, and the giving of alms, these when used for controlling the senses (indrivas), are called Niyama (discipline) and become aids to Karma-Yōga. Whatever work is done on the principle of Karma-Yōga (with due concentration upon what is being done), having done it to completion, make it over to the Supreme Soul, setting it at His teet as you do water for washing, even if the work happens to be one done with a view to securing benefit for oneself.
- ... 17-20 One who understands Yōga must have regard only to service rendered to God, being in great doubt which work is in accordance with true knowledge and which goes against it, as the interval between the two is great. 'This indeed is the teaching of the tantra (S'āstra). The ears which are desired for hearing sweet sounds, the eyes desired to see beautiful objects; the skin desired for touching soft things, the nose desired for smelling fragrant things, the tongue desired for tasting food and the mind desired for noting what takes place in the world about, the knowledge by means of which one controls these organs-is what is called Vairāgya (non-desire).
- 21. The placing of one's mind in the Supreme Soul and its retention there without a break is to be understood as Samadhi (absorption of the mind in the Supreme). Knowledge (gñāna) is the best means to the attainment of Yōga.
- of all control the organs of sense by non-desire (Vairāgya), then must concentrate his mind and fix it upon the Lord of Gods, as the only end wished for,

23-24 He must contemplate Hun, as if he sees Hum near, doing obessance to Hum as if he were in touch with Hun, as if he heard Hum speaking being seated before him, he must thus contemplate without the slightest fear. In this way practise the Yoga, God will then be pleased by this means

Brahma

di

- 25 Mon's minds (Chitlam) have long been infused with the association of worldly life. How can these be controlled by the instantaneous access of $G\bar{n}ana-Y\bar{o}_ka^2$.
- 26 Even when the mind is made free of all evil by this loga, at the end of the absorption of Samadhi, it will find it impossible to get over its own nature
- 27 At one time when under control, man regards his mind free of all evil That mind gets out of control, when the opposite stimulus appears

- 28 It is just so as you have said. It is indeed difficult to keep the mind under control. By long practice however, the mind must attain to the condition of uprooting desire.
- 29 Therefore these impressions of worldly life get scattered all round. When these impressions of life show relaxation, make firm the composure of your own mind by effort.
- 30 By the achievement of this composure of mind and by the gruing up of all associations your own action, having gained for you the Vaikuntha mansion protects you
- 31 By effort repeated many times, bring your mind by slow steps to concentration on one aim (ckantam) Never attempt to do this rapidly
- 32 He who attempts to bring his mind under control too quickly brings down upon him obstructions to gaining his object, or becomes liable to diseases of various kinds:
- 33 As one brings the irrepressible cupid (in min) under control, by slow beginnings, and by long protiacted effort the great minded-ones bring their minds, in the same minner, under discipline

- 34-37 A. In a place unfrequented by human beings, free from molestation, pleasing to the mind, without undue trouble in regard to food and free movement, without being exposed to winds too cold or too hot, or to dews, holy and with a plentful supply of water, calling up your strength, unmoved, having well practised the Yōga Vidyā, and bearing it habitually, one should investigate it with great care; and from time to time calmly and without injuring his body he should then contemplate upon his own births, existence, destruction, etc.
- 37 B-38. In one contemplating in this manner and wishing for the protection of God, both interest and devotion in the practice of the path of the $Y\bar{o}ga$ arises. Being of undisturbed mind, let him then lead his mind into it.
- 39. Let him note what it is that is attractive to his mind, and, having investigated carefully, let him remove the cause of that attraction.
- 40. One who knows it, even if he be earnest in the pursuit of the $Y \bar{o} g a$, must know that this is subversive to his practising of the $Y \bar{o} g a$ firmly.
- 41-42. His mind thus awakened, let him go, even by effort, to an unoccupied place, where, by absence of stimulating cause, by want of contact, by fear, by knowing the evil consequences arising from it, and by the passing of the years of his life, non-desire in things desired, arises.

Brahma

- 43. By the means expounded above enjoyment for man ceases. How can the desire for enjoyment cease in the mind of man by the means expounded?
- 44. It remains in the mind deeply rooted in the wish 'let this be mine", "let this be mine". How can the uprooting of that desire, firmly rooted in thought, be brought about?
- 45. For things enjoyed, desire ceases by the acquiring of knowledge. How can the desire for things unenjoyed be prevented from attracting the mind?

- 46. One should enjoy things enjoyable which are not opposed to dharma, but, when they are not obtainable for enjoyment, understand their enjoyment by seeing, hearing etc
- 47 Having well understood its nature, the sorrow result ing therefrom, the evils arising therefrom and the fear, make an effort, unperturbed to bear these in mind
- 48 You would find many Yoguns who had failed in this effort of conquering desire "I shall not thus fail in my effort, bear this resolve in mind, by every effort of yours
- 49 Observe those who, having practised for long the Yoga by means of concentration resulting from the knowledge of its true nature, fall a pray to ignorance by means of those causes of desire which are indeed triffing
- 50 In a man of cultivated mind who has understood things and thus investigates this matter, real faith in the path of Yoga springs in very truth
- 51 In a man who sees enjoyments as yet un-tasted, just exactly as those already enjoyed by him, the interest and devotion in the worship of God grows from day to day
- 52 Therefore, with your senses under control, worship the God of Gods with enthusiasm by means of mental worship (Dhyana-Yagña) without relayation
- 53 In this manner worship the Supreme God in a holy place, in the faith that He is before you, with all desirable things acceptable to Him
- 54 Worship thus done by him will not, by His Grace suffer destruction in the least. Nor will any obstruction divine or human come in his way.
- 55 Even though one is an accomplished $Yo_n m$ and has brought his mind under control, he must take it that his mind is not his own, and he should not take it as being under his control
- 56 One should not show one s achievement of non-desire to the common people, if one is expable of it, his accomplish ment is for demonstration before God

- 57. Having practised non-desire adequately, and well disciplined your sense by intense concentration, bear in your heart always and without relaxation the Supreme God.
- 58. Whenever one's mind feels drawn to a gem or gold (*luranye*), let him, without hesitation, bring about God's entry into it.
- 59. Having thus disciplined the mind and being ever in the practise of the Yōga, one attains, by the grace of the God of Gods, to God Himself.

Brahma

60 What is the $Y \bar{o} g a$ which is achieved by works, and what is the $1 \bar{o} g a$ of knowledge, what is the sort of man to whom each is in an eminent degree suitable ?

- 61. To a man of uncultivated mind, but put into the path of the righteous, *Karma Yōga* is the path to be prescribed as knowledge is unattainable by Him.
- 62. To one who is disciplined by education and has become cultured in consequence, the *Yoga* of knowledge is the better, as he would find the course of works difficult of echievement
- 63. One whose mind is disciplined by adopting either of these courses, to him Vishini shows His grace in a short period of time.
- 64. No other doctrine or teaching is of the slightest use for men for destroying sin; nor for attaining the grace of Vishiju, if only ones mind finds pleasure in Yōga.
 - 65. Half verse; not translated owing to lapses.
- 66. If the mind is after the attainment of Supreme Bliss no obstructions will come in the way, nor will the mind be darkened by ignorance.
- 67. O, Pitimaha! this course of Yoga has been expounded to you briefly as above.
- 68-69. Man can learn by the practice of the Yoga his own nature; also the nature of the sense-organ (m Irrias) and the good and the cvil propensities of the mind (ciului), (he can

- 11 In the midst of the throat, in the voice, in the stomach and in the joints, and in all parts of the body observe their activities as they occur
- 12 These and other changes in the airs pervading the body when normal, give length of life, and when they get to be abnormal, bring about destruction of the body
- *13 The viril ar, frana, moves alternatively through the nostrils. The movement of this breathing which takes place without intermission, should be understood.
- 14 The breath in the left nostril moves through to the right, and that in the right moves through to the left, the path between is to be understood as the time when the breath is studenary (tishii lala)
- 15 Many movements of this breath (*Pruna*) make the months Twelve of these mike the year Six of these months make the *Ayana* (half year) One expert in the practice of *Yoga* should understand this with sharp intelligence
- 16 Beginning with five breathings, and increasing it by two each time till you reach twenty-five of these, count this as a full day (alwatra)
- 17 From thence onward, the progress is by one day each time till the total comes up to thirty-three day-night combination in the order of progress
- 18 If, starting with the Sun's month, man's breathing keeps increasing from the beginning of it, having grown by continuous movement, then listen to the length of life of the man
- †19-20 It may be three, two or one year, two, one, one-half (quarter or an eighth) of a month . , three, two or one tall day (ahōrutra) that the breaths keep moving in due order, of this there is no doubt
- 21 One must understand at the very outset his own time of breathing By its increase, understand approaching exil
- 22 By hour (nalika), month, year, measure its growth Count their consequences as increasing stage by stage

^{*} Cf Padma Samhitā Yoga Pāda III 32 etc

t This sloka is broken at the end

- 23. Note separately the time when evil approaches, keeping the cause and the consequences separate.
- 24. A wise man should duly contemplate alone, the particular hour, the month and the day of the Sauramāna calendar when evil could befall him.
- 25. There is nothing finer than this method for determining length of life, O, Pitāmaha! which discriminates from shortening and lengthening of the air in the lungs (Koshla).
- 26. If the activities of the other vital airs decline, a wise man will understand, even from this, the approach of death (aparantam).
- 27–28. The destruction of the powers of the *indrivas* (senses), variation in the shadows, dullness of vision, and the cessation of throbbing in the fingers and the thumb; these symptoms, when they appear in a man, indicate he has no more than six months' life left.
- 29. If the throbbing ceases in the lower limbs of a man to above the knees, death is certain for him in three months.
- 30. If the throbbing ceases in the sex organ, the hip-joints and the armpits, his life ceases in the course of a single month.
- 31. Death comes in half a month ¹if one fails to see sweat bubbles on his body. If the evil creeps into the stomach, death follows in ten days.
- 32. If the eyes see light as that of the fire-fly, death follows in five days. If the tip of the tongue cannot be seen death comes in three days.
- 33-35. ²If the tip of the ness cannot be seen by one, his death comes in two days. If humming in the ear, incoherence of speech and delusion of mind continue without disappearing, his life has only a day's leight left. In this manner, O Pitāmaha! a man of learning should regard these and other omens as indications of approaching death. When death comes near, a Vaishṇava should remain fearless.

^{1.} The text is corrupt here, Padma. Yoga, V 5.

Ibid Sl. 7.

- 36 Even when death has come close to you, do not give way to too much anauty (for others), as work and the means therefor, do take their course of their own nature
- 37 If one's life has less than twelve years to run the nature of its course can be understood by men well practised in Yoga
- 38–39A. Knowing the approach of final emancipation, those Vaishnavas who are not educated in the Yogic knowledge of the viral aris stimulating the primary organs of the body, but who are in the enjoyment of association of those possessed of this knowledge (Sudhus) will have to learn the evils approaching them mostly from other indications
- 39B-41A One who does not see the orb of the rising moon, nor the line marking the boundary of the wining moon, or in the sime minner, unable to see the star Arindhah even, or the milky way in the sky, his death will occur before the end of the following year
- 41B-42A If one sees the sun and the moon without brightness or fire bereft of its bright glow, he reaches the world of death in the eleventh month
- 42B-48A If one sees the rerial cars, or the cities of 1 akshas, Raksahasar, and Pisachas (evil spirits) in the mid summer (Grishma) he has a life of ten months left. If a man in good health sees trees and hills of gold he will live only for innemonths more. Vomiting gold and silver as also various kinds of gems if one sees himself upside down, his head covered with blood he can live only eight months longer. If one, having put his foot in dust ashes or mire, sees it broken, he can live only for seven months more. A blood-red dove or crow, without casting shadow, perches upon one quickly, or remains perched for a while or if a dust storm is seen behind him without due cruse, six are the months of his life and no more. O Lotus born.
- 48B-49 Seeing the shadow of a man, without his head, in the sky, or if a man present before him appears truncated (kabandha) black in colour feirsome-looking he can live only for five months

- 50 While one is in a faint or asleep, if he sees a woman gone black or his own head break, he can live only for four months.
- 51. If one sees another man as of block colour and few inspiring and as a *Rukshasa* or *Pisacha*, he lives only for three months more.
- 52. If one sees in the evening, by himself alone, without being urged by any one, in the cremation ground, night-walking Rākshasas, his life is only for two months longer
- 53-55A One whose urme has the smell of a goat when not suffering from disease, or whose whole body has that smell, or if he sees a *Brahmarāirshasa* (ghost of a Brahmna), or those who have become corpses by some cause, or the slughter of many, if he dreams of being drowned or of great sorrow afflicting him, in regard to these, one must determine one's coming death which would be varied and not definite, by reasoning or the circumstances of each case
 - 55B-57A It well-disposed relations of one should appear perchance as ill-disposed (in a dream), he loses his life before a month expires. If one sees the sun and the moon as if bathed in blood, or if the sky itself be rubbed over with blood, he lives for only one year.
 - 57B-59A If one sees his reflection in a mirror, or in water in front of him, in fearsome form or defective of himbs, or if, in a burning lamp, one sees the flame disconnected with the wick, his death comes to him in twelve days
 - 59B-60A If the upper lip is seen out of its place, or if the nose is seen bent, if the ear is seen moving out of its place, the life of the person is only six more days
 - 60B 61 One whose tongue turns black or his face, usually of the colour of lotus, or if one develops a distriste for food, though anxious to live, or if his temples lose their beauty and become red, his further life is only three days long.
 - 62 If one sees a bird of a grey-blue colour mounting on his head as he sees it, his life is only two days more
 - 63. If one sees the above often through a glass or water

- 64-65. A wise man, who sees the approach of his end, should become composed in mind, and, putting aside all anxiety, accepting the highest form of non-desire even though of bodily strength, and giving up all sorrow and fear, should adopt the practice of Yoga mentally, giving up all activity.
- 66. Going to a holy place, with mind composed and serent, and senses under control, worshipping the Supreme God with his whole soul, one should place himself under His protection.
- Reverencing Vaishnavas in the practice of the Yoga and enquiring and learning of them, pursue the path of the Yoga without remissness and quite composed.

In the Parama Samhilā of the Pālīcharāha the Eleventh Chapter, entitled Arista (Portents of Death)

CHAPTER XII

Brālima

- O, God of Gods, what is the way of life (dharma) which
 is considered the best for those devotees of Vishnu; what are the
 prescribed courses of atonement for error, as also the course of
 conduct to be adopted on occasions of a special character.
- 2. What is the prescribed dharma for those desiring emancipation, and what, for those who desire worldly good according to accepted opinion. Pray explain these to me as, in regard to these, I am in great doubt.

- By what deed of man, the Lord God of the Universe, is pleased to do him good that indeed is dhaima without doubt.
- 4. I have explained that already to you as of three kinds by its association respectively with mind (Manali), speech (Vāk) and work (Karma). Among these I shall now explain the (dharma) of the mind.
- Interest (\$\frac{\dagger}{a}raddh\hat{a}\hat{h}\$, firmness (\$dhrth\$), tranquality (\$\hat{p}ta-s\hat{a}da\$) these three are of the mind. All the other activities of the mind are considered on the basis of these three divisions.
- One who is interested acquires knowledge; he is acceptable to the good; he is regarded as the proper man, and he is acceptable even to God.
- By firmness one does not fall from the right path (dharma); by firmness one ceases to be bound by sorrow; by firmness one is not deluded by happiness; by firmness one is not worried by anxiety.
- Being tranquil, one does not trouble others; being tranquil, one does not become jealous; being tranquil, one does not become greedy; being tranquil, one is always happy.

- When these qualities are found in a man either as being natural, or acquired by him by his own effort as a per manent hibit of his mind, God is pleased with him
- 10 Association with people possessing these qualities, or heating of those great ones having much I nowledge of these becomes the means of gaining these qualities
- 11 Whatever is opposed to these is called adharma. Those addicted to qualities opposed to these, come to grief in all their lives present and future even
- 12 Therefore a devotee of Vishnu desiring to attain the complishment of his object (attaining to emancipation) should discipline his mind in the practice of these three qualities
- 13 If the mind is brought under control, all the faculties are brought under control Therefore a man must gain control ever his mind
- 14 If the mind is put into the path of right thinking speech remains in the right. Whatever is decided in the mind before is what the speech actually publishes afterwards.
- 15 Truth love and goodness these three are the divisions of the nature of speech (I ak). Making his words serve these three qualities a man accomplishes his ends.
- 16 In every speech concerning wealth in speaking one's qualities at all places and primarily in speech relating to dhaim's speak the truth straight on
- 17 Whenever occasion offers speak what would please your preceptors and the revered ones to those that are learned and to children as also to the aged and the suffering
- 18 To those near you to your friends and pupils to your servants to charitable people and to the devoted to God, say that which is good, suitable to occasions
- 19 Speech is disciplined into the n_sht path by observing the usage of cliders by the study of the holy Sastner and by practice spread over a long time
- 20 The speech organ is difficult of control except by discipline and long effort. Therefore silence is better

- 21. To a man of the world, silence is not recommended as right, and therefore a devotee of Vishnu, firm in the pursuit of Vaishnava discipline, should always keep guard over his tongue
- 22. If speech is undisciplined by these three, then she becomes for man the cause of suffering and sorrow, and should be understood as making for unrighteousness
- 23. Service, cleanliness, graciousness, these three are regarded as being the normal functions of the body. By these a man gains his higher ends
- 24. For the purpose of pleasing God, if one undergoes bodily fatigue, by practice of austerity, by expenditure of money or by bodily effort, these acts of his are regarded as service (pancharya)
- 25-26 O, Lotus-seated (Brahma)! three baths a day, lying on the floor, religious study and restraint (brahma-charya), observing of silence, food without salt and spice, steady sitting (virisana) by night, the giving up of sleep by day, pilgrimage to holy places, these are the austenties (viritas) recommended.
- 27 The collection of the articles of worship by oneself, and cleaning them himself though fatigued, these acts are called service (parichar) a).
- 28. Removal of all dirt from one's body must be understood as bodily cleanliness. There is much in the human body which is unclean, and, by their removal, one makes himself clean.
- 29 These are urine, semen, excreta, phlegm, transformed blood, sweat, tears, nails, liur, and various other exudations.
- 30 These are not impure when within the body, but outside, they bring about uncleanliness. These impurities arise each in its time, in the bodies of all men.
- 31. The cleaning of these is by earth, and by washing with water. If one should touch dirt thrown out of another's body, he should bothe to clean himself.
- 32. Contact with the dead, confinement-pollution, conternation with people in sorrow or mourning, the emission of

the white (semen), vomitting, when these occur, the only way to clean oneself is by a bath.

- 33. If one should touch the excrements of one's own body after they have separated from it, a bath is prescribed for gaining purity, except in the case of sweat, tears, etc.
- 34-36. Even in these cases take a holy sip (achamana) Do not sleep all the time. Whitever serves the need of one's own bodily requirements, becomes unreceptable to him if others use it. O. Pitamahn! Similarly, O. Pitamaha! whatever serves for the worship of God, and even the place of worship, becomes polluted by being put to human use

36B.-37A. Articles of worship once used in worship by a worshipper become known as *nirmālyam*, and must be regarded unfit for use for any other purpose.

- 37B.-38 Gold, gems, cloths, etc the fire-altar, the spoons used in srenfice, the vessels and representations of God, become clean by washing Even by washing out the dirt, secular (lankiki) cleanliness is attained
- 39-40A. Worship of God, the bith, and the cleansing of the body daily, as presembed courses of cleanliness by popular using and the *dharma Sastras*, must be accepted by a wise devotee of Vishini
- 40B -42 Whoever, by encouragement or by grant of money, makes the best efforts to help guests, preceptors, servants in grief, the great ones who are guardrins of dharma, temples of Gods, ascetics living by alms, cows. Varshnavas in large numbers, this is helping others—the best among the good that one can do by his body.
- 43. Among animals, cows are worthy of respect, men are more worthy of it than these, Brahmans among them deserve more respect than other men, more than Brahmans, mendicant ascetics, more deserving of respect than these ascetics are Yoguns (those who habitually contemplate on the Supreme)
- 44-45. More than even Yoguns are those desiring emuncipation in complete serently of mind Gift of food is the best form of charity, as also the giving of money in all ways, as well as the giving of bedding and scats to devotees of Vishing

and ascetics. The gift of knowledge (udyā) is the highest; other gifts however large are not as good.

- 46. The gift of land, mounts, vehicles, houses and other wealth, bring one great fame, but, are middling in respect of real ment.
- 47. Gifts made on occasions of suffering, from interest that a fit recipient presents himself on particularly propitious occasions, or because of access of wealth, each of these brings its own merit—which is regarded as of many kinds.
- 48-49. Whatever is done with a view to securing mere fame, or praise, or for being talked about, meets with the disapprobation of the good-the more so, in the case of a devotee of Vishnu. The gift of lands, etc, is commendable, if the moties are other than these, such as length of life, health, children, etc, in order. Examine beforehand the things to be gifted, the time and place, and the worthiness of the donees as well.
- 50-52. Whatever is done after careful investigation, brings its fruit. If a man of good mind gives away whatever has to be given, in the name of the God of Gods, the fame of it will follow as a matter of course. The service of the great One mentioned above is in its nature a supreme gift. When rendered with unalloyed devotion the fruit will follow for certain, not otherwise. In this manner has been expounded to you the three kinds of dharma arising from the possession of the body.
- 53. Since what can be done has been detailed in full, now listen to what has to be abstained from. Whatever is opposed to the righteous conduct (dharma) described above, that is described as adharma.
- 54. Desisting by thought, speech and act, is to be understood as *mrth dharma* (refraining from doing what is prohibited), which destroys sin.
- 55. In this manner has been expounded to you, O Brahman! the three kinds of dharma arising from mind, speech, and body-the more particularly of a devotee of Vishnu.
- 56-57. To a wise min, with full control over his senses, the three kinds of dharma connected with the mind are the

best. To an ordinary man who is a devotee, the three kinds of dharma connected with the body are the best. To all other middling ones, the dharma of speech is regarded the best.

Brahma.

58. You have explained to me the three kinds of dlianna, O Purushottama! Do people under the guidance of the senses, get rid of the Samsāra (life in this world) by them alone.

- Dhanna is regarded as of the form of deeds, and it was described again as in the form of knowledge. Knowledge gains release, but works purify knowledge.
- 60 The knowledge purified by works cannot be destroyed by anything else
- 61. Knowledge by itself alone, and without the aid of Karma, makes no one in the bonds of life, pure in the least
- 62 Therefore, by worshipping the God of Gods by service, and getting over obstacles in the way, a devotee of Vishnu grains his ends, by His grace
- 63. God, worshipped by service in due form, protects one even in coming lives, pushes aside afflictions and grants wealth.

CHAPTER XIII

Brahma

- 1 I am convinced that men on this earth have not the requisite great firmness to persist in the difficult path leading to Supreme Bliss' (Nirvana)
- 2 Men are of little strength, incapable of effort, overcome by desire and anger, and do not seek refuge in the God of Gods giving up all desire anywhere
- 3 Even though hidden from others one's desire being located in the heart is plunly visible to God always
- 4 Therefore, for the benefit of all, expound fully to me with all its parts, the method of worship for guning the desir ed ends, with due regard to time and the object to be attained Paramah
- 5 O, Lotus-seated' To all people wishes are many First the desire for prosperity, the next, the infliction of suffering upon others
 - 6-7 By knowledge, by wealth and vehicles, by children and cattile, wives and servants, by fame and by victory, by health and books, houses and position, and by such other means, men are accounted prosperous, O Pitamaña.
- 8-9 Bringing about death, attack of diseases, expulsion from the country, prevention of victory, destruction of wealth, or its appropriation by force, enmity, delusion, bringing another under one sown control, these and the like are said to be infliction of suffering upon others, O, Pitamaha!
- 10 Be it the gaining of strength or be it infliction of suffering, do not seek to do either for the benefit of others. When you do this for your own enjoyment or your own gain, it does not then become sin
 - 11 Wha'ever is appropriate to promote your welfare, make your effort to gain it. Even then, the fruit obtained is likely to by moderate and no more

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- 12. When one troubles you with his strength always, although you had done him no harm, you may then attempt injury to him. This does not make for sin
- 13. For gaining one's own good, the growing moon is the appropriate time, for inflicting injury upon enemies, the dark fortnight is the appropriate time.
- 14 The derty to be proputated differs according to the days. One who desires to gain his object should worship the derty according to the nature of the wish.
- 15. One desiring to achieve an object then approaches the derty. He should make use of the incantation (Vidya) appropriate to the derty, and get the qualities of the derty recited to him.
- 16 He should also provide, in appropriate form, the attendant deties of the one to be propitated. For protection establish the guardian deties of the directions in their appropriate places.
- 17. A wise man should make the mere figures of lotus, placed in a circle and shining. Let it have eight petals one in each direction, and let it have the pericarp and stamens beautifying it.
- 18. He should place the deity (he wishes to worship) in it, surrounded by its attendants, weapons, and vehicles, and then offer his worship.
- 19. To all kinds of derites the Vimana (tower) should be round, whether the building be round or four-sided, set with the guardrin derites at the gite.
- 20. The body of the deduce should be bright, shedding its lustre all round. For prosperity their form should be pleasing and healthy and otherwise bejewelled
- 21. Awise man must first make lumself clean by appropriate manfras then should take his bath, i.e. for cleaning his body, and should offer worship to the deity in the manner of an unrivalled hero.
- 22. All the manhas already explained by me should be well used in the act of worship. In all acts of worship make use of those manhas only which are appropriate to the derly worshipped.

- 23. To all the detues the acts of worship are the same from beginning to end, such as the invocation to the deity, giving permission to depart, and in the making of the image etc.
- 24. These deities, however, differ in their name, in the time of worship, in their nature, in their attendant deities and in the mantras used.

Brahma

25. What are the materials with which devotees should offer worship, and at what times? What is the difference among the deities? All this kindly expound to me now.

- 26. I shall expound to you the way of worship to be offered to the Gods, appropriately for each day, beginning with the first day of the fortnight in order. Pray listen.
- 27–29. O, Lotus-born, Agni-Jātavédas, the storehouse of all light, possessed of three flames, three feet and seven tongues of red colour with eight arms, and three forms should be worshipped by one adorned with red unguents, red flowers, red garments, by placing the auspicious seat of the God in the middle of a fire, or on the ground, in the order indicated; that is, by offering red unguents, red flowers and red garments. Make the seat of the God and his vehicle red likewise.
- 30. A worshipper gains all desirable wealth and perpetual happiness by the use of *Ayudha-mantra* with all the accessory forms (anga and upānga).
- 31. Do not perform the ceremonies relating to Agni facing the south-east by any means, do not blow through the mouth to make it glow, nor place it beneath you, nor jump across it.
- 32. Without offering oblations to Agni, do not take your food; nor let your feet touch it. Do not cry out if fire breaks out; but place yourself in its protection, that is, propilitate fire.
- 33. In the same manner, with auspicious articles of worship, worship Brahma the creator on the second day of

the fortnight. His image must be of yellow colour, and with four faces.

- 34 To a worshipper of Brahma there would be many children, his cattle multiply, trees and plants yield in plenty without any doubt.
- 35-37 A On the third day worship Vaisravana, the Lord of wealth, king of the Yakshas, the lord of the two great stores of wealth (Sankha and Padma), with all his attendant dethes, in the form of one with a great body and a big stomach, by offering into wealting drinks and meat, with partially cooked and cooked food. The worshipper gains all kinds of prospenty and his wealth increases
- 37-10 A. On the fourth day, Ginesa, the lord of all obstruction, of white colour, with four arms, a big stomacti, an elephrint-face with a single tusk, he should be worshipped morning and evening, for the prevention of evil befalling, with roots and fruit, and all kinds of cooked entables. To such a worshipper no evil comes, he will always win at dice, becomes victorious either in law suits, or on the field of battle.
- 40-43 A On the hith day, worship the Goddess Sri seated in the midst of a lotus and bearing a lotus in her hand, who is attended all round by all the Goddesses, in form well nourished (pushli) with lotuses and cooked food. One who desires learning should worship with lotus all white, but one who wishes power, etc., (Rāja-Sri) should use red lotus. A king worshipping this detty gains a kingdom, one who desires victory, gains it, so one desiring power, etc., gains his wish, and one wishing wealth gets it likewise.
- 43-45 A On the sixth day, worship Skanda, of the colour of the flower of pomegranate, young, holding a spear in hand, with six faces, with a cock, ensign on the flag and riding a percock, as a great giver and as the commander—in—chief of the divine host. One who worships thus obtains learning, intelligence, strength and good looks, without a doubt.
- , 45-47. On the seventh day, worship the Sun of great strength on an one-wheeled chanot with seven horses who is bent on doing good to the world, the lord of the Planets shining in full armour and wearing brilliant car-pendents. He

must be red in colour and brilliant and should be worshipped with oleander (karavīra) and red lotuses. The poor worshipper becomes wealthy, the ailing gains health.

- 48. On the eighth day, Rudra, white in colour and four armed, should be worshipped. Such a worshipper becomes bright, strong, a good speaker and one meeting with no obstruction in his efforts.
- 49. On the ninth day Ambikā should be worshipped with red flowers and red meat, and the worshipper gets across difficult paths and gains victory.
- 50. On the tenth day the dark and large bodied Yama should be worshipped. The worshipper gets over violent calamities and remains unconquerable.
- 51. On the eleventh day the white coloured and thousandeyed Indra should be worshipped, the worshipper gaining as a result power and greatness in large measure.
- 52. On the 12th day Vāsudēva should be worshipped with white articles of worship, the worshipper gaining increasing greatness and remaining for ever unconquerable to his enemies.
- 53. On the 13th day worship Kama Deva (God of love) in the form of a gem-set image, gaining as a result great happiness in children, wives and servants.
- 54. On the 14th day worship Rudra with 8 arms for gaining knowledge, with sweet gruel mixed with glice. The worship brings the highest knowledge.
- 55. On the 15th day worship the Full-moon with white and clean water-flowers. The worshipper remains free from ailments and strong.
- 56. In the same manner if the presiding deities of the nakshalrus beginning with Kṛṭṭṭkā be worshipped, each of these deities grants favours peculiarly its own.
- 57. For all these detries bdellium mixed with ghee is prescribed as acceptable meense, but specially sweet smelling sandal mixed with camphor and agalocham.
- 58. For those desiring their own welfare, the days of the first fortnight are good; while for those intending suffering for others the days of the dark fortnight are acceptable.

- 59-60. A worshipper should get together articles of worship suitable to what is desired. When to the worshipper's disposition and the form of the deity chosen, the place of worship, the time, the articles of worship, his own enthusiasm and strength, conform in all details, the worshipper's object is fulfilled, and not otherwise.
- 61. As against an enemy, in working to bring about exit to another, and, in an effort to gain control over another, the performer should use the name of those against whom he is invoking the deities concerned.
- 62. At the end of the ceremony he must inform the deity of his wish. In all worship of this kind he should make the prescribed form (mudrā-bandha) with his hands.
- 63-64. In all cases one should do what is necessary to protect himself. Then he has nothing to fear. In this manner, he should make himself clean and composed, and then mutter the incantation a 1,000, 10,000 or 1,00,000 times. Having gone through the worship in this manner, his object is then attained.

In the Parama Samlulă of the Păücharatra Chapter XIII, called Kāmya Yoga (worship to gain one's wishes).

CHAPTER XIV

Brahma

1. What is it that you referred to as *Mudra* sign, the making of which is prescribed. That describe to me, O, *Vaikuntha* along with its distinguishing features.

- 2. That by which the happiness of those on whom one would inflict pain is made to flee, is considered *mudra*, for that reason, O, Brahman these *mudras* are attractive to the Gods.
- By means of these mudras one insures recognition for himself. This is done specially in acts of worship, and, by that, worship is rendered more efficacious.
- 4-5. Whatever *mudra* evokes the favour of any particular deity, that is said to be the *mudra* of that deity. The heart, the head, the tuft of hair on the head, the armour-covering, astram (space round oneself) and the eyes, these are to be understood as the most secret, generally accepted organs of the detites.
- 6. If you bring the outstretched thumb in contact with the conjoint middle and ring-finger, and place the thus closed hand over your heart, that disposition of the hand is designated the "Mudra of the Heart".
- With a clenched hand, strike the pointing finger with the thumb, and then place the fist and thumb on the crown of your head, such a disposition of the hand is called Siro-mudra (mark for head).
- Having, in the same manner, doubled the fist, firmly
 place the thumb erect upon the doubled fist, place the hand
 at the point where the tuft is. This dispos tion of the hand is
 called S'ikhā-mudra.

- Place the thumb bent in the hand, and cover it over by the fingers; and then press the forefinger close. You then have the Kayacha-mudra.
- 10. Bending the fingers of the hand and clenching it as if thrusting a spear, and bending the other fingers (then the thumb and forelinger) somewhat across, you get the Astramudru.
- 11. Place the S'thhā-Mudra upside down between the brows. It then becomes Netra-mudra. In all these mudras the right hand alone is to be used.
- 12. These six are the *mudras* to be used in the six ntes called *Anga-Nyāsa* (placing of the organs). By the use of these a practitioner protects himself from evil.
- 13. When you place the closed hands either on the heart, or on the head, fingers upwards, this disposition of the hands is to be understood as salutation or obeisance to the Supreme One.
- 14. Making the two thumbs even, tips upward, and placing the hands, one within the other, Yoga-Sampula Mudra is formed. This is held to apply both when in position and in application.
- 15 In this, if the hands be joined loosely, and held over the head with the thumbs downwards you make the Abhisheka-mudra. The placing of this mudra makes the object pure.
- 16 Spreading the fingers upwards with the wasts raised, place the thumbs within the hands to make the Padma-mudra.
- 17-18 The Chakra-mudra of great beneficence, is made by whirling disc-wise the two hands held together from the wrist upwards, and is to be used in making the padmāsana, while at the mental effort (as a preliminar) to worship) at creation, and in making the chakra (circle of space) for worship in order, for the purpose of protecting oneself.
 - 19. Clenching both hands and holding the thumbs bent over them, join them together and then everting the whole and setting the thumbs free, we get the Gadā Mudta which is regarded the best for counteracting evil and for protecting the earth.

- 20-22. Place the right thumb into the clenched left hand make the remaining thumb and the pointing-finger joined together, stretch out and let the other three right fingers cover the left fist; this makes the S'ankha-mudra excellent for retention of wealth. Padma, Chakra, Gadā, S'ankha are the four recognised mudras.
- 23-26. These four, place in the four hands of God. For the bow make the hand as if holding and so for the arrow. For the sword the *mudra* is a sword drawn out of the scabbard, and for the shield a circle. Place the hands back to bick, interlock the two little fingers and make the two pointing fingers aslant and interlocked, bend the other two fingers on the palms to resemble the wings and let down the joined thumbs. This disposition of the hands is called the *Garuda-mudra* which brings great benefit.
- 27. Spread out all the fingers with interspace upwards, and then stretch out the fore arm, then you get the *Ananta-nudra*.
- 28. If this be made when making the bed, it gives protection to oneself, at all times it destroys the poison of rodents and other poisonous insects.
- 29. Raising both hands with the fingers folded and stretched out you make the *Pranthana-mudra* (sign of prayerful invitation) when one is entering God's presence, or in invoking God's presence.
- 30. A wise man will touch his chest, both right side and left, the right for the sake of S'rīvalsa (mark of S'rī or Lakshmi) and the left for Kaustubha (the jewel).
- 31. The characteristic features of these signs (mudras), I have explained in general terms. Their use in worship has already been explained as occasion offcred.
- 32. It is not possible to deal exhaustively with these features, O Brahman, as these are endless; because the deities are many and the signs (Mudras) have to be separate.
- 33. In the case of all deities worship may be conducted with these signs of common use. Two classes of Mudras are generally accepted and they are called nămant and frărthant.

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- 34 These numbers alone should be used in worshipping attendant derites. Even in the case of Achyula, the principal derb, these two should be used as well.
- 35 To those desiring release (möksha) mindra is made in form in the mind. To others however, wise men prefer the making of the mindra by the hand
- 36 In a concourse of people never show the *mudra* openly This is the secret among the secret *mantras* and hence must be used in secret
- 37 Fo one ununitated do not exhibit the actual features of the *mudra*. The Gods are displeased thereby and the doing of it becomes fruitless.

In the Parama Samhila of the Pañcharatra Chapter XIV, Mudras (mystic signs)

CHAPTER XV

1

Brahma

For men who live their lives with a view to the benefits of this world, please expound in general terms what constitutes their round of duties, in order that they may gain their objects.

Paramalı

- I have already expounded this to you in part, O, Pitamaha!, but I shall briefly explain the whole of it.
- 3. First of all let a wise man determine the objects he wishes for, provided they are in keeping with his birth and his character, which are likely to be of benefit to him.
- 4 Having made his determination, let him go away from his relatives and the town where his residence is, and live in a hermitage near a hill, with an abundant supply of water.
- Keeping the hair, finger-nails and hair on the lips, etc, and wearing garments of bark, let him make known to the deity the object of his desire
- 6 Making a cottage for himself, let him live in it. If he is incapable, let him get others to put it up for him, and for all purposes, let him live in it.
- 7. A month at the least up to a year is the time prescribed. In order to gain one's object let him first perform punascharana (preliminary purification by mantres)
- 8. The purifying of the body by mantra is what is called punascharana, for without this the desired object cannot be gained even by an ascetic.
- One must muntain life by food cooked by himself from forest herbs. Whenever obtainable, roots and ripe fruits of the season may also be utilised.

- 10. Bathing early in the morning, worship the deity of the mantra in a clean place. At the appropriate time secretly recite the mantra without being too rapid, or too slow in the recital.
- 11-12. Without taking any food, with all organs of sense under control, and in complete devotion, make the sceret recital $(\eta a \dot{p} \bar{a})$ a thousand times or a hundred as desired, placing oneself face towards the deity. At noon let him take his bath in the prescribed form.
- 13. After the bath, taking the holy sip and offering the water oblation, again make the japā (secret recital of the mantras), in the afternoon (aparānḥa) however, offer again the water oblation and set free the presiding dethes of the mantra.
- 14. Having bathed again and having partaken of food make the evening worship and then go to bed. In this manner again let the prachioner do his duties on the following day.
- 15 Having gone out to ease oneself, let him take the prescribed bath, perform the japā with devotion, reciting the mantras devoutly after.
- 16 A wise min should secretly recite the japa, the mahāmantas 12,000 times-these being Sudar'ana, Nrsimha, Vārāha and Aparājita
- 17 If the mantra be composed of less than 12 letters, the japa should be one lac for each letter. From the first letter of the anga mantra, mark the position in 10 divisions
- 18. If the mantra is of one syllable (bija) make that alone all the angas (pirts involved) It is only when all thus is said in due order that the mālāmantra (mantra in a garland) is completed.
- 19. For the successful performance of the mantra place the pranava (syllable Om) both at the beginning and the end. When the mantra had thus been successfully accomplished, use the mantra in the performance of the homa (fire-oblation) with a terminal scala (instend of pranava at the end)
- 20 The homa may be performed with gliec, or sanidh (sacrificial wood), or fruits, at the best, ten times as a matter of duty for the success of the manira.

I. When all the aksharas have been placed in due order over the angas.

- 21. If one is unable to do this homa, let him perform the homa mentally by mandible meantation of the homa manha. A wise man should make his daily japa of the mantra terminate in the performance of a homa.
- 22. Churning the fire for the homa, preserve it without going out. If perchance the fire be extinguished, light it up again by churning in the same manner as before.
- 23. When you are engaged in the *japa* of the great *manha*, the Gods will frighten you by great and fearsome noise Do not be frightened by these.
- 24. When one remains unshaken and without fear, these Gods tempt him with beautiful women and such other enjoyable objects to deceive him.
- 25. Other Gods try to delude him by appearing like the *uḥāsaka*'s (practitioner's) relations in his dream and try to dissuade him by agruments of reason.
- 26. He is a wise sādhaka who keeps free from being deluded by these. To him the lasting wish formed in the mind attains fulfilment.
- 27. To those who always do their duty with courageous effort, their previous wishes certainly attain their fulfilment, not to others, O, Pitamaha.
- 28. A courageous man should carry out, without assistance from others, the work needed for attaining the end desired. In the case of an incapable man however assistance may be rendered in work of an accessory character, but never in the case of others.
- 29. When one has accomplished the requisite incantations of the *mantra*, fire oblation should be offered up to the limit of 10,000 oblations.
- 30. After this, perform another fire-oblation suitable to the object desired beforehand. If a man desire the wealth of learning, Brahma S'11, perform the homa with white lotuses.
- 31. If one desires the wealth of valour (Kshatrya S'r1) he must offer red lotus oblation, if one desires a kingdom he must offer oblations of pipal sticks (Sanudh).
- 32. If one desires increase of years the oblation is harryali grass dipped in ghee, in case one desires a girl, he should use

the grass dried up naturally, if he desired land, he should use mud for the purpose

- 33 One desiring place or position, should use the sticks of the *Indian fig (S'ant)* For propitritory oblitions however use shells of the fig tree
- 34 One desiring a child (son) should offer sweet gruel, for guning control over another, use apamarga (achryanthus aspern) as also in cases of great distress
- 35 A wise one desirous of learning (vulja) should use stiels of palast (Butea frondost) those desiring food, cooked rice, while one desiring wisdom should use new ghee
- 36 One desiring wealth should use bilva (Aegle mirme los) in case of cure for alments, gingelly
- 36B-37 For getting rid of enemies who are great sinners, make an image of the enemy with kneaded masha (black kindney bean) flour, cut off parts of it from feet upwards, and offer each part in anger it the junction of streets and then make oblations into the fire of thorny sticks touched with blood
 - 38 For bringing affliction to an enemy, the adept should offer oblations of mushroom. If one desires enmity to another, he should offer oblations of salt mixed with gingelly
 - 39 A gold desiring adept should use the flowers of lemon
- 40 One desiring run should offer oblation of ratansticks At the end of the manha in the performance of fire oblations, the staha is prescribed to be used
- 41–45 This must be used with lunkara and phatkara in fire oblitions intended to affect others. In all one does, one must contemplate the virious conditions to which the object is intended to be subjected, as having been relieved, namely, in an attempt at gruing control over another he must be thought of as being already under control in the case of bringing about enmity he must be thought of as already an enemy. An officiant who has accomplished his object should at the end of the incantation, in cases of bringing affliction to others, conclude by a prophilatory fire-oblitation. Otherwise very evil consequences will follow as shown in Vishuu Dharma. Having performed a work to gain one's wish and having

gained the object thereof, a wise man will begin work only then to attain another object. Disappointment, and eagerness in doing work to attain an object, should be avoided in ceremonies to attain an object.

46-47. By fault of speech or mind, the result of the work (karnia) may be lost or even one's own life. Therefore one should do this kind of work which is only for one's own good. A wise man should avoid work for inferior purposes.

In the Parama Samhitā of the Pāūcharātra. Chapter XV, named Kamya (Wishis to be gamed).

CHAPTER XVI

- I shall now tell you, O Padmaja! some of the mantras which bring about fulfilment of one's wishes. These are very powerful and very strong, and therefore you must listen with great attention.
- Vaishnavas acclaim four mantras as the best among these, and they are Varāham, Nārasimham, S'nikaram and Sudaršanam.
- 3. These mantras, giving great results, bear fruit in a short time. The others, on the contrary, require a long time to take effect. Hence the superiority of these four.
- Q. Pitāmaha¹ the Vārāha Mantra consists of 33 letters.
 One desirous of gaining possession of land practises this mantra.
- 5-6. Going to a place sacred to Vishnu and having worshipped him in due form, contemplating Him in the form of the Boar repeat this mantra 12,000 times. Then you attain to the fruition of the devout performance.
- 6-7. Again whatever of land one wishes mentally to possess, he should go to the land connected with it, and make his incantation (japa) there
- 7-8 When one completes reciting a lac of times, or half, or a quarter, or one-third of a lac, he gains the same proportion of the land without any doubt.
- 8-9. The mantra called Nārasmha (after Nīsmha) consists of 400 letters. That mantra is immeasurable, unopposable, very powerful and capable of great benefit. By that mantra all kinds of benefits from below the earth are attainable.
- 10-13. The fruits attainable thereby are wealth, or virility, or land, or Heaven, or clivir (rasayanam), or vehicles, or women or fullness. One also fulfils his wish.

(suddha) by possession of things thus obtained. By the chair he gains longivity, and land, and by heaven assurance of happiness. Going to the hind gate of the temple of the God of Gods, one should repeat the mantra 12,000 times. For protecting oneself with mantra (puraschaiana), then go to the front of the cave Even there let one remain in the prescribed manner, and make the incantation all the time. Having repeated the mantra a thousand times let him enter the cave without fear.

- 14. If one officiant should perchance not wish to enter the netherworld by the cave, let him remain near the cave and make his incantations.
- 15. When the incantation had gone on a very large number of times, the spirit denizens of the underworld become frightened, and getting round the officiant make efforts to obstruct him in his incantation
- 16-18A These Bhūtas, wishing to know what the officiant of unflinching firmness of mind wishes, come again and again, and enquire what exactly is the wish that lay in his heart. Having obtained the wished for object brought by them, one should live in happiness in his own country, or go about as it pleases him elsewhere.
- 18 B-20. The mantra of S'rikara is known to consist of eight letters. By practising this an officiant attains to the fulfilment of all his wishes. Going to a secluded spot sacred to Vishinu, and pleasantly situated, and having performed worship of God, make the incantation without intermission at least five thousand times, or as much as is desired beyond that.
- 21–22. For the purification and efficient protection of one's body, one must carry on incentation in this manner for 12 days. One desiring length of life should offer nine oblations in fire with dhūrau (hariyal) grass dipped in ghee, and, with the ghee left over, he should make ten thousand ghee oblations, and then partake of the partially cooked oblation (charu) and then present a Brahman with gold.
- 23. Such a one, overcoming death, lives a hundred years. Then wear the *Chakia* (the characteristic figure) made of thread after pronouncing the *manha* over it.

- 24-25 Protection from all creatures for ever, arises from this Being clear minded, offer oblations of flowers in a scenfice purified by this mantia, one possessed guins happiness and the evil spirit leaves him quickly
- 25-26 Getting in thousands the flowers S'alapushpa (Anothina Sown) by great effort, if one offers a sacrifice there with, an indigent man becomes one of wealth and power
- 26-27 Throwing up both one's hands, let him made his incontrations face towards the sun Such a one will gain his food, etc., at the requisite time of need without fail
- 27-28 If one worships for twenty one days with the ashes of the burning ground, bearing consciously in mind his enemy he will surely destroy him
- 28-29 If one paints the image all over with kneeded mustred flour, and keeps rubbing over, the enemy becomes afflicted with fever. If he bathes the image of God with cow's milk, he will cause the fever to cease.
- 30 If one makes a figure of the enemy with cow dung and then, placing his foot on the chest (region of the heart, of the figure, makes incuntation of this mantra he will kill that enemy
- 31-33 In each of the four directions mark off three small plots, wish over with cow dung and place in each a vessel. Then pronounce the manitra twenty-one times on each of these. Then worshipping the God of Gods in the middle space, fill each of these vessels with milk. Then making an inean tation by way of worship, if a woman should be bathed in it at the appearance of the menses she gains a son who would live long. Even if that woman should be barren she will get a son by means of this ritual.
- 34 If one repeats this mantra in due form one hundred times a day, he meets with no obstruction in any work of his, nor does any fear threaten him
- 35 When there is threat of death unwordable, or when fear threatens near, this mantra should be repeated. One who practises this meantation never comes to harm by these
- 36 Even if a man be devoid of everything, he succeeds in realising his wishes without effort of his by the recital of this mantra

- 37. The Sudarsana mantra is said to consist of six letters. By practice of this all desired greatness is attained.
- 38-40. One desiring a kingdom should go round a hill top with a good supply of water, and by way of preliminary protection (purascharanam) should recite the mantra of six letters. That man should offer at the sacrificial-fire oblations of white lotus or the bel leaf (Aegle marmelos), when he should have completed 10,000 or 100,000 of these oblations Goddess S'ri approaches him (i. e., he gains prosperity). One who is not up to hard work should practise this for a long time without remissness. By continuous worship of God (Deva) he gains a kingdom.
- 41. A Vaishnava, opposed by an enemy, should offer fire oblations with the sticks of viblitaka (Beleric myrobolam). The enemy will then be destroyed
- 42. One wishing to overcome his enemies should himself offer these oblations up to a thousand times without any fear. He overcomes his enemies for certain.
- 43-44. Making a *chakra* with twelve arms, utter the sixlettered *mantia*. If the *chakra* is traced upon gold or copper it becomes auspicious all round. If one set this high up in the house, offer worship daily to it and keep uttering the *mantra*, he will have nothing to fear in the least.
- 45-46 A. If one makes meantation with the Sudarsana manha he will have nothing to fear. One who always keeps uttering the Sudarsana manha, his enemies look upon him, as if he were a lion, though he may have been weakened.
- 46 B and 47 A. If one considers himself placed at the nave of the discus (Chaha) and makes his meantation of this manha, he does not suffer defeat in battle even if he be alone.
- 47-48. Wielding the discus and whirling it in his hand, if one makes the incantation, the enemics will turn back at sight of him
- 48-49. If the people of the country suffer from disease, or from fear of Rākshnsas, they will get rid of the evil by the performance of thre oblation with the sticks of afāmārga (Achyranthes aspera).

- 49-50. Imagining himself placed at the nave of the disc, if one, who is troubled by an evil planet, makes angry incantation of the mantra the planatary influence moves off quickly.
- 50-51. That mantra of eight letters, which has Nārāyapa for its divinity, achieves unthinkable great results when used by devoted practitioners. One should mutter the mantra of eight-letters, as this provides the necessary preliminary protection of oneself.
- 52-53 Therefore a devout Vaishnava should, silently and in his heart, contemplate this *mantra*. With a year's practice of this form of incantation, the practitioner, gaining control over his senses and free from desire, gains the vision of the God of Gods.
- 53-54 Whatever God or Goddess a wise man wishes to gain the vision, he should utter this mantra contemplating the particular deity, as he does so, he gains the vision in six months' time. In four months' time he attains to the vision of Sri (Latslimi)
- 55-56 Whitever one wishes to do to another, be the litter a Yaksha, Kinnara, or a min, by way of evil or good (supa or anugraha), one gains all that is desired by practising this form of incuration for four months only
- 56-57 In an effort to gun control over a God, or obtaining vision of any God, the desired object is attrined by the muttering of the manha of eight letters
- 57-58 Even when one has no wish to guin, a Vaishnava practising this japa, with his senses under control, becomes an object of adoration to all people, and even guins an insight into Time itself, that is, gains a knowledge of the past, present and future.

In the Parama Samhila of the Pañcharatra Chapter XVI named Kamya (xishes to be gained).

CHAPTER XVII

Rialima

- 1. If a king, or king's officers of State, whose conduct falls short of good and who are served by bad people, wish to gain consecration or initiation as a Vaishnava, what is it that they should do to become pure (or achieve their purpose).
- 2. To them there is no convenience for the performance of any penance; nor is the special consecration of devotion to Vishnu to be given to people touched by sin.

Paramah

- 3. To a wise man of position and wealth, who is a devotee of Vishnu, purificatory rites are prescribed from his birth onwards for entry into consecration.
- 4. At an auspicious time, and by command of Brahmans, let a man of merit have two large golden vessels (katāha) of equal size made.
- 5-7. Having filled one of these with curds, honey and ghee, in a place free from people and furnished with all auspicious things, the teacher, taking by the hand, the lordly officiant after his ceremonial bath and having mentally destroyed his physical body in the manner prescribed, make him enter the golden womb (hēmagarbha) contemplating him the while as desiring life, and cover him over with the other vessel.
- 8-9. Afterwards the *guru* (teacher), considering that the officient had again gained the state of nature, and then taking his seat, and having destroyed his physical body as presembed, and then creating it again by himself, he should create the body of the subject by means of *maintras* in the minner prescribed, and then, in due course, raise him from the vessel and bring him back.
- 10. In this birth, as if created by God he becomes, fit for the use of manhris. Then perform for him all the rites from that of birth onwards.

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- 11-12 A. A new name should be given to him, which snould be that of some God suitable to his birth and character, with the permission of the devotees of Vishini, and then get through the rites of shaving and initiating into Veda-study (upanayana) in the prescribed form.
- 12 B and 13 A. Then make over the hiranya-garbha vessels to Brahmans who are Vaishnatas and, among them, men of learning. In the case of those belonging to the three Varnas (Brahmana, Kshatriya and Vaisya) have the rites done with the manthas prescribed for each varna
- 14. For the Sudra the mantras used should be those presented in the Tantras, and give them names ending in dasa Give them the holy thread (upavita) and the upper cloth recting the Gima-mantra.
- 15. These two, the upper cloth and the thread, should be used by the Sūdras only on occasions of worship, and not at other times To the Sudra do not teach the highest bitamantra (franava) either for secret muttering (fafa), or contemplation (dlyāna).
- 16 A There is no sin in reciting mantras in his hearing, nor is the practice of Karma-Yoga by him a fault.
- 16 B to 20 A. If a Sudra be an enthusiastic devotice, eager for learning and good conduct, and withal clean, even though ne be a Sudra permit him to take part in everything provided he is not hable to err. Even such a one, do not admit to the position of Guru (teacher) in the granting of consecration, and in the establishment of images, nor admit him to equal association in dining or performing a sacrifice, either on his own account, or for another. A Sudra should offer worship to God by the agency of another, a Vaishquava. He must serve at the worship in pipa (worship). Having got worship performed in this manner daily for 12 years, let him then set up to offer the worship himself. Then it will not be blameworthy.
 - 20 B and 21. A teacher should then consecrate (give diksha to) a man of wealth who had received instrution into Vedic study and who is interested, after teaching him as prescribed, everything relating to worship. In all cases use the requite vessels to be made of gold or silver.

- 22-25 (A). Having again prepared him let him mount one scale of the balance, fill up the other scale to balance his own weight with gold of high quality. Having distributed the gold among the learned, he becomes pure in everything The learned Achāryaa should then consecrate him (grant him disha) and instruct him in the manha (words to be muttered) and mudra (mystic figure-formation). Give him the instruction and the course of conduct befitting the community. Whatever was wanting in the course of ritual, make up by the gift of money. In the case of occasional rituals make up deficiencies by means of great gifts (mahādāna)
- 25 B-28 A Whichever man of wealth makes the *Tulābhara* every year, that man enjoys union with Vishnu after a period of years. Make a devotee who is strong, take his bath on the twelfth ithi every month, and then take his seat facing east on the deer skin, black antelope for the Brahman, the tiger skin for the Ksatriya and that of reindeer for the Vaisya, as well as for the Sūdra.
- 28 B and 29 A. Make him sit on the skin, give him the bath himself (guru) with the water contained in pots of gold set with jewels
- 29 B and 30. Having first destroyed, then recreate him by means of Sarvamantia in due order, and then with the Murti-mantia in due course give him the ceremonal bath always, and then dress and decorate him by means of mantras.
- 31 Seating him comfortably, the teacher (Acharya) should first instruct him (as follows) "You are a Vaishnava, and therefore devote yourself to Vishnu with singleness of purpose
- 32 With the greatest interest, praise his qualities as it is not possible for you to destroy your sins by austere contemplation (tapas)
- 33-35. If you are incapable of even giving, you will sink in irredeemable darkness. Whatever you give to the disciplined good, and whatever of your earnings you have enjoyed, are known to you. You will protect the rest also by giving in the prescribed manner to learned Brahmans on occusions.

of worship (havana). Consider these as flower offerings ducetly at the feet of Vishnu. Even cherishing children, wives and wealth, is not necessity for you to do.

- 36. Yours is the duty to pin your affection to the feet of God (Purushollama) whether you are in sleep or wakeful, when you are awake as in sleep, in prosperity as in distress.
- 37-38 A. I see no saviour for you except him, Purusho-thāmā Therefore even in distress, do not give up the tenets, practices, rites, discipline, and the mode of worship of Varshnavas.
- 38 B-39. Having been thus addressed, the lordly man, bowing in reverence with folded hands, should intimate the Guru "I shall do all as directed above". He should also propitate the Guru by giving him money and by showing him respect
- 40. In all work (of religion) place him at the head and treat him otherwise generally with respect. Even his other disciples should be treated as if they were one's own helpmates.
- 41-42(A) Those of the Vaishnavas who are eminent by worth, you should make enquines of, even when at a distance. To those that go to you, give satisfaction by providing them with food and clothing. Whatever they have to say to you, listen to with affection and make them accept from you whatever may please them.
- 42(B)-44 Always mutter to yourself the Supreme mantra of Vishuu in a sequestered place. If the lordly person be able to do so, let lum offer worship by himself alone, if he had received consecration, making an image of gold, with benulful features and making appurtenant vessels of gold, or conch, or pearl for the purpose. Let him only appoint consecrated persons to assist him in acts of worship.
- 45. At the end of worship let a monarch make darly gifts of gold, food, drinks, betel and nut, and clothing.
- 46-47. If one is unable to do so himself let him get another to offer worship to God. At the end of worship the worshipper should be paid, else the good result of worship goes to the worshipper. In the service of Vishnu one ought to cause materials for worship being supplied.

48-50 A. Being ever eager to put an end to evil doing, protect carefully what is granted for God's use. If for any reason one makes a vow at the feet of Vishnu, he should never cherish another wish till the vow already taken is fulfilled. In the daily or occasional rites of worship if one knows of any omission, he must make the expiatory gifts prescribed by teachers (āchāryas) and complete the rite.

50-52. One gets nd of sin by proper gifts, gains health by the same means, as well as the good will of his teacher (Achārya). It is by gifts that one pleases the Supreme, A king, or one like him conducting himself daily in this manner shines in the Heaven of Vishņu after enjoying the happiness of this world.

In the Parama Samhutà of the Pañcharatra. Chapter XVII, entitled Isvara. (The Lord God).

CHAPTER XVIII

- 1-2. Brahma—There are people who are possessed of wealth, devotion to god and enthusasm, but have not the knowledge to understand the Supreme; to them what is the course of life that is proper? In them the ability is wanting to worship the supreme God by works, by thought, or even by words. Therefore please tell me what is the supreme good for them?
- 3. Paramah.—To those men who are unlearned, but devoted and wealthy, the supreme achievement is in the institution of the worship of the God of Gods.
- Even to the best among the learned who are desirous
 of benefits, the founding of institutions of worship of the
 Supreme One, is of the highest benefit.
- 5-7. Whichever of kings institutes the worship of the Lord of Gods in temples, in accordance with prescribed rites, these become overlords of kings. Else they would be born men of learning, and long lived in high families of great people, of good character, full of excellent qualities. Or else they attain the desired end (saddln) without any doubt. Having founded places of worship of God, there is no man who gains no benefit.
- O, Pitāmaha 'Consider as materials of worship of God, such things as bricks, timber and stone collected for building God's House.
- The services of those who make an effort therefore, to the extent of their ability, for building a temple, are regarded as worship offered by them.
- Ment accrues even to those who assist by labour, or render useful advice by words, from the institution of worship
- 11. Brahma—How is it that the Supreme One gets established by men, like a worldly man, or a man rearing a family, always attached to the house?

- 12 ' Paramal:—That God is neither established, nor protected by anyone For the purposes of worship alone, He lends lumself, by an act of grace, to His devotees
- 13-14 Those men who had attained to the results of contemplation (yōgasuddlu), by holy conduct and occupy various positions of service, each according to his place separately by His grace, God himself puts them in their respective places in the House of worship as an act of mercy to His devotees.
- 15 Pleased with their worship God, Creator of all things, confers boons upon men, in due accordance with their conduct and good qualities
- 16 Therefore I shall tell you the proper order in the institution of worship, as a Vaishnava gains the highly beneficial beautitude by worship (yagña)
- 17 Places of worship are of two classes, namely Prāsāda and Bhavana, duly installed therein God bestows grace upon men.
- 18 Having been installed for worship in a *Prāsāda* (palace, or large temple), God bestows His grace upon all worshippers, but installed in a *Bhavana* (a house for worship) His grace extends only to the family of the person instituting the worship.
- 19. Build the house of God with bricks, wood or stone, and, in the middle of it, construct the sanctum (garbhagha) and set up in it God Vishnu (Mādhava)
- 20 Temples are of various forms as described by experts in the art of building, four-sided, or round, according as the sides are regular or irregular
- 21 O, Brahma! the permanent ones among them should be regarded as *dhruca* (ever listing) and are very strong, others are called middling, and inferior, according to the time they are likely to last.
- 22 Wood, burnt bricks, and heavy stone last long in a growing measure in the above order, and the ment of building these vary accordingly.
- 23 Having got an image made of be tutful features, set it up, when the auspicious time arrives, for gaining the ment of the deed.

- 24. The materials for making the image are gold, silver, copper, wood, stone and earth, the greater suitability for the purpose being in the order of statement.
- 25. The wise builder should first of all get the surroundings built with the proper ornamentation, and then build a shrine, to Garuḍa in the front (or in the east)
- 26. He should get the pavilion for "the mothers" in the south, and the stone seats for the guardians of the directions each in his own direction.
- 27. Let him build a pavilion for Vishvaksēna between the points of the compass Īšāna (North-east) and Soma (North). Then let him get the surrounding pathway and wall, made with entrance towers (gōpuras) at the doorways.
- 28–29. He should then nominate the officiating priest, of good conduct and expert in the *Tautra* (*Stastra* or hand book of nitual of temple-worship). Having done all this in the prescribed manner, and, having selected the official priests to assist, then he should go on to consult for an auspicious day with good asterisms and the proper houses of planets which would bring good to the *yajamana* (the chief organiser).
- 30-33 A. In such an auspicious time let the Bhāgarala (the Vaishnava who is the leading or chief priest) begin the preliminary work of preparing (adhirāsanam) for worship. In case the founders are many, who assist in establishing the institution for worship, fix the auspicious hour in accordance with their horoscopes. The division of day (Rāsi) should be so chosen as to have the houses of the Zodiac occupied by planets auspiciously in the accendant. The day should be free from Vishi and Riklā and the asternsins must be unmoving. One should first of all evamine the signs, the omens and the spoken words, and make sure of their being auspicious, and then take over with gift of money, the image with beautiful features.
- 33 B-35 A. Make the pavilion for the temporary residence of the image (adhnāsana-manlaḥam) in the front part of the temple. It must be made auspicious all over, furnished with a platform for bath. For leaving the image plunged in water, a

separate place should be appointed, surrounded by pots full of water.

- 35 B-36 A The plunging in water could be done as prescribed, in rivers, natural water-tanks, in artificial reservoirs, mountain-streams, and deep pools in rivers wherever available.
- 36 B-37 A. The measure of the image should be in keeping with the size of the front gateways of the temple $\,$ A wise man can also build the temple to suit the size of the image
- 37 B-38 Twelve, eight or four Vaishnavas, being Brahmans of good qualities and faithful in carrying out the directions of the directing priest (*Acharya*) should be appointed protectors of the image (*Mūrlipas*) To each one of these provide the things necessary for the fire-oblation.
- 39 Having done all this in the manner above prescribed, leave the image in water (jalā.āsam) for three days, or at least one whole day to begin with
- 40. The officiating priest, along with the guardians of the image, being dressed and decorated with ornaments, should fast on the day previous to the installation of the image.
- 41-42 A. When the after-noon has arrived, having washed the image with water and having carefully examined it to be sure that it has all features intact, let the officiating priest have Brahmans recite the manha svastivāchana (to make the place holy), and then have the image wrapped all round with a newly-wover cloth.
- 42 B-14 Taking the image to the place of immersion in water, himself with the assistance of the guardians of the image, having performed ālmanjāsa (invocation of the deity into the image), and then making it full featured (sakalikarana), placing the guardian-deities of the compass, each in its place, outside the spot marked for jalādlināsana, place the image in river water in the manner of samhāra mārga (withdrawing of the physical organs). Let him then protect the image all round by means of the Pancha Mantra in due form
- 45. When the night has passed, let him have the pavilion (mantapa) decorated with festoons (torana) in the four directions with all the auspicious accompaniments of music mantras etc.

- Let him have full water-pots, painted with leaf ornaments, placed at the side of the doorways, with the Vāri-mantra (water-incantation)
- 47-48 A. With the Vāyu mantra let him place flags upon poles and small flags at suitable points. Having done all this, let the image be taken out of the water and placed in the bath-paylion to the accompaniment of music and band.
- 48 B-49. Having then placed the image on a bed, head to the east, the officiating priest should first of all open the eye with a sharp needle. After this an expert architect, having been propriated, should open the eyes with instruments.
- 50. Having fully opened the eyes with the application of ghee and honey, and performed worship, let him then bathe the image in the water.
- 51. Let the priest, standing with his face northwards, bathe the image, priced on the bathing-seat facing east, with white mustard, rice, flour and the mixture of the five products of the cow (banchagarya).
- 52 A. Afterwards let the image be covered with cloth and bathed ignin with the pancha-manha all round.
- 52 B-54 Let (lite Guru) have the image painted over with the earth, brought over from holy bathing-places on rivers, or from the tops of hills, or earth from an anti-hill, or earth dug up by bulls horns, or the tusks of a boar or elephants, or, in the absence of these, with the mantra of the tan-mātra (subtile element) and then bithed in water with the Salila-udjā (water-minita). After this have, it bathed in water mixed with sandal-piste with the mantra of the eight (Kshili-tudjā)
 - 55-56. Then, having brithed the image with water brought from the holy briting-places, and again with water made holy with the mantras of Traps, Vaju and Aksa, and then again having brithed it and worshipping it with the auspicious fresh sandal, present the image with a pur-of-cloths with the Sparka-mantra and then the Yagñōpasta (the saerificial thread)

- 57. Then give the image the ornaments and ungents, uttering the *Purusha-mantra*; then the garland, uttering the *Visva-mantra*; then the cloak uttering the *Guna-mantra*.
- 58-60 A. Then let the lamp be presented with the $Tej\bar{o}-mantra$, the umbrella with the Ksluti-mantra, the canopy and the fly-whisks with the $V\bar{a}yu-mantra$. Having done all this as described above, let the Guru bring the image to the $adhi-v\bar{a}sa-mantapa$ (the pavilion in the bathing-hall) furnished with a soft bed and lamps and incense, and brilliant with materials for worship and Vashipavas (for conducting it).
- 60 B-62. Then, placing the image on the bed facing south, let the *mantra-nyāsa* (invocation of the deity) be done incorporating in it the destruction (of the physical body) and the creation (of spiritual body), in due order of causes and consequences as ordained; as also the Māyā (Lakshmī) who gives the appearance of satisfaction with all the *mantras* prescribed, making also the weapons—the conch, the disc, the mace, and lotus—by means of symbols (*mudra*).
- 63. Then, with hands folded before him, and, uttering the *Pancha-mantra*, let him invoke the full presence of Vishini, and then praying for his perpetual presence, worship him-
- 64. Having then given water-for washing hands and feet, and food, and then, in the prescribed manner, having offered worship, let the Gurn set about performing fire-oblations all round.
- 65. Having made three fire-pits and having placed the Mürthas at the points of the compass let the oblations be offered. It is best to have twelve of these; else eight and the least four.
- 66. The fire-pits may be round or square in all places. Then have the fire-pit made in the centre. All of them sitting round let the Achārya again offer the oblations in it.
- 67. Having spread the kuka grass (Poa cynosuroides) and having placed the sacrificial vessels in the presembed order, and then having prepared the cooked oblation (lunis) and ghee for the sacrifice, they shall offer the oblations to all the gods (dèc alà).

- 68. The sides are the places ordained for offerings to the twelve multipalas; while in the middle the oblations are offered with the mantra to the God of Gods (of 12, 8 or 6 letters).
- 69-70. What has to be done for all of these is similar except that, for each particular direction there is some variation out of regard to the *Dig-dēvalā* (the guardian deity of the direction). Contemplating a large lotus with petals in the centre of the fire, and contemplating again that the deity is placed in it, let the Brahmans offer the oblations. All of them should face the east, must wear their upper cloth, and be undistracted in the contemplation of the deity.
- 71. When the fire-oblation has come to an end give the matripās the fees for their services (dakshinā). Then, having offered water for washing hands to the God, cover the God over with a clean and handsome cloth-covering.
- 72. Providing at the same time a good canopy overhead and a screen all round to shut off from view, offer worship to the seat and the holy stone (Brahma S'ılā) under it, keep the image out of use (adhwāsnyē).
- 73. Let all these keep awake all night with dance, music etc., and let the whole of the adhrašana pavilion be made secure all round and well guarded.
- The acharya however should spend the night, fasting at the side of God.
- 75. I have thus far explained everything connected with the adhwasana (preparing the image for worship). I shall henceforward explain the installation of the image in accordance with the accepted ordinances.

In the Parama Samhula of the Paucharatra Chapter XVIII, entitled Adhwasana (Preliminary Cremonies to Consecration).

CHAPTER XIX

- 1. Brahma—How is it that, though God be installed by men in accordance with the prescribed rites, He gives His presence and His blessings (assvarya) only in some places and very moderately?
- 2 Paramah—The installation of God in the image, gets vitated by the good or bad qualities of the locality, of the time chosen, of the people concerned, of the structure of the temple, and the character of the image.
- 3. When the installation is thus vitiated, the whole place gets empty, or is polluted by Rākshasās.
- 4. In places full of the evil-minded, or without an ample supply of good water, or infected by various diseases, no wise man would build a temple.
- 5. Do not install God at night, at a time when an cull planet is in the ascendant, when the day and the asterism are cruel, when the disc of the sun is invisible.
- 6 No one who is not a family man, one without learning, one who is not a Brahmin, one who is dependent upon another for his living, one who is without, or deprived of an organ of the body, should install an image of the Supreme Purusha.
- 7. One should not install *Hari* (for worship) in a temple which was otherwise occupied, which is dilapidated, which was served by people of low esteem, and which is full of people of other ways of worship (*karmāntara*)
- An image rejected, or broken, or of unpresented size, or one having an internal defect, or worn out by use, should not be installed for worship, nor if installed, should it be accorded worship.
- If an image is installed when anyone of the above defects has been noticed, the place becomes the habitation of Yakshas, Rākshasas and Pikāchas.

- 10 Whitever natural object is deemed pleasing to the God of Gods that will become possessed of all desirable qualities, though it may actually contain defects
- 11-13 When all these things-place, time men, house and image-exhibit the desirible qualities, the installing prest should rise early in the morning and, having bathled and taken the holy sip (achanga), and clothed in clean garments should go round the pavilion keeping it to the right, along with the muritipas. Then taking his sent to the south of the image, with his face to the east he should make the mantripasa on his body. Then he should set about cleaning the temple both inside and out
- 14 Set up the festoons, flag-posts and pennons in their respective places thereafter place water-pots at the gateways all round
- 15 Let him bring together things required for worship and for the fire-oblation as also let him have separately piled up geins metals and gruin
- 16-17 Let him then bring together expert musicians, carrying in their hands pipes and other instruments. Having got together all these having considered the signs and omens, and having offered worship, in the prescribed manner, at the places intended for the gods let the acharya, along with the multipas, then begin the rites for the installation of the ideal.

18 If evil drams are experienced, or if maispicious signs are seen, light up the fire in the pavilion and perform the expiatory ceremonies

- 19 With the Pancha-Mantra offer ghee oblitions in due order ten, a hundred, or a thousand times as may be needed
- 20 With loud proclamation of auspiciousness and success, and with the loud chants of Brihmans let him make expiation for defects, excesses and deviations
- 21 After this having circum mbulated with folded hands the God of gods, and obtained his permission, walk ceremo mously round the temple keeping it to the right
- 22 Having inwardly assured himself that everything is night, in regard to the temple and in regard to the sanctum,

let him scatter all over, if need be, akshatā (rice washed and treated with water) and dhirva (Agrostis Linearies) grass with the astra-mantra.

- 23. Again let the *mūrhpas* sweep all over with the *Vāyu-mantra*, having made sweeping brushes of *Kuša* grass (Poa Cynosuroides).
- 24-25. Having then thrown away the brushes, and having washed their hands with fresh water, let the whole of the temple be rubbed over with a solution of cow-dung in water, brought over by servants specially initiated for the purpose. Then the āchārya himself should sprinkle water all over, having uttered the astra-mantra over it.
- 26. With the Pancha-sakh-mantra scatter the tips of kusa grass, holy rice, and dhūrva grass; furnigate the whole place with incense, with the Ashṭākshara-mantra pronounced over it.
- 27-30. Let the leading priest show round in all directions a lighted lamp, with the Tejō-mantra: Having done all these in the sanctum itself, and having made the peculiar signs (mudra) publicly, the guru should light up the fire on the ground overspread with sand to the right of the outer gate, and then make oblations of gliee with the pancha-mantra, a thousand times, or a hundred times, for the permanent propitation of the presiding deity over the building (Vāstii-Dērata). Let him again offer oblations with the sacrificial sticks of apāmārga (Achyranthes aspera), S'anii (Acacia Suma) and khaira (Acacia Cateched) trees for propitating the evil spirits of Yakshas, Rākshasas and Pišāchas, with the mukha-mantra. Let him make three supplementary oblations and bring the fire-rife to a close.
- 31. Then taking up quickly a thread wet with sandal juice (chandanaidsa), let him measure out, in the prescribed form, the inner sides of the sanctum.
- 32. Casting the thread along the main direction and along the minor points of the compass with his assistants, he should throw another across, from between the North and the North-east to a spot between the South and the South-west.
- 33. Taking the perimeter of the image at one-twenty-fifths of the side of the sanctium, mark off the space away from the point where the strings intersect.

- 34. Vaishnava people presente this manner of establishing as bringing prosperity. If the image be placed at the point where the strings join, the resulting good is middling.
- 35. If the image be set up with the measurement in excess or falling short, the establishing āchārya will be destroyed, and the pitron (yajamāna) will suffer from day to day.
 - 36. Even when the image of God is westward-looking, the image should be installed for worship in the same manner by throwing threads and fixing the place.
 - 37. Having thus determined upon the installation of the image, and having measured the space available and the mage to be set up, then determine the place for the images of the exterior derites.
 - 38 Then, having got back near to the image of God, and having made the flower-offering (pushpānjali) at the place (or at the feet), let him cause those initiated to bring in the seat, the flat stone, (Brahma-S'ila) and the edge round it into the sanctum
 - 39. Having taken these round the temple first, and then all round the sanctum, let all the articles for use (drawyam) be brought in It is never otherwise in regard to the installation of the image
 - 40 Placing himself face to the West, let the acharya have the Brahma-sila (the base-slab) put in its place with the mantra of the three gunas (Trgunātma)
 - 41. Having offered worship to it with sandal paste etc, let him place the seed-gems himself, in the nine hollows made in the earth, in the eight directions and in the middle.
 - 42. Let the officialing priest place the gems, bringing them by the hand, uttering the mantra appropriate. First of all let him place in all the nine pits bright shining gold
 - 43-44 Drimond (12191a), ruby (padmaraga), beryl (2214), saphire (1114m), pearl (1114), topac (pushin rigam), conch (kanka), cincrald (marakalam) and crystal (spalkam), should be placed in order, at the cight points of the compass and in the middle. These should be placed with the cight Litters of the Ashihkshara, letter by letter, and all letters together, in order.

- 45-46. Yellow orpiment (tālam), red arsenic (S'lā-maj-janam), antimony (anjanam), iron sulphate (kāstsam), mercury (pāradam), brass or bell-metal, (saurāshtram), a yellow pigment (rōchana), another-pigment of the colour of honey (mak-slupa), and coral (vidrumam), so also paddy (vilh), black kidney bean (māsha), wild wheat (gavī), gingely (tīla), wheat (gödlhāma), barley (yava), wild paddy (trna), panicum sced (priyangu), and green kidney bean (mudga), these two sets must also be similarly deposited in the same order.
- 47. These deposits should be neither more nor less than what the pits would hold, and should be just up to the level of the slab, for prosperity.
- 48. For prosperity, some hold that all these should be deposited in the central pit. But no Vaishnava, expert in the Päncharātra, will do so.
- 49. The wild variety of grains is not considered acceptable for depositing in the pits, as, so doing does not conduce to the prosperity of the village, and brings on exile to the forests (to those so doing).
- Making the place for the fillia with stone, or brick, set the seat (fillia) evenly, uttering the Pillia-mantra in prescribed form.
- 51-53. Having mentallly provided a covering for the floor with the appropriate mantia, having made the channel for the water used for the worship, with its month directed towards the North, having offered, to the seat thus placed, worship with sandal etc., having covered with cloth fresh from the loom, and having made arrangements for due protection all round, the installing priest should go along with the Bhāgaratas (Vaishnava assistants) and make worship at the places, intended for the installation of Viginās (Gaņēša) and Stra
- 54. Let him make their place to the south of the sanctium and place Gangesi to the East, and S'i. a to the West, in front of the gateway to the temple and near to it, let him make the place for Garāḍa (the Eagle-mount of Vishiju)

- 55-59 A. Behind the shrine let him make the place for Anunta (the great snake Adis-S'esha); then to the south for the divine mothers; and so also for the guardians of the directions, each in the particular direction between the temple and the ambulating pathway round it. Then let him ofter worship at these places with sandal-paste and flowers. Between the North (Soma) and the North-east, let him make the place for Vishvaksīna, wearing the cast-off clothing of the God. So also just outside the ambulating path (prākāra) make the Bali-pātha for placing the food offering. This should be right in front of the God and on a level with the seat of worship. Having thus appointed places for the Devatas (Parivāra Dēvatas or attendant detties), he should return to the presence of God with serene mind. Let him then offer the highest worship.
- 59 B. Having first of all made the spiritual body for himself, let him make the image before him assume the spiritual form
- 60. Having treated everything there similarly, and having invoked God's presence by Mantra, then let him offer worship with grain, sandal, flowers, incense, lamp and ornaments.
- 61. Having worshipped Hari by presenting food and other articles of presentation in the prescribed form, cover the deity with a soft cloth fresh from the loom.
- 62-63. Afterwards having made the yantra-figure (mystic figure) of the great God, let him mount it on a palanqueen well-spread with cloth or carpet, and carried by specially initiated matripas, with the permission of those present. Then chailing hymns in praise of God, let him make a round of the temple rightwise.
- 64-65. Let the festive procession be celebrated with fly-whisks, water-pots, umbrellas, canopies, flag-staves, incense-burners, lamps, and with the music-conches and drums, along with dance, vocal music and other joyous exhibition. The âchârya should stiently walk in the procession with his hand on the palanqueen.

- 66-68. Let those in the service of God be mentally regarded as gods, namely, Adulyas, Manuts, Sādhyas, Vasus, Rudras, Ribhus, Aānus, Uragas, Siddhas, and the detices of the planets, asterisms, and stars. Contemplating thus, and having carried, with due care, the Yantra of Han round the temple, let him present water, in prescribed form, as soon as the gateway of the temple is reached. Then place before the deity a new pair of sandals by means of Span'a-nidyā (or mantra)
- 69. At the entrance to the sanctum present the God with water with the appropriate manha; and then let the God enter, being carried by the initiated, with the Vyōma-manha (the manha relating to Akāša).
- 70. Having turned rightways round the God's seat by merely looking at the directions, and having set it down, slowly make the preparation for fixing the Yantra.
- 71–72(A). When the auspicious hour has arrived, the acharya should place himself at the front, and, with the permission of the Brahmanas, amidst the music of pipes and drums, with presentation of incense and lights, should settle God Hari facing east.
- 72(B)-74. In the position in which the pointed root of the image stands in the hollow in the middle of the base (filha), taking the thread up and centring the position of the image, let him fix up the image, and then, making various signs by hand (mudra) before the image, let him pray for the presence of God for all time, after making the obesance. Having shown reverence with folded hands, let him then present the garland with the maintra of eight syllables.
- 75. Then, having presented water for washing feet and hands, let him offer the seat by pointing to it, and then presenting, in the presented manner, clean water for washing hands (arghya), present Him mukhārāsa (something to sweeten the mouth).
- 76-78A. Then offer the fly-whisk, the canopy and the handful of flowers (pushpanjah). Then having gone round rightwise

make the gifts desired, namely, articles for worship, ornaments vehicles and lands. One who makes this kind of propiratory gift (pill-dina) to God on the occasion of the installation of Vishin, will gain in the next birth many thousand times (what he gave).

- 78 (b)-79. Afterwards, leaving the God of Gods covered with fine silk (of differing colour and material), and having screened off the front doorway, the āchārja, along with his initiated assistants, should go around and establish all round the God, His attendant deties.
- 80. In regard to the Vaishnava deities, Garuda and Ananta, he should have their images made and set up in the attitude of bowing at the feet of the Gods.
- 81 Ganpati with elephant-face, and S'ankara in the Linga form should be set up to the south, facing south.
- 82. All these have to be firmly placed on their seats, all round at the same level. They should be offered worship with sandul, flower garlands and ornaments.
- 83. Establish the Guardians of the Directions, each in his own direction, made either of stone, or brick, and clothed in dress, in order, beginning with the east.
- 84. Having placed Virabladra and Vigna (Ganésa) one on each side of the inner shrine, then install "the mothers" in a line in the prescribed form.
- 85. Having offered worship to the Bali-fillia, and having invoked all the remaining detics (Detalas) then let the achary a instruct the patron (as to what he should do)
- 86 Gratify Vaishnavas and learned men with gifts pleasing to them, Satisfy people in general with food and catables of all lands
- Let those who assist in the foundation be gratified by all means at his command by clothes and betel-nut gifts.
- 88. Let the Vajamāna (the patron-founder) do all that he was directed to do by the âchāria, in great devotion to God, day and night.
- 89. Having closed the front door, and making provision for adequately guarding it, the officiating priest should go out and get food, drink and money largesses to be distributed.

- 90. In regard to an image installed in a newly constructed temple, knowing men will not offer worship for three days. On the contrary, distribution of gifts is recommended.
- 91. If one makes gifts of money with discrimination among the deserving, and provides food and drink for all, he is doing what would please Hari (Vishņu).
- 92. If one should instal God in a new temple, without giving these various gifts, he is afflicted with disease and his relations cause him fear.
- 93. Therefore a wise man, for his own prosperity, will instal Achyuta in a new temple, providing a pletiful supply of food and drink, accompanied with monéy gifts.

In the Paramasamhila of the Pancharatra Chapter XIX Entitled Sthāpana (Installation of the deity in a temple)

CHAPTER XX

- Brahma* O Purushottama ! Please expound to me the rules regulating the fire rite which is done on all occasions. Further explain the connection between this and the rite of worship, as also what is wanted for performing the fire-rite.
- Paramah O Pitamaha! I shall expound the firerite for general purposes first, then in the same manner I shall explain the fire-rites on occasions of initiation, mauguration of temple-worship, as a duly rite, and as a rite performed on occasions for particular purposes.
- 3-4 Vessel for ghee, the cooking-pot, water-pot for sprinkling water, died sticks of wood, kilka-grass (Po Cynosuroides), sand, rice, clean water, spoons, the sticks to be laid all round, sacrificial ladies, fire, fan, kiika bound together (kitrcha), dried fire-wood, a spoon or stick for stirring charu, sandal and flowers etc., these constitute the material requirements for the fire-rice.
 - Having brought together these things near to the place of fire, the officiting priest should begin the worship of Han (Vishnu) in the minner presented in the tantra (Pāncharātra text)
 - 6-7 Having invoked the deity, and given him water for washing hands, and then the tâmbûla (mukhāvīsī lit. mouth-scenter), and, thus having obtuined his permission, and turning back and going to the right of God, set up the place for fire, beautiful and in front of God. For purposes of Diksiā (inhutulon) make the fire-place round, and of the measure of the hand
 - 8-9. In another place, let him make, with sand, a foursided altar. Raising the altar thus made with the astramautra, and having sprinkled it over with clein water, let him spread out sand in all directions, making it all one level.

Then, having written the ahankāra-mantra first, write out from the North the Guṇa-mantra.

- 10. Then having washed his hands with water, and having brought the fire with the *Tejo-mantia*,, let him light the fire uttering the *Vayu-mantia* with the wood already laid on the earth.
- 11. Having taken water in the hand, sprinkle it round the fire, and with Vāsudeva and other mantras, place kuša in all the directions.
- 12 Having placed the kuśa utterring the Sparša-manira place all the collected material brought in pairs
- 13. Put the vessel containing the cooked oblation in its place, and so the *darii* (the *palāša* leaves with which ghee oblations are made), spoon, the vessel for glice, the sticks of wood, flowers, rice and the stirring stick (*mekshaṇam*). Having got these in pairs, place them separately, as also the *chamas* (sacrificial drinking vessels) Place the *kūcha* (a bunch of *kuša*) to the south of the fire, uttering the *Brahma mantra*.
- 15-16. Placing to the North of the fire, the full waterpot uttering the nwrth-mantra, and, having made a ring with two blades of knisa with the tips undamaged, place it on the waterpot. Having poured water into the pot, and having made it pure by drawing it three times on it, turn over all the vessels and let them be sprinkled with water.
- 17. Bringing the vessel of cooked oblation, throw four handfuls of rice with the mantra beginning Dharma (Dharma, Ghāna, Vairāgya, and Aiṣraiya), having sprikled water over it with the hand.
- 18-19. Having placed it on the fire with the appropriate mantra, fan the fire into flame. Having poured glice into its vessel will the pastin, repeating the Tejo-mantra, and having placed it to the North of the fire, touch with darbha grass with its end lighted. Place also in the glice, the ends of two blades of kuśa grass uttering the Paramèshi-mantra.
- 20-22. Again lighting it up with the Tijo-mantra, take it round the two oblations. Then, throw the burnt kuisi, into the fire, punfying three times with the facilita.

than throw it united into the fire, uttering the Parameshir manha. Then showing in the fire daria, sriva, (flat spoons of wood) and the ends of kisa grass, and rubbing over the daria both inside and out, uttering the Sparsa-manha, and washing the sina a also similarly, throw the kisa grass into the fire

- 23 Dropping a little give with the sruva, on the charu, pluc the charu to the North of the fire. Even there take steps to prevent interruption of the rite all round
- 24. Then getting near to God, begin the course of nics constituting the worship Having presented water with the chamas, then give God the tooth stick
- 25 Giving the water again by the same chains, order away the gandhamalaka (gandhamala wild lemon), imagin ing those as having been east off to the side of Vishaksana
- 26 Then, having raised the image of the God of gods from the sert, and, taking Him with His sandals to the bathing place, the officiating priest should britise Himmontally
- 27 With the Top mantra bathe the God, present the dress with the Stable-mantra, with the Tamo-mantra present the over garment smelling sweet
- 28 Having agun bathed the image with water from twelve other pots, perform the propiratory rite five times with the Pancha-mantra
- 29-30. Presenting witer for washing feet and for taking the holy sip throw it into the pratigration-patha (receptacle for water). Then, having bithed the image well again with cight pots of water, and then, having performed the propitatory rites with the three Mala-manthas a hundred and four times (or staten times) then cover the image over completely with cloth with the Sparka-mantra.
- 31 After this present the innec with uparita (holy thread) made up of three threads each of three strands, then give the ultarya (upper cloth) of yellow colour, with the Sparsa-mantra
- 32 Having given writer for washing feet etc, rub over the head with frigrant oil, then having poured writer over the body, rub it over with anga-ra,a (cosmetic) for the body.

- 33-34. Then again washing the image, present two new cloths again as before. Then present the jewel *channa-vira* (garland of Victory) of gold and of three threads, drops for the ear, *karna-inidra*, belt, epaulets, bangles, *kalakas* (ornamented bangles) and finger rings
- 35. Belt over the stomach, anklets, bāhubandha (armlets), haur-binder (sikhāmam), head-gear and then the thread for fastening the cloth at the waist
- 36. Then flowers, garlands, for the head, and for the shoulders. All these should be presented with the Rūpa-mantra, then the jewels Sruatsa (image of Lakshmi), Kaustubha, and the ever present Vanamāla (garland of lotus beads)
- 37. In the same manner present conch and disc, in the forms of signs, mentally, and then with Rupa-manira, mirror and collynum for the eyes
- 38. Then present Him with incense and lamps as also water for washing the feet and rinsing the mouth. Giving Him the sandals, again take Him up to the place where the pedestal is set.
- 39-40. Giving Him water again for washing the fect, and for the holy sip in the prescribed manner, present, with both your hands, and with the rasa-mantra, madhu-parka (honey mixture) made of a good mixture of honey, sugar, ghee, curds, and milk.
- 41-43. Then, having given water in a new vessel made clean by rubbing with ghee, bring a third part of the cooked food, and, pouring ghee, offer it to God. Having given water aguin in other separate vessels, present as before cooked cut ables and fruits ripening by time. Then a wise man will keep for a while, muttering the Panchopanishad-maintra, and, then having given water from another vessel, he will present betel-int etc. (mukhāi āsa).
- 44-45. Having uttered a had of praise, and, having bowed in reservence to him in the direction of the image, then going ceremoniously round the image, treat Purushottama as a king and show him honour, as if in fear, then, obtaining his permission with the salea-mantra, protect yourself with the Astra-mantra.

- 45b-47(1) Getting near the vessel containing the sterificial fire, and, having again sought permission in the prescribed form, place with the guna mantra the three sticks (called paradla), one on the ground near to the officiant and one each North and South, then, having officed sandal and flowers by way of decoration, to the Brahmanas nominated as the guardians of the directions, and being seated there, seek their permission, after prostrating before them twice
- 47b-48(a) Having taken twenty-five sterifical stocks together and dipping their ends in glee, throw them together into the fire pronouncing the ashlakshara-mantra ending with scalar
- 48(b)-49. Having made three oblitions of glice with the three ahunkarus, and, sprinkling water round the fire with the guna-mantra, and then, imagining a lotus with its perscarp in the fire thus alit, then invoke in it the Supreme God in the manner instructed before
- 50 Having mentally presented water for the hand, offer ghee oblation with the spoon (sruwam) pronouncing the piliamantra ending in staha.
- 51 Then wiping out the darii (a spoon or a Buten frondost lerf) and placing upon it a bolus of cooked food and putting a little ghee over it, offer it into the fire unshaken with the mantri (following)
- 52 With the same manira (Vasudez a) offer twelve oblations with the sama, and similarly eight times with the manira ashhakshara (Nara) and
- 53 Agun offer the oblition of a bolus of cooked food with ghee, with the Rudra mantra Put iside the dans after washing it
- 54-56 Having placed one sacrifical stick, offer oblations of glue with the sauva separately for each, with the maintain milith, sakti etc ending with the guardians of the directions, leaving only the chakra-maintai, but the chakra should be included in case of fire-oblations for diksha (initiation)
- 56 Then again offer oblations in expirition with the Panchopanishad maintra five times, at the end of this, offer give in one continuous stream

- 57. This kind of fire-ceremony, a learned Brahman is entitled to perform. It may be performed by a Kshatriya of good qualities, or even by a Vaisya of much information.
- 58. No S'udra should perform the fire ceremony-above described even though he be a learned man. An initiate, a wise man, and a man of learning among them, should really get another competent person to do it for him.
- 59. Even a Brahmana if of bad conduct, and a Kshatriya of the same kind run the greatest risk if they attempt to perform the fire-rites.
- 60. In ceremonies, ordained to be performed on special occasions in ceremonies intended to gain cherished objects, in those meant for purposes of initiation and for instituting places of worship, fire-rites may be performed, not on other occasion unless one is entitled to do it.
- 61. In all cases, this is the accepted rule in regard to the performance of fire-rites For the guardians of the directions offer ghee oblations in their names
- 62. Initiate Brahmans only shall perform fire-rites called pari-homa. They must have attained to the position of Achārya (acknowledged teacher), and be gratified with the presentation of gifts.
- 63. They alone shall assist by service who are selected by the *Achārya* in the rites of initiation (for any holy rite), or in the institution of places of worship, and none other as they are not acceptable to the *Tantra* (*Pānchanātra S'āstra*).
- 64. A worshipper, by always performing the fire-rite in the mannar ordained, destroys sins, and attains to the cight great achievements (suddlu).

In the Paramasamhilā of the Pāncharātra the twentieth Chapter entitled agmkārya (Fire-rile)

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- 1 Brahma For Mukmida (Vishinu) thus installed, what are the ceremonies ordinated for the three days (of interval). At the end of this interval in what manner is worship to be performed? These be pleased to explain
- 2 Paramah Having installed God in the manner described, and having performed the faithouta, the achieva should first of all have food, drink and money gifts distributed freely.
- 3 All should have food scattered outside in all public places where roads meet. When the three days should have passed he should do the needful for the bathing of the image
- 4 Between the two doorways of the temple, make a low platform each way four hands in length spread all over with sand and provided with a canopy
- 5 On the platform let the acharya place new waterpois of gold, silver copper or earth decorated, for all drawas (things used for the bathing)
- 6-8 On the platform lay a cloth spread over and place the pots on it. Having placed them upside down and having made the water by rubbing over it with a failura (a ring with a tail made of kusa grass,) again set the pots creet and sprinkle water thrice over with the farameshitumanha. Then let the acharya fill in these vessels with the things to be used for the bath, filtered through cloth and carefully examined having got the pots to be brought over by the mirripas, five in order should be filled first of all, with fanchaganja with the incentiation of fanchofamshadmanta.
- 9-10 Then again, one pot should be filled with these all together Another pot should be filled with writer and kusa ends Honey, gingelly oil, sugar cane juice, clean water should

each be filled in one pot separately. Another vessel should be filled with earth brought from one of the following bithing-ghats, in holy places, from hills, caverns of wild hogs and rats, ant-hills, earth dug up by the horns of bulls

- 11. Having filled these pots as above, fill them over again with flowers, leaves, sandal, gems and garlands, according to means
- 12. Other articles wanted for worship, and placed away from the *Vedi* (platform), should be brought in and cleaned by servants initiated for the purpose
- 13. Then, having gone up to the sanctum, let him open the door with the Vāyu-manha, removing the covering of the God with the Visya-manha.
- 14. First of all putting the God out of the image, and removing all the dress and decorations, let the *āchārya* then bathe the image getting the things prepared for the bath by duly initiated servants.
- 15. For the purpose of purifying the image of God, let the āchārya perform the bathing of the image with all that is ready placed on the platform for the purpose, by taking them up one after the other in order.
- 16. First of all he should bothe the image with panchagavya with the panchōpamshad-mantra in regular order, then with honey etc. uttering the guna-mantra, and then again with the juices of two plants.
- 17. Then with the eight other articles (dramas), the five subtle elements (tanmātias), and the three, namely, mind, individuation and understanding (manas, ahankāra and buddhi). These eight are the mantra.
- 18. If the brilling be with six articles (dra.yas), the six, the three egotisms and the three qualities arising from salea rajas and lamas, then constitute the mantra-
- 19. One who knows the mantra should first of all bothe the image slightly (by sprinkling), and, then having invoked the deity into it, let him bothe the God with all the things collected for the ablution.
- 20. Then let him do the propintory rite with the holy water first, and then, with water contuning sandal, flowers etc.

Finally let him perform the highest rile of propitation with water containing (raina)

21-22 (a) Let the accessive detices be also similarly bithed in water and other things. Having bithed the gods in this manner, let the âchârya proceed in the course of worship as before, ending in the fire-rate.

22(b)-23(a) Let him have food cooked another time for the giving of the bali offering to the Bhilas (evil spirits about) in hnother secular fire, without any mantra. This is what is called outer offering (bāliya-bali)

23(b)-24(a) Let the worship be offered in the manner prescribed, and, according to one's own means, with the materials for the $\hat{p}\hat{q}a$ and pleasing to the mind and with the fire-rate duly performed

24(b)-25(a) Let the eatables, and other presentations including sandal and flowers, be of excellent quality when offered to the Supreme God on the occasion of the bath. At the end of this, make the bali offering as prescribed

26-32. Then bringing a round vessel of gold, silver or copper, having placed it on the sacrificial altar, and, sprinkling over it by means of the bundled bunch of kusa (bantra), make a seat out of the second cooked food in it. Then let the achary a place the image of the Supreme God on it., The image would be clean if made of gold, gem or silver Then having performed acceptable worship of Him. with sandal and flowers, let the guru place the vessel on the head of one of the initiates Let him fill another vessel with flie immsed remainder of the cooked food so as to be floating oh water Let the remaining initiates carry the incensecurrier, flag and umbrella Then, having circumambulated the stuctum, with the conch and drum sounding, let the guru seatter with his hand the balt at the place where the derty is to be installed. In the same manner going round the ball alfars round the temple itself and outside the procession bathway round the temple (prakara), let him scatter the balt food on the alters, saying "Worship to the Bhutas".

33. Circummbulating again, and then entening the shinction, place the image in one part of the platform for worship.

- 34. Let also the outer deities be gratified by the gift of these offerings, three times a day (morning, noon and evening); there should however be no transgression in this.
- 35. Where, after the installation of Hari (Vishnu), the bali offering cases to be made in that Vishnu temple, one ought not to take food even if occasion arises for doing so.
- Whichever men are low enough to obstruct the bali offering, they acquire such a load of sin as accrues by killing cows.
- 37. For Déva (God), duly installed, worship should be made ending in bali offering, and this should not be given up. On occasions arising, the bathing of the image should also be performed to the extent of one's ability.
- 38-41. On the fourth day after installation, on the twelfth day, on the days of vishuvat (equinoxial days, first days of Chaitra and Tula months), at the end of journeys, on days of eclipses, on days of evil omen, when epidemic diseases prevail, or famine or molestation by enemies occurs. when a festival is but half gone through (and not carried to completion), and when worship had been suspended for long, when the image had been defiled by touch of thieves, sinners of a grave character, or reprehensible people, when death takes place within the bounds of the temple, or when something inglorious occurs; when evil happenings such as these supervene, then let the ablution of the God of Gods be performed as ordained.
- 42. This ablution averts all evil and destroys all sin: this ablution of Padmanabha (Vishnu) should be performed by all desiring welfare.
- 43. Let all the vessels, cloths etc. be presented to the āchārya; whatever may be available otherwise may be presented to the Vaishnavas as dakshina (fees).
- 44. From the fourth day of installation onwards let Hari be offered worship daily. Let the fire-rites also be performed as well as the bali offerings by the Disika (officiating priest).

45. Where Hari is daily worshipped by those devoted to him there occurs no troubles from Pisachus, Grahas (other evil spirits) and Raksleus.

- 46 Where Han is daily worshipped with clean articles of worship, people there flourish with everything desirable and free from all disease
- 47 If people devoted to Vishnu, suffering from illness, so to those places they get free from disease as if from medicine
- 46 Let the God duly installed be not exposed to the view always. Except on occasions of worship, such exposure is not pleasing to Harr
- 49 Evalude from the temple of Vishnu any collection of things unclean, and the collecting of unclean people also things in duly use by people should be kept out
- 50 Let the devotee of Vishnu keep the articles with great care. Whenever he wishes to go out let him keep the temple door shut.
- 51 Let the Vushnava install the deity (Vishnu) in the temple in accordance with the rules had down. So long as he does not first deviate from the prescribed course of worship he keeps free from all calamity destuctive of his wealth and walfare.
- 52 If there be many people anxious to build temples the benefits arising from the act will be greater in proportion
- 53 In this manner I have explained to you all about the institution of a temple for worship Hercafter I shall expound the festivals connected therewith

In Parmasamhila of the Pancharatra the Chapter XXI entitled (Snapana) Billing

CHAPTER XXII

- 1. O Brahman! now listen to the ordinances regulating the festivals to the God, already installed in temples, their legitimate occasions and the indications therefor.
- 2. O Kamalödbhava (lotus-born)! these festivals to God are of two kinds—the first for the purpose of a holy ablution, and the second for consecration of the temple
- 3. When the lotus-eyed Vishnu is installed by people in a temple intended for Vishnu, the deity should be carried for the bath to where there is a flowing river if there should be one.
- 4. Even though well installed, the Supreme God is pleased only when festivals are celebrated, ablutions are given at the end of these, and the deity is brought back to the temple, not otherwise, O. Padmasambhava!
- Beginning with taking out the deity to the bathing place up to the going to the final bath, the worship conducted, in accordance with the ordinances therefor, constitutes Vishnu worship.
- First of all, cause a festival of twelve days to be celebrated with dancing and inusic, if desired, the duration may be longer.
- Having listened to casual words spoken, having consulted omens, and having understood the indications of other signs, make the commencement of the festival.
- 8-9. When the day, the presiding asterism and the hour chosen happen to be auspicious, at a moment when all round in the immediate vicinity of the patron, auspicious indications appear, then begin the festival to Vishnu Särngin (carrying the bow)
- When the nakshalra, in which all these qualities combine, is found, celebrate an elaborate festival on the day previous.

- 11. Adorn the directions with pennons, held aloft at the end of sticks, festoons and lamps on posts.
- 12. Worship deities all over, specially those of the directions, with bali offered of cooked food and other articles.
- 13 That evening offer a great balt offering at the outskirts of the village, to the sound of conch and drum, and, with the assistance of the inhabitants of the village (mahājana)
- 14. Scatter round, in all the pathways, food and drink of all kinds, as also in groves, on the borders of forests and temples
- 15. Having thus officed the great bali offening, and having celebrated overnight a great festival, the âchârya, getting up early in the morning and having bathed, should offer worship to God

16-17. At the end of all this, bring out the image of God for the purpose of yāhra (jāhra or festival) For this purpose the image ought to be of gold, silver or copper, and no other material is acceptable for this purpose. It must be small of body, beautiful in features, and provided with conch and discuss. Bring also a car or elephant, as the vehicle for God for this festival.

18-21(a) The Guru, at an auspicious hour, having brought together experts in various musical instruments, a large number of body servants, umbrillas, flags and canopies, various kinds of drummers using drums, tabours and cymbals, artisans (silps), servants, dancing-women and women-servants of the temple, with four of his disciples accompanying him, should obtain the permission of the excellent Brahmans assembled, and then, going round the image of God and placing fumsell in front of the image, he should announce slowly let the tirthayatra (journey to the buthing place) be performed

21(b)-23(a) Then, having destroyed the material body of the image, and having created it anew as prescribed, invoke the deity into it as was explained for occasions for worship. Then, contemplating the deity thus movked, and, having presented water for washing in the manner presented, cover the image with a large piece of cloth with new-cut ends.

- 23(b)-26 Let him himself bear in his right hand the image, keeping himself silent as he does so, and, accompanied by the four disciples, let him go out of the sanctum, let one of the disciples carry a water-pot, one an umbrella opened out, another, the things required for worship, and the fourth, the cooked food (havis). Going out with band playing but himself silent, and, having reached the place where the car or elephant is waiting, let him place the Ganuda on this (car or elephant), get up himself with the other four without fear.
- 27 All of them being silent, wearing their upper garments and otherwise decorated, and, surrounded by the people (mahājana), let them proceed to where the river is
- 28. Having made first of all a round of the village out side it, saying the dig-mantra, let them go out of it (to the river) within a distance of one yo_1 and $(7\frac{1}{2})$ miles). Beyond that, one should not go (for the river).
- 29 In between make festival with band playing, music, dance, and other sounds, carrying the deity on various vehicles for the gratification of God
- 30 Having got near the water, make first of all an altar. Having got down the image from the vehicle, place it on the altar.
- 31. In a place free from people, offer cooked food and sweet gruel to God, and then, water for washing the feet and for the holy sip, and then present water for washing the hands.
- 32-33. Having remounted the image on the elephant saying the sara-mantra, take it into the river, then, having, with the zān-mantra, invoked all the holy waters, all round the God the river, and, taking hold of the image, let him take three dips in the water pronouncing the mantra-paramesht. Having approached the altar, offer to the God water for washing the feet and for taking the holy sip.
- 34-36 Taking the knsa-bunch in the hand sprinkle water over the God with senses under control, pronouncing the pancha-mantra. Then again, taking the image into the water, and having got the Brahmans to recite the mantra-aghamar-shana, let him bathe, with all the people Getting on to the

bruk of the river and bringing the image back, let him offer worship with sandal and flowers, hiving offered water for washing fect and hands, and presented offerings in the presenbed manner. Having come to the end of this, bring the image back to the vehicle as before

37-38(1) Having mounted the image of Han, as before, let him return without Jelay, reaching the temple the same day, as else great evil will befull the officiating achiary a.

38(b)-39(a) Having returned by the same way and then having entered the sanctum, let the Supreme God enter the mun-image (mula-bimbani), by reciting the sama-mantra

39(b)-41 Having invoked God into water, containing sandal and flowers with the mainta proper, let him batthe, with that water, that image (bimba) at the end of festival as at the beginning of the water pourney (salmadau). Having done all this and having offered worship, let him present water for washing, and then, having made obeissuice, let him close the sanctum and go out as he pleases. Let him then gratify Brithmans outside with food and dank.

42-44(1) Let him ask the Brihmans, thus pleased with food and drink, to recite Vedic verses invoking blassings. Even then let the achair a, along with his disciples be disminsed after the presentation of dakshina (fees). I have in this manner described to you the festival of bathing in holy water. I shall also describe now, the second kind of festival of "arrigin (Vishni with the bow) which, as already said before, was in connection with the construction of the temple

44(b)-45(1) When the temple becomes dilapidited, or when the structum of *Hart*: needs repairs, or the image has broken or decayed by age, the *yalra* festival to God must be performed

45(b)-46 With new wood of auspicious trees, having constructed, to the East or North, a square house with well protected entrance place in the middle of it a wooden sent

47 On the sent, place a small metallic image, with four hands and artistically made fix it to the sent so as to be unshakeable

- 48-51. Then, on the auspicious day arming, having gratified Brahmans of excellent character, and, having performed a propitatory ceremony at the end of the recital of pumāha (manha for a holy day) for making the place pure, get first of all a big vessel of gold, silver or copper, and place in it gold and jewels to the extent of your ability, then make the sandal and flowers etc., and all around pure by clean water, and then decorate all round, and then offer worship to God most elaborately. At the end of the worship let the āchāry a proceed to the new built-house.
- 52. Having adorned it all round with sandal, flowers and shoots of plants, and then, having entered inside, let him contemplate upon his own soul.
- 53-56(a) Having then contemplated the seat of $y \bar{v} g a$, and the image on it, in the manner described already, and, invoking the deity first of all and then made arrangements for protection, then let him go out. Going to the doorway of the temple, the officiating $\bar{u}ch\bar{u}p_3$ should ask to know, from the architect staff, how long the God should reside with difficulty in the temporary structure. This the learned should wish to hear. Then he should not fix a time nearer than what they estimate. The time however should be fixed by those men if it is over a month. If shorter than that, nothing is wanted,
- 50(b)-58 Then taking the vessel with him and entering the sanctum, let him invoke God Purushöttama into it, by pronouncing the sar. a-manitra, then, contemplating the time fixed by them, and then, carrying on his head carefully the large vessel, and going round the sanctum rightwise, let him proceed to the new home for God.
- 59-62. Having gone round this as well, let him enter the shrine with his senses under control. Having then intimated to the Brahmans the time fixed, and having obtained their permission, then let him contemplate Hari with the pancho-panishd-mantra first, and then with the sarva-mantra. Having prayed for His presence, and, presenting water as before for washing, let him do the other ceremonies, with the appropriate mantras, along with the fire-rite. At the end of all this, provide every one assembled with food as also money

gifts, according to means, getting them to pronounce their benedictions. The placing of genus, stones etc. under the sext of the image, should not be done in this case by one who claims knowledge of the manha.

63-64(1) Wint is important in this case is the placing in the manner detailed above, therefore, with minor accessory things and without the burying of gems etc., let the installation be made as if in a place of residence without conveniences, for the accomplishment of one's object

64(b)-65(a) When the temple or sanctum is again ready, let the image be placed in the water-vessel, carried back and duly installed in its former place

65(b)-68 If the image should have decayed, then the actuarya having obtained the permission of the Brihmans, plucing himself face-enstituted and imagining himself to be Visir akseina (the guardian-deity), proceed near the image and pull it out with the assistance of servants. Let him take charge of all the mula-ratinas (genus etc. buried under the image). Carrying the image in a vehicle to a great body of water let it be deposited in the middle of it contemplating the while Visin akseina.

68(1)-69 Hiving got mother new image made with all its features beautiful (as before), let the acharya get through all the rites prescribed in the lantra (Pancharatra) beginning with the placing in the water and stopping short of invoking the deet, into it

70 Having done this let the platform be made, having buried under it three gems to be placed there. Then again place the image on the platform and make it fast.

71 Having then contemplated the seat of God, as also the image, involve into the water-vessel the God in the outhouse

72-74 When the auspicious hour has arrived, let that image be not wished. In case, however, the mun image is not lost or duringed, let him get the building constructed all round, and, having it purified with fanchaganya etc, and calling up the God from the water-vessel let him invoke

Him into the image. In case of images broken or decayed, or otherwise made unfit by contact with dirt, reject it altogether; otherwise do not pull it out.

75. In this manner I have explained to you the two kinds of procession festivals to God in the proper order. What else would you wish to hear from me?

In the Paramasamhila of the Pancharatra Chapter XXII, entitled Yatra (Festival).

CHAPTER XXIII

- Brahma:—Please tell me how the image should be, in respect of its fertures, with all measurements connected therewith; also the position of the organs as also the features of the pedestal platform.
- 2. Paramah —I have already explained that the material for images may be gold etc. Having first of all cleaned these, let these images be made by expert artisans
- When the gold is all melted together, make it into an ingot of uniform thickness all round. Such an ingot is acceptable for an image of God, as otherwise, the image will bring no good.
- 4-5(a) Khadira, Panasa, Madhūka, Sandal, Saraļa, Dēvadāru, Jāti, Asana, Timiši, Chandan, these trees are considered acceptable among trees
- 5(b)-6(a). For auspicious images, the pieces of wood ought to be straight, close-fibred, symmetrical in shape, without knots, uninjured, heavy, full grown but not dried.
- 6(b)-10(a). A stone dug up from ground well known for good stone, clean and cold to the touch, but without flaws of any kind, should be chosen. That which gives a broken sound is unacceptable, and is to be understood as impregnated with other substances, it is easily broken. Stones are of three kinds, according to locality, and are said to be of different colours. Those stones are imanspicious which show, when dug up, the figure of a crow, an ass, a monkey, a dog, a sinke, a scorpion or a bandicoot, on the dug up surface. If, in some other stones, flaws appear in nature, that stone is to be understood as ashlagarbha, and is destructive of the whole family (kula).
- 10(b)-11. If the stone shows the signs of the conch, discus, mace, lotus, umbrella, festoon and elephant, or hon, swine, decr, \$rhalsa (sign like a curl of hair), elephant-goad or water pot, such a stone is anspicious.

- 12-13 (a) If the stone shows when washed other signs auspicious or inauspicious such a stone should be regarded middling when it is evenly heavy all round.
- 13(b)-16(a). If a stone is, in appearance, like gingelly or rice, or sand, except at the lines on the stone, that also has to be counted middling. If through the mason's carelessness or due to exposure to wind and sun, the stone shows itself defective though free from other stones, pieces of wood or sand, and there is no evidence of impurity by smell, colour, touch or sound, that stone is auspicious for all classes of people.
- 16(b)-17(a) Even earth has to be tested in the same way as detailed above and, if dugup from a clean place, the material is considered auspicious
- 17(b)-18. The image of God made in this manner with the good materials described above, and called in the science variously bumba, archa, beram and pratima, are of various sizes according as they are to be housed in prasada or bhavana.
- 19. In this Såslra, the sizes of images meant for being carried about, and for those represented in painting, are said to be of three kinds of measurements, O, Pitamaha!
- 20-22(a) The height, the width and the perimeter are the three measures of an image, the first is spoken of as ummāna, the next umnāna, and the last parimāna in the S'asha. Whatever is measured in this manner with the three measurements, is to be understood as clutra (picture), and is fit for worship by the learned.
- 22(b)-23(a) When the size of the image is made one-half, it is called *aclutia*, but is yet considered fit for worship Images etc, made irrespective of the measurements prescribed are called *clutrābhāsa*. Whatever is made beautifully, with colours on cloth, walls, etc. for the use of the devout, such are called *bhākhīzadhāna* (what increases devotion).
- 24(b)-25(a) Set up beautifully made actutra images of half size made of stone or wood for the increase of devotion in women and children.
- 25(b)-26(a). Set up clutra images in prāsāda temples, or temples of the bhavana class, for one's own prosperity. Worship

images which can be carried about (jangana) daily invoking God into them, or evoking as occasion demands.

26(b)-29. The dust particles dancing in the sun-beam, bursting through a window (& other wind-hole)-the smallest ones moving about are called paramānu. Eight of these make a kēša. Eight kēšas make a kɨbŋā. Eight likhyās make one jūka Eight jūkas make one jūka Eight jūkas make one jūka. That which measures eight jūtas is one angula. Twelve angulas make one tīlash one tīlash. Two tālas make one hasta (hand) Five hastas make a purisha (man).

30. It is not desirable that an image of Vishiui should exceed five hastas, nor be smaller than one hasta for a prāsāda temple

31. An image to be set up in a bhavana temple should not exceed one hand. From the Vindhyas...........

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CHAPTER XXIV

(Beginning of Chapter not available in manuscript)

- 2. Even the doing of it by one's own devices, is capable of destroying sin. If one gives himself up to such thoughts, his mind will not entertain what is unrighteous conduct.
- 3. The senses, by their very nature, roam after whatever is pleasant. Therefore a knowing man should not devote himself to contemplating the Supreme in its true form.
- 4-5(a) Considering that that form of Achyuta is unrealizable, a wise man should offer worship to that form of His, which is intended for our benefit, contemplating upon it and talking of it, so that his mind enjoys it the while.
- 5(b)-6(a) Therefore let a learned man, without giving up the form chosen by him, devote himself to offering worship to it, either for the attainment of salvation, or for gaining other benefits.
- 6(b)-7(a) Let him worship only that form, which I have described to you in the course of this treatise, and not a form which is the creation of his fancy.
- 7(b)-8 In the ablution of his own body, let him make use of the Sānhi-manha, as well as for his own protection in performing ātma-raksha (self protection), and, as bringing about purity and holiness, in the washing of the articles of worship. Do not use sanudh (prepared sticks of wood) and ghee, in the fire-rites to propilitate the detty.
- Contemplate upon Him by day and night in the form already described, till you obtain His grace, which you look forward to, serving always with determination.
- 10-11. By practice all will happen as described, and there need be no anxiety. By contemplation upon the form of Hari, make it familiar to you always By that means, devotion grows in you, and, from that, attachment grows and you remain ever attached to the feet of the God of Gods.

12-14(a) Otherwise, the devoteefulls away from his position always. By constantly repeting maintens relating to the feet of Vishin, His form shows itself in the buildfu (comprehension) of the devotee, and thence devotion to Him springs. All the maintens are intended to gain blinkfu (love of God), and all worship has the same object. Contemplation and complete attraction (framidianum) both alice are means to devotion to God.

14(h)-17(x) When one gets to love Harrwith great fervour of heart, in things acceptable as in things the opposite, that one is he who is called a devotee of God (Bladka). Whoever considers the good that comes to him as God-guen, and, in a guined by his own efforts, he is a devotee of the Supreme Vishnit. When one regards the exils befalling him as the result of one's own acts in the previous existence, such a one is recepted as a devotee of Vishnit.

17(b)-18(i) For the growth of Bhakh in this wise even a learned in in should offer his devotion to God possessing forms, otherwise the desired good will not result

18(b)-22(1) This God, though He transcends the forms already described by me, from the undistinguished (a.) alkil to the embodied (or possessed of substantial body), should be regarded is possessed of body, thought produced Understand His form as the result of the combination of all objects of evistence, brought about, as an act of grace to His devotees, and not as existing in very truth. At first, contemplate His form as in truth existing, carrying weapons and wearing ornaments, dressed in clothes and possessed of bright shoul ders. To people still leading the life of works. (karna) this is the form of Han for duly worship, and no other

22(b)-25. If one his turned back upon works, and his mind is bent on the control of the senses, then, let him wor ship Purushõllauna in the subtle form (Sahkhuna-sartra). His active powers are to be regarded as his weapons, his arms as the directions, his herd is to be regarded as the ski, his stometh ether, his feet the Earth, his eyes the Sun, the moon is his mind, as also the life of the embodied ones. He is ineapable of being hurt, or being burnt, being worned, or

being dried up. He is eternal, all-pervading, fixed, and is thus worthy of the worship by the wise.

- 26. That supreme form which is undefinable, and which is without features, no man, even though he be very wise, would wish to worship.
- 27. Contemplating God as the Supreme *Dharma* by means of *Pranava* higher and yet higher, and then regarding Him as unrealizable, let one keep reperting the *mantra*. Such a one is a wise man.
- 28. Whenever he becomes aware of His grace, let him then contemplate upon the subtle body of God, with his senses fully under control.
- 29. O, Padmaja! Even though one should have mastered the Vedas with the auxiliary sciences, and should have learnt much by hearing of the learned, he suffers much by being undecided in respect of what to do.
- 30. A high-souled one, should gain a true conception of the teaching of the *āgama* (secred tradition) and hold it in mind by the application of all his learning and pure discernment, and should never do anything to let it slip
- 31. Even that man of wisdom, by abandoning scriptural tradition, becomes involved in the meshes of the bodily organism, and is given up to suffering somewhere, without the slightest chance of protection from anyone.
- 32–33 (a). The gross body originating from the subtle body, is indeed the means to achieve devotion. The God who has to be realized by this means, must also be possessed of a gross body like it. Therefore how is it possible to realize the subtle form of Hirri by contemplation of Him in the gross form?
- 33 (b)-34. The form of the Supreme Being, as the Beloved of Śri, which the wise man contemplates upon, actually does become so through various good births through which he has attained to his present existence. I shall now briefly expound to you, O Pitamaha! the method of contemplating Paramesili in the form of S'ri Kāma.
- 34-38. Contemplating a golden palace surrounded by enclosing walls of gold, with flooring inlaid with gems and

used by kods attending for service, integer, in the middle of it, Vishin (Parkinffa) confortably scated on a red fotus, with four arms, beinginat and screen, bestowing. His grace upon all those who worship Him, and approach Him through the four doorways, guarded by D arapalas, and decorated with festoons. I have already described to you who, His worship pers and attendants, are (Such a wise man adopting this course of worship) attains, in a comparatively short time, Sri (Prosperity) unclaringing.

In the Paramasamlula of the Pancharatra Chapler XXIV, er titled Vid alfilja (worship by the learned)

CHAPTER XXV

- 1 Brahma —To people who are unable to worship you by means of <code>gnāna-yāga</code> (path of wise contemplation), but who are still ever devoted to you, what indeed is the best course of worship for their ultimate good?
- 2 Paramah --To these is prescribed as Dharma (duty), O, Kamlasana I the visit to holy places, in the manner prescribed for devotees of Vishnu.
- 3 Even those, who are possessed of knowledge, but have not given up life (as house-holders), and still desire to pursue the best path of *Dharma*, should visit holy places all round
- 4 In whatever place a man's senses attain to serenity, that place is to be understood as a holy place, destructive of the sins of men
- The manner in which those places should be visited to bring about the growth of devotion in the pilgrim, I shall describe to you with a view to the good of the world
- o Those holy places which can be visited in one day, or even two days, do not gain for the pilgrim, holiness, while those requiring three days and more, bring him ment.
- 7. A holy place marer than ten Yojanas (leagues, about 75 miles) is not productive of ment. The greater the time and the longer the distance, the greater is the ment of the pilgramage.
- 8-9. Even with the length of time and distance, if one happens to go on other business, or for pleasure, or, if through some defusion the place is held in small esteem, or, if a holy place happens to be visited in the course of business, or at the expense of another, by a foolish man, such visits bring no ment.

- Even in underlaking a pilgrimage, if the pilgrim happens, for some reason or other, to lose esteem for the place, by foolishness arising from growing nescience, even then the pilgrimage brings no good.
- 11. Therefore a man should make the pilgrimage, on his own responsibility, and, with the fixed purpose to gain merit, with a mind screne, and without thought of other business.
- 12. One who is able, should provide his food, else earn his food by begging. He should never accept food which is supplied with a view to gaining ment.
- 13. To a pilgrim, means of living is provided only to the extent of keeping his body from becoming unfit. This is laid down for all cases of pilgrimage by men, as it is understood by people.
- 14-15. Rivers that flow into the sea, and places where they join the sea are holy places (firthas). Wells used by simtly people, temples on the tops of hills, places dedicated to gods, maccesable and fearsome forest-hermitages in the occupation of sages (Suddhas), places possessing vestiges of gods (Divankasas) are also such.
- 16. Holy places on the Bhagirathi and Sarasvati, are found along their course down to the sea; they are particularly holy for men.
- 17-18, Holy places there are in Kurukshëlra, and on the Sälagrama River (R. Gandaki); so also on the S'ri-parvata (S'ri-'Sulam) and in the holy Kumāri (Comorin). Other holy places are the bridge butt by Rama (Rama-sēlu), the holy place of Gokarņa; so also Surpāraka, Pushkara, and Namiša (forest).
- 19-21 (a). Among the holy places, places dedicated to Vishiu are the most holy is our highest conviction. A wise man, having reached any one of the holy places, should, first of all fast for three days, or at least for one day. If one is unable to do so. 's should live on alms or roots and fruits; and, keeping, 'giving himself to contemplation, let devote his 'Jworship' "beating markets."

- 21-(b)-25 Having bithed and taken the holy sip with other pure water thereby becoming pure, one who knows the mantra should imagine the sert of yoga-contemplation in water, and mentally invoking God thereon, should offer, with that same water, padya (water for washing feet), achaniana (holi sip) and arghya (water for washing one shands). Then imagining the water flowing from God's feet as falling on his own head, let the devotee of Bhagavat talle his plunge in silence in the holy water. Sprinkling the water over his head with the panelio panishad mantra, a thousand or a hundred times, and then, having got through all the prescribed rates for a holy bath, and having offered water-oblations to the gods, let him then take earth from holy place, having given before, money largesses to the extent of his means. If he rubs his body over with that earth in his daily bath, he becomes pure
- 26 Bringing the water from the holy place, a Vaishnava if desiring purity, should sprinkle it over himself, one day or three days
- 27-28 A wise man will listen to the *Ithlusas* in the holy place, even miking the effort to get the chance of doing so, is these are arranged to be read from generation to generation is conducted to devotion. By hearing let him learn the features of the accomplished initiales who had lived and passed away, so also the wonderful exploits of the gods and sages.
- 29 Let the gods of the holy places be borne in mind, both inwardly and outwardly, by the pilgrim. Wise Vushina vis are always devoted to their own duties of devotion to Vishina, as else they would not be Vushinavas.
- 30 In whitever manner one should conduct lumself when one has arrived at the holy place as detailed above, the whole set of acts is called the mode of the palgranage. Let it not be regarded as service imposing hardship
- 31 A man should take for company, when he goes on palgramage those better than hamself or those who are equal, to the number of one, two or three at the most, but never those inferior to him

- 32. A wise man will make his pilgrimage with those who have renounced life and have attained to the control of their senses. In the course of the pilgrimage let him give them proper treatment (due to their station in life).
- 33. Whatever men give up their all, and with shaven heads and dyed robes wander the world over, they are my dearest ones.
- 34. Therefore a Bhāgavta (a worshipper of Bhagavat or Vishņu), should render service always unto them only. Service rendered to them is service rendered to God.
- 35. Giving to them begging-bowls etc., with full devotion, and getting in return instruction from them, a wise man becomes the most beloved of Vishin.
- Do nothing unpleasing to the residents of those holy' places; nor to the gods of the place, nor to the creatures all round.
- 37. Whatever is the season for pilgrimage to a particular holy place by good people, one should go to those places then; if one is unable to do so let him visit the place at the parvas (new moon and full moon days).
- 38. Visit the principal ones among the places, on the twelfth day of the month S'ravaya (month in which the sun is in Leo), or when the sun enters each house of the Zodiac. To other holy places there is no fixed time appointed.
- Otherwise, to yogins devoted to Vishinu, who lead a wandering life on this earth, all times are prescribed as suitable.
- 40. Whichever holy place gives one's mind screnity ou reaching it, a wise man will stay there long, with a fixed determination to carry out his vow.
- 41. Wherever one's mind does not attain to serenity, even after reaching the holy place, let him not stay there long, even if it be one of the chief places of pilgrimage to devotees of Vishinu
- 42. Even under great distress, a man devoted to Vishnu should never accept even a little of money, from small minded men, for daily existence.

- 43. A wise man should not accept alms in a holy bathing place; but he should go out and first beg enough to sustain himself.
- 44. Where great crowds gather, amidst bad people, and, when one is in great danger to life itself, one is permitted to eke out his existence somehow.
- 45. A wise man will go on his pilgrimage, muttering manhas sacred to Vishnu. He should also engage himself in reciting stories relating to Vishnu for the delectation of his companions on pilgrimage.
- 46. Having gone to assemblies of people, full of everything desirable and of high character, stay there only till one gets what is wanted and no longer, if that one is eager to gain the benefit of the pilgrimage.
- 47. A wise man even though he be given to enjoyment of holy places, he should give up playful acts there; such as clapping hands, joking, laughing, playing at dice and sexual indulgence.
- 48. If one indulges in these in the course of pilgrimages undertaken by him, all the benefits arising from the pilgrimage will be appropriated by *Bialimarākshasas* (cvil spirits into which Brahmans are transformed for lapse in the conduct of holy rites).
- 49. To those going on pilgrimages there are great benefits, namely, faith in the path of devotion, and adequate knowledge of meditation on the Supreme.
- 50. One who goes round the world on pilgrimage bent, obtains the highest benefit desired, he will not be troubled by sins.
- 51. He obtains great knowledge and recollection of anterior births. He knows how to avert coil, and obtains the grace of the God of Gods.
- 52. Therefore a devotee should, by all efforts possible, perform pilgrimages for the attainment of the desired end. That is the supreme good.

In the Paramasamhila of the Pancharatra Chapter XXV, entitled pilgrimage (Yatra)

CHAPTER XXVI

- Brahma What is the root of life in this world (sanisāra)? What is its end and what its middle? Explain this to me in full and in its true nature.
- 2-3. Paramal:—The ultimate root of Samsāra is your-self, O Lotus-born! who, having established himself in Brahmaloka, are known as the First Great One. The middle part of it is taken to be this world (in its various stages); and the top of it is the nether world. For this tree of Samsāra the root is at the top, the branches are in the middle, and the head below.
- 4. The embodied (souls) keep moving, in the grindstone of Fate called Samsara To the tree (of Samsara) seven branches are asenbed each being in a separate plane set one above the other.
- Prithvi (earth), Antariksha (the atmosphere), Svarga (heaven), Mahar-loka, Janaloka, Tapölöka and Satyaloka. These are the seven worlds in order, one above the other from the earth.
- 6-7. Below these are said to be the netherworlds (Naraka-bhitmayah). Among these let me first of all describe to you the earth (Bhimi), O Ptamahal which is possessed of length and breadth, and vanous other features. Seven circular worlds are regarded as constituting the earth.
- 8. These are each one twice the length of the one around which it is, and is inhabited by various peoples. Each one of these is surrounded by a sea of equal length and breadth, 9–10. These are named by the differences in their land divisions and mountains; Jambudvipa is the middle; Sika dvipa comes next around, after this Kusa and Krauncha dvipas; then Silmalidvipa and then Gömedha and Pushkara. These constitute the seven dispas in order.

- 11-12 (a) The first sea is of salt water, the next is the sea of sugar-cane juice, then liquor, curds, and ghee, then milk, and fresh water last of all. These seven seas are like the divisions of land placed in order.
- 12 (b)-13(a). Among the land divisions, in the middle one are mountains called *Varsha-Parcala*, with many peaks and of great height, and stretching out from sea to sea. In between there are divisions called Varsha, and various *Janapadas* (inhabited regions).
- 14 (a) In these Varshas are also hundreds and thousands of cities, villages and rivers
- 14 (b)-15. In the middle of Jambuda pa there is a great mountain called Mēru of golden body, decorated with jewelled peaks of great variety, that mountain possessed of various wonderful places is the pleasure-ground of the Gods
- 16-17 (a). The river Jambu (Sanpu or Brahmaputra) flows round the root of the Mountain *Meru*, to the south of which is placed the *Jamba* (Engenia Jambolana or rose apple) tree. Very high, very extensive and producing all that one would desire.
- 17 (b)-18 (a) Around Mēru hes extensive land divisions Ilā, arla, the inhabitants of which live on the fruit of the rose-apple (Jambu) very high, very extensive and producing all that one would desire.
- 18 (b). To the north of Meru are three mountains making land divisions
- 19. These are Nila (Blue), S'icla (white), Trijunga (three-peaked) each slightly smaller than the preceding one. The first land division is called Rannaka, and the next one is Hairanya (golden) With the Utlara Kuru these make three land divisions, O Lotus-born! To the south of Meru likewise, are three mountains making land divisions
- 21-22 (a) These three are Nishadi, Hūmikūja and Himasaila (Himaliyas) making the three. The three lind divisions are Hari, Kimpurusha and Bhūrita, diminishing in size in the order named.

- 22 (b)-23. To the east of MEru however, lies the Gandhamādhana Mountain, extending from the Nīla to the Nishada, and to the west lies Mālyavān. Outside these two he Bhadrāsva and Kétumāla respectively.
- 24. The great land division (dvipa) in between, is ten lacs of yojanas (prayula) in length. In the smaller land divisions of these live men of various forms.
- 25. To them length of life, courage and strength are different. Among the mountains of these divisions live *Yakshas* (demi-gods), *Pannagas* (snakes) and *Rūkshasas* (demons).
- 26. The southern land division is called *Bhūrata*. It is divided into nine divisions by the waters of the salt ocean, flowing in between.
- 27. Following these divisions are mountains and rivers innumerable-so innumerable that even years will not suffice to count them, O Lotus-born!
- 28. Placed in the midst of the salt ocean are many mountains with wings. There are also many small islands inhabited by $M\bar{e}echas$.
- 29. Among the other six land divisions beginning "Sikadvipa", there are innumerable mountains and divisions, rivers etc. in hundreds and thousands
- 30. In these large divisions live men of righteous conduct, of settled age, so also animals, birds, wild animals and crawling creatures
- 31. Kings there are observant of duty, of merciful conduct and ever without hostility produced by desire, anger etc.
- 32. The people are devoted to giving to those in need, possessed of learning and free from coveting what belongs to others. They are not given to doing evil to others, nor bringing sorrow to others.
- 33. There trees and plants bear abundant fruit, and provide all that one may wish; the cows yield plenty of milk, and people are free from vices (such as dice).
- Manasottara. The guardians of the directions beginning with India are in residence there.

- 35 The seas are infested with aquatic creatures such as makara (sharks), timu (a large fish), nahia (crocodile), kürma (tortoise), nāga (snake) and dantmaḥ (elephants of the sea, hippopotamus).
- 36 The creatures of the sea are far more in number than those of the land, and they live upon sea-water unobstructed.
- 37. Outside the fresh water lies, O Brahman' the mountum Lokaloka surrounding the Earth completely, and lying quite outside of it
- 38 On the nearer half of this mountain, sunbourns play. On the other side is eternal darkness, and hence the name Lokaloka (shining and dark) for the mountain.
- 39. In this manner is described Bhūmi, rich in mineral, where embodied human beings do good and bid deeds
- 40 Set over the earth is the world of air (atmosphere). This is of seven divisions of Maruts (air) set one above the other.
- 41 In this region are clear-bodied planets, the asterisms, stars, the Great Bear (sages or Rslus) They exist there undisturbed, with bodies of light.
- 42 There live in happiness, moving about as they please and unobstructed, Yakshas, Vulhyādharas, Gandharvas and Kinnaras.
- 43 This atmosphere is of seven divisions of equal height Sitting on the top of this, the Great Rshi, Dhruva by name, keeps it turning round
- 44 The third division is the world of light, and is known as Svargaloka where live in happiness, by the thousands, the Dévas called Vibudhas.
- 45. There also live so many groups of thousands of De vas with the heavenly ladies, called Apsaras, in their aerial cars, moving about as they please
- 46-47 In that world live, under the protection of Vasa.a (Indra), the Adilyas, Vasus and Rudras, Sadhyas, Ribhus, Kinka ras, Karmadèras, Pilis of various kinds drinking the most excellent nectar placed in the middle of Chakramandala.
- 48. There has everywhere in this world Devis, brilliant with shiming bodies of light, in elernal youth, living to the age of a Kalpa.

- 49 Their cows yield all they desire, and the Kalpa-Vr-ikshas (wish-yielding trees) always fill them with all that they wish of newels etc.
- 50. These three worlds just described to you, are attainable by good deeds, and are lost, when the good results of the deeds are exhausted
- 51 There are four other worlds above, which are attain able by gunna (sacred knowledge) alone where reside the great yogus who have risen to the position by practice of yoga (meditation)
 - 52 In the fourth world of the Mahar-loka people live to the age of ten kulpas, fulfilling their desire the moment they wish, they are devotees of Vishinu, laving graned complete control of their senses
- 53 In the fifth world of Janaloka people live in happiness to hundred kalfas in age living upon deep meditation alone, having gained complete control of their senses
- 54 In the sixth, Tapoloka, live Siddhas, in perfect control of their activities to the age of one thousand kalpas, in an effort to conquer the great Bhillas (the five material elements)
- 55 In the secenth, Salya-loka people called Pradhanas with complete control over their senses live to the age of ten thous and Kalpas having accomplished all their wishes and therefore free from any wish
- 56 Even there lives Brihma expert in the creation of the worlds, being therefore called Brihmaloka, where you preside
 - 57 Going to these worlds is the result of good deeds while the result of evil deeds is going to the worlds below
- 58 Down below the earth are the great Hell-lands (Nar aka-Bhumayah) of various forms and inhibited by Pešāchus for those of sinful deeds
 - 59-60(1) The first among them is Raurata, the next Maha Raurata, then Kalasilham, then Panchakashlam then come Tamistam and Andhalamisram, thus making the six, O Pita mala !
- 60(b)-61(a) Having gone through these worlds, prissing through which is full of cute suffering, all embodied beings wifer the call effects of their bid deeds

- 61(b)-62. Beneath these lies the hell well known as Avichu hell. That is the place of residence of Dānava chiefs, and the place to which condemned people are taken for punishment. In this manner I have described to you the creation of hell-worlds.
- 63. Outside of this mundane egg, Vedha (Brahma) remains, having created this in this manner. Outside of where he is, is Tejas (Buddhi).
- 64. Outside of this Buddlu is Avyakla (the undistinguished). Outside of Avyakla is the Supreme Purusha. The external Vasudeva is Vishnu formed of the five powers.
- 65. There is nothing outside of this that exists, O Pitamaha! He is however, without beginning and end, and has no measure.
- 66. By His wish, creation attains to blossoming, and, by His desire, it shrinks back at the end of each Kalpa of time.
- 67. The course of creation of the world has been described to you completely, similar other creations, and many times, are made by Him.
- 68-69 (a). These are unseen of one another, but seen of those who are given to meditating upon Him. These worlds are uncountable in number. The beginning and the end of these worlds, and their various forms and transformations, are His creation playfully brought about.
- 69 (b)-70. As in the branches of a tree are found innumerable fruits, so understand are the worlds in Him. The Supreme God is changeless, but creates by the process of changing.
- 71. Secure the conditions of life in living things, He remains as if it is all sport. In this munier, I have now described to you the nature of creation.

- 74 (b)-75 (a). In that life beyond, whatever is attained by the grace of God is taken to have been achieved by oneself, and thus, bringing about destruction down to the roots, one attains to nothing of permanent benefit
- 75 (b)-76 Therefore, taking note beforehand of what brings sorrow or evil, one regards himself not his own master, and thinks of God as the creator and ruler of the Universe, To one who is not a devotee of Vishini, there is no escape from the enemy called Samsāra (life in this world)
- 77. To a man not devoted to Vishnu, even in life there is no lasting happiness. Falling under the control of the senses, he is not able to get over worldly life
- 78-79 (a) By enmity to senses alone, can one get over the bonds of worldly life By means of that enmity to the senses, one should devote himself, at all times, to Junardhana, the God of Gods By this devotion one attains his wishes
- 79 (b)-81 (a) Those devoted to Vishnu are superior to animals, men, Devas (Gods) and Yōgins (people always meditating God) in all worlds for certain, as the Devas are to men, as Han is to the Devas, as the Siddhas among the Yogins, as Han among the Siddhas (the accomplished)
- 81 (b)-83 (a) Seeing the vast, the impassable and the long existing conditions of this world, the Supreme Being remains happy in the highest heaven. As one sees with case, the lotus seeds of a rostry in his hand, so in the same manner, the Supreme God sees the seven worlds.
- 83 (b)-84 As long as the world lasts, so long docs Brahma crist When his life reaches its fulfress, all creation comes does to an end All created things reach back to their cause. (Katana) crich its own, always
- 85 (a) These causes (Kāranas) get absorbed in Aryakla, this in itself is absorbed in Paramātma (the Supreme Soul)
- 85 (b)-86 (a) A thousand less six (994) yugus make a day of Bruhuri, his night is also of the same length, and is called Sankalba

86 (b)-87 (a). A year of man is to the Devas one $n\bar{a}d_1ka$ (about 24 minutes), twelve thousand of this measure make one year of the Devas

87 (b)-88. In every Yuga, Kalþa and Manvanlata creation takes place. When, by this measure, creation takes place a hundred times, the Supreme Purusha draws in all creatures and remains by Himself alone.

In the Paramasamluta of Pâncharāha Chapter XXVI, entitled Loka (Universe).

CHAPTER XXVII

- 1. Brahma,—The duties which you have prescribed to us here and there commingled, these, O God of Gods I please give to us in order.
- Paramali:—Glad I shall be to recite to you in order, all that you have to do the daily duties, the occasional ones for specific purposes, and those intended to gain a wished for object.
- First of all one should get up, then he must pronounce the word Nārāyaṇa, then, carefully turning to the East, make protection for himself.
- 4-10 (a) Revolving in mind everything as having been created (by God), by the combination of elements forming the body in due order, then get down to the earth, and go out as usual before. Then having thrown off the wastes in the body. in the manner prescribed for clearing these, wash, with water and earth, both hands and feet, and then the face, then, having cleaned, in the manner prescribed, the nose, the eyes and the ears, chew the tooth stick and wash the mouth, having taken the holy sip in the manner ordained and having taken the water for a drink and wiping off the face once, and then again, taking the holy sip once again, sprinkle water over yourself as directed. Then, throwing the water round vou. offer the water oblation due in the morning. Then again wash your hands in water, make an incantition of the Pancha-manira, and then circumambulate God. Thereafter, having broken silence by speaking to a Brahmana, break your your of silence.
 - 10 (b)-12. Even if one be poor, he should not give up what is auspicious to himself, namely, sandal, flowers, the two maniras, and the top-knot, which is strength-giving, as also looking-glass, collyrium, some protective tilismin, and betel and nut for chowing (mikhā.āsam) when available. Then

again one should wear the ornaments and weapons prescribed for him. Having first done all these, then let him proceed to the performance of his daily round of worldly duties

- 13-14. A wise man who wishes success in whatever he does even of worldly work, should sit pronouncing the mantra of the earth (Kshit-mantra), he should move reciting the Vāyu-mantia (mantia of air), he should speak with the invocation to the Akāša (ether), he should see things invoking Light (Agni), and he should touch water whenever necessary invoking the mantia of water.
- 15-21. When the time for worship has arrived and the articles for worship are ready collected, having east off things which he had worn and bathed, and then offered the wateroblation to the Gods, let him go to the place of worship. When there, having made himself formed of mantia, let him imagine the place and the vessels in it as being made of gems, and the chapel itself of gold, and the water brought for worship as brought from holy places. Having fixed upon the place for throwing the cast off things outside of the outer circuit of the temple, let him fill first one vessel, and then another, with water. From out of one of these, let him do the feet - washing and the taking of the holy sip, and from the other, the bathing. Similarly water for washing hands and feet, fill another vessel with things needed for worship. For all purposes fill another large vessel with water. Let other vessels for sandal etc. be placed fixed in their position. Placing the things needed for the fire-oblations to the right of the fire, and then making the seat and the circummbulating space all right, and then, taking in the hand sweet-sinelling flowers, invoke the supreme God
- 22. Then let him place the flowers etc in the hind on the sent and then pray that Vishnu be present thereon from the beginning of the worship to the end.
- 23-25. Then let him offer worship, in the prescribed manner, and surrender himself to God. Then let him pray for the return of God in the manner of invocation. Then having cleaned the place and the vessels, and, faving made

the balt offering outside, let him offer to Vishvaksena; the cast off apparel of God, with worship. Then, having taken the holy sip, let him take his food with other Varshina a guests to the extent of his ability. In taking the food, let him do so as Agm (fire), the food itself being Soma (moon).

- 26-30. Having then taken the holy sip, let him contemplate the senses (indriyas) and the elements (bhilas) in mind, after his hands and feet had become dry after the washing, or else touch them with the appropriate mailtras. Let him spend the rest of the day in discourses upon stones relating to God or, in doing work which is not opposed to righteous doing. When the evening has arrived let him perform the evening rights of worship. A wise man will thereafter recite prayers in praise of God. Having then taken his food and the holy sip at the end of it, when night comes on let him instill God in the ākāša of his own heart. After having offered worship to the Supreme God, again let him go to sleep happily, alopting the course of involution. This is the accepted rule of life for the family man among the worshippers of Vishnu
 - 31. To others as well, this abridged course is considered suitable. To a Sudra the fire-rites are not intended, nor the morning and evening devotion
 - 32. I have so far discoursed on Pushfin-jūga (worship with flowers) in this abridged course of worship. Similar abridged courses of other forms of worship I shall now describe to you.
 - 33. One who is desirous of initration (dilsha), should go to another who is righteous and merciful, and, propinaling him, let him know what he wishes
 - 34-35. The teacher, having understood the disposition, and the course of conduct of the applicant, should first of all instruct him in the doctrine of this form of religion. Then having formed the Chakra-mandala (the circle of lotus figure) in a clean and sequestered place, and then, having invoked into it the Supreme Lord and having offered worship mentally, he should then admit the disciple.

- 36-37. Then the expert in the mantra (preceptor), having made the circle mantra-maya (invoking the various deities by holy invocations) by the process of creation, and then, showing it to the disciple, should first of all make him listen to a discourse on Bhakti (devotion), the preceptor, the teaching, and the various forms of conduct prescribed. Again the preceptor should teach him the mantra (the mystic text) which has come down in regular tradition from of old.
- 38-42 (a). Having caused figures to be made of powder, give him initiation into the literature, then give him the instruction, and then again the mode of worship. Then make him perform worship with flowers, the muttering of mystic formulae, and the course of discipline, then give him the formal invitation with the accompanying maintras and fire-rites. Then again go through whatever has to be done by recitation and by means of the fire-rite. In the performance of the fire-rite, and in the course of initiation previous, protective rites are prescribed. The third part is the dismission of the various deities etc. separately. In this manner having got through the three parts of the initiation rites, each part more claborate than the preceding, a devotee of Vishiu in control of his passions attains to the accomplishment of his wishes.
- 42 (b)-43. One who wishes to establish God permunently for worship, should first construct a temple, according to his means, of stone, brick or wood, with all the prescribed features.
- 44-47 (a) Having ascertained that the day of installation is near, having propitated the architect with money, and having gained self-satisfaction thereby, let him set about collecting things for the ecremony of installation. First of all let him take over, from the sculptor, the new image of the duty by paying him whatever may be due and pleasing him with words of praise, let him then choose a priest of good conduct and deeply learned in the S'āsha (Pāncharātra), elever and devoted, giving him money and other things to keep him satisfied.
- 47 (b)-48. Whatever of other things may have to be got ancw, let them be brought together, and then, having got the

ground cleaned up, let him have the eye of the image opened in the prescribed manner

- 49. Place the image in water, and have the surroundings protected. Then get the admāsana (preparatory rites) according to the rules laid down
- 50-51 (a) Then let the wise mrn install the image on an auspicious dry. Hrving installed the image, give to those who seek, without onussion, clothing and food everydry in the usual form.
- 51 (b)-53 (a) To all those devoted to Vishnu, and to those who are learned without exception, provide daily food and clothing so also let all servants and all artisans, be proprinted in the proper manner, as well as the officials, the priests and those officiating at worship Otherwise great harm will befall one who establishes a place of worship.
- 53 (b)-56 When the fourth day has arrived, having put the image through an elaborate ablution, let the image in festive arriv go on the Tirthia-Yalra (journey to the holy bathing place). At the end of this festival, let him instal the God in the temple and cause duly worship being done. Offer should be made of balt everyday, either three times or once. O, Pitamaha' this is the end of the installation ecremony Having thus established the image in this manner, one accomplishes his wishes

In the Parama Samhita of the Pâncharâtra Chapter XXVII, intilled Sangraha (abridgment)

CHAPTER XXVIII

Chapter XXVIII entitled Amugraha (the gaming of farom by service) relates to acts of worship prescribed for periods of intergencies. It is not translated as the chapter is too much broken to give a cogent account (Lditor)

CHAPTER XXIX

- 1. Brainna In this work (Tantra), if there should be any acts of worship which you have not so far expounded, kindly expound them now as I am anyious to know them
- 2 Paramah Then, as arising from your question, I shall explain to you what has been omitted of the works one has to do, in their actual relation to those already described, O, Pitamaha!
- 3-5. When the pedestal or scating for God is not avail able, make the lotus-seat by mystic signs (mudra), placing the various S'alits (powers or attendant deities) and their garland of lotuses in the petils and the stamens of this central lotus, and then, placing mentally also the guardians of the directions on the outskirts of the lotus, and then again placing the two cardinal letters (bya aksharas) in their respective places in the name of the Devatas and in the mulamantra, proceed to offer worship with this arrangement. The mula-mantra is completed, when one's own desired object is declared, as it is in his mind.
- 6 The principal devotee alone should be placed in the heart etc. This is the rule of worship, conducted to gain one's wish, for the purpose of effectuating shadanga-nyāsa
- 7. This *masa* should be performed at the beginning of worship, in places of fear, in the midst of forests, in rivers, and at junctures when life itself is in danger.
- 8-9. One should keep silent, even by main effort, on the following occasions in offering worship, while at food, in prayer, while bithing, in taking the holy sip, in performing the fire-rite, in prising urine, in throwing off exercta, in the performance of worship morning and exerting, in the mystical surrender of one's body, in acts of worship, such as prostration before a duty, and in the offering of witer-oblitions.

- 9 In making protection for the body, in prostration with the body, and in offering propitatory worship, remain silent even by an effort, as otherwise one cannot gain the buncht of worship
- 10-11(1) The spatulas should be of gold, silver, copper or khadara wood (rosewood) Gold brings power, silver fame, copper peace and khadara wood wealth
- 11(b)-18 Its length must be 12 angulas, the circumference of the bottom end should be one angula. The circumference of the handle should be twice as much, at the neck, the ridge should have leaves The two hollows in the petal should be each one yava in depth, and circular in shape. The margin round the petal should be a quarter less than the vishlamba (the ridge round the neck), the petal itself being one sala The handle should be like a cows tail in shape, and the spout should be shaped like men's nose A knowing man will make the stucham (covering spoon) of equal size with the srina The perimeter of it should be twice that of the rishkamba, while round the neck also it should be twice Divide the whole into five parts Two of these shall be the petal, and the rest the measure of the handle. Let the surface of the ladie be lower than the snout and round in shape" Let the end of the snout be of the shape of the two lips in their normal position and serve as passage for the ghee. Let the bottom be one vara in perimeter, and the end half a vara In offering food etc of all kinds one who has control over his senses should first make the glice offering poured the shee and covering it with the hand utter the mantra Ashlakshara
- 19-23 Uttering the Paramahamsa-mantra place the food in a clean place. Then make the offering of the remaining food in the manner above described. By such service one destroys his sins. Having placed the food, with well prepared condinients, and having spinished water over it, a wise man should make God partake of it, with the Vayamantra, in two offerings for the five layamantras namely Prana, Apana Vyana, Udana, Sanahaa. These are to be understood the five layamanarias by name.

^{*} Here there is a lapse one sloka and three quarters which are found in Chapter XXIII The translation follows the latter text

24-25. Having offered the food, let Him be given water to drink with the same *mantra*, and let Him be then given water for washing hands. Then, having offered worship to the Supreme God daily with undisturbed mind, let him offer the following prayer when the time for it should have arrived,

24-37.

Victory to Thee O Lotus-eyed ! Reverence unto Thee the Creator of all

Let my worship go to Thee, Lord of the senses! the Great One, the First of all.

Thou art the common Supreme Deity, alike to the *Derus* (friends), and *Dânavas* (enemies).

I always seek protection in the pair of thy feet.

Thou art the one Creator of all the Universe, and so art Thou the sole destroyer.

Surrounded by the Guṇamāya (the qualities), Thou art the Lord of the Universe, as well as its Guide.

Men of great minds place themselves under Thy protection, and cross the ocean of being-a place of endless suffering.

Possessed of no form or body, neither weapons nor place of residence, Thou appearest yet in the form of Man (Purusha) to Thy devotees.

Nothing is unseen by Thee, nor art. Thou seen by any.

There is nothing unattainable by Thee, nor art. Thou attainable by any.

Thou art the first cause of all things created, of words
Thou art the highest. For Yoguns, Thou art the
Supreme attainable, and they know not anything higher.

Affrighted I am, O Lord of Gods! in this fearsome world of being. Protect me, O Lotus-eyed! I know of no other, through all time, and through all space; and, when the body is left behind, the fear only grows the greater.

Even in other lives, I see nothing other than. Thy lotusfect to bring me that good which assures me my ultimate salvation. The wisdom thus attained, and the position thus required, may I not lose even in other lives of mine

Even in the worst condition of existence, if only my attrichment to Tice is not lost, I shall deem myself to have ittained the highest end of existence

May my mind, uncontaminated by desire and fixed on Thy feet, remain, in all my births, purely Vishina a in faith, is my sole wish

34 Praying to God duly, with this, and prayers similar, innounce yourself is fore God that you are. His servant

35 Frest your own body with whitever is left over of the tricles of worship, and sent yourself on a mil close to the philorin for worship

36 In the manner that one would make all efforts to please a man of great eminence, or a teacher par excellence, so should worship be offered to God

37 O, Padmaja! three things are essential to fire-rites namely, samidh (dried sticks of wood) ha is (cooked food), and ajja (khee) Offer daily oblations with these

38 Flowers with sandal, are to be the articles of worship to be used, for I okapidas (Guardanis of the directions) Firente has to be performed on all occasions of worship after offering these

39 When a special object is sought to be attuned, or on occasions of extraordinary character, oblations of cooked food are prescribed

39 (h)-43 Nother the fire-oblition with the sticks of wood, nor oblition with the stra a (one of the Indles) is prescribed on my other occusion. Taking each stick separately, throw it into the fire, with all the mantras in the prescribed order. Then offer the ghee-oblition with the stra a, and the offering of cooked food with the hand. At the end of the oblation collect the sha mand with water and let it be paint of over parts of the body, for the protection of oneself and for the destruction of one's sins, the top-knot of hair, the face the throat, over the heart on the arms on the natural and at the end of the feet. Let this never be done as a mith of

decoration—Let this ash-painting be done with the *mantia* of fire, and in the shape of a mace. This should be of the same form and only one in each place indicated.

- 44. One should not elect as an *āchānya* one of inferior birth. One who desires to gain his wish, should not elect one of bad conduct, even though he be a high-born Vaishniva.
- 45. If the āchāi ya should have to intrite into the diksha, many at one time, one course of ceremonies will be enough for all.
- 46. Let the *āchānya* however go through the initiating diksha of a novice, and that of one of the twelve *mīn tipas* (assistants) in one process.
- 47-48 (a) Let not the *min lipas* offer cooked oblations, let the āchārya do it himself. Let him also offer, in the prescribed manner, glee oblations to the twelve *mūrlis* (beginning Kēšava), the twelve powers (*śaklis*), and to Vāsudēva and others.
- 48 (b)-52. Making the ground level after making it wet, fix the peg without effort. Then let a circle be made on the earth of uniform radial length, of twelve angulas with the mark of a crab in the centre. Then let the peg be fixed in the centre, with equal length of space all round, then mark the end of the shadow cast within the circle. Mark similarly the end of the shadow cast in the afternoon, and then, by casting the thread between the points, mark the directions cast and west. Then, by means of the diameter in between them, make the fish mark and by casting the threads across note the directions south and north.
- 53. In this manner let the directions be marked out always for the house of God (temple). In the drawing of the circle of worship also this measure is held to apply on a smaller scale.
- 54. Otherwise let a wise man make out the directions on a large scale from the middle space of the picture, or the central portion of the building.
- 55. A brehelor should offer, with a devoted mind, worship with flowers. If available, inturally tipe fruits may also be offered

- 56 If one is a *Vanapastha* (retired to the forest in old age) he should offer each d forest food, that is, root, fruits etc One who has not become an ascetic should not go from his village to another for the purpose of performing worship
- 57 A householder, on the contrary, should perform japa (secret muttering) at the time and then offer worship by contemplation. Doing whatever is accessory to joga practice let him test holy places.
- 58-60 A man who has become a samy as (ascetic) should spend the four runy menths of the year (chalumasya) in the principal holy bathing places or in places sacred to Vishim containing temples to Vishim making the chakumandala (the circle of worship). He should make palgrimage to holy bathing places and offer worship there. He should learn from worthy teachers works on Pinchiratra (lumham) with their esquerie explanations. When death approaches, he should make efforts even at great pains to attain the place regarded as the most secret.
- 61-64 (1) In the course of circumambulating a temple, a Vaishinta should not pass the god who wears the cast off appared (Vishwaksen) the guardan deity) Go satar as the Vishvaksen shrine and then return to the temple gate. After offering the handful of flowers (Pushhanjah) again, and bending a little, uttering "my worship to Thee with folded hands, he should offer obeisance in the same manner, to all the attendant deities round the temple. This is the prescribed course of conduct for the instructed others devoted to worship may adopt whitever course pleases them.
- 64 (b)-65 In all kinds of worship, the S'akits juga and arsvarya, should be placed outside the seat of worship as in the case of the placing of the Nurits in the prescribed order. The guardians of the directions should be placed outside of these in all directions.
- 66 In the case of initiation ceremonics the guardians of the compass should be placed outside of these, but each in his own direction. To them worship is to be offered separately with sandal and flowers.

- 67-68. This is considered mahāyāga (great worship) capable of giving all that one may desire. This elaborate course of ritual ought not to be adopted at all acts of worship. On special occasions, or at great happenings, this elaborate course should be adopted. In worship intended to attain a wish, this elaborate course is recommended to be always adopted.
- 69. In all these kinds of worship, if one detail should be wanting, the desired object will not be obtained. Invoke the deity by offering *arghya* (holy water) with devotion, and then offer Him worship.
- 70 (a). Arglya should similarly be offered at the time of completing the decoration, and at the end of worship, every day.
- 70 (b)-71. Any five of the following is called sindestroying arghya when combined, and they are water, milk, the end of kusa grass, ghee, powdered gingelly, fruit, sandalpaste, flowers etc., haryāļi grass.
- 72-73. Having taken the arghya from one vessel into another, present it with both your hands. A devoted worshipper of Vishinu (Vaishinava) should keep ever muttering the eight letters, or the twelve, daily, even though unmittated; but one unimitated should never mutter the Paramahansa-mantra.
- 74–75. Ignorant people should mutter the two other mantras without the pranava. For women, children, the deaf etc., a learned man should always ofter worship to God with a happy heart. If it should be offered for them alone, it is then the most auspicious. God, the most inscrutable, will not be pleased soon.
- 76. The deeds that you do are never destroyed; therefore remain free from anxiety. In the presence of a concourse of people, do not offer worship to the God of Gods.
- 77 (a) Do not talk about worship offered, nor recite the lauds loudly.

77 (h)-79 It is not possible for me to deful to you in full karma-Saha (the nets of worship undetailed), O Kumalasana (lotus-seated), owing to the vistness of the subject, I have just given you the general account. Whenever there is any doubt, whatever the high-souled devotess of Vishiu, expert in Pancharutra, advise should be followed without entertaining any doubt

In the Parama Samhıta of the Pâncharâtra Chapter XXIX, entitled Karmasesha (duties undetailed)

CHAPTER XXX

- 1-3 Brahma —O Bhagavan, Vaikuntha, Pundarikaksha ¹ This knowledge I have gained, through Your grace, most completely All the doubts which had arisen all round, have been destroyed. O Lord of the Universe ¹ I consider myself the accomplished, only as from to-day. If there is yet any sacred knowledge left in this matter, even that, explain to me in full. I am very anxious to know this
- 4. Paramah —Be it so I shall recount to you this secret knowledge, O Pitamaha! Knowledge which has never before been heard by anyone. Knowledge the most beneficial among the beneficial knowledge.
- 5. A man should serve me with constant devotion, without regard to any benefit being derived thereby, in accordance with the method prescribed in the work (Pancharatra).
- At the end of worship thus offered, or in the middle of it, with head bent down in reverence, and hand folded before oneself in worship, let one dedicate oneself as my (God's) servant
- 7-8 A worshipper should not pray to the Supreme Purushöttama even in times of danger, for food, drink, weilth, children, years of life, power, position. Even though I should duly be appealed to in this manner, I grant none of these if I am not pleased. If I should be pleased however, I shall grant all these without being asked.
- In this matter, the cause of my grace is not the time, it is not the magnitude of worship, nor is it the suffering of the worshipper.

10-13. I can myself understand the worshipper's good qualities and bad, the ment of the worship offered and the nature of time. I shall myself become greeous, having understood the ment of the worship at all times, and, being gracious by pleased, I shall bestow my favour though never quickly.

If my favour is not gained in this birth, it will be in the next, if not even in the next, then in the next following. If one should offer service to me once and gives up service, he will not attain to my grace even in a hundred births.

- 14 By the ripening of one's good deeds and by the destruction of one's cvil ones, I shall show what my grace is to my devotees
- 15-18 It is then that my grace reaches him in the form of good to him His friends increase, his entimes are destroyed, his efforts succeed completely, his ailments disappear of themselves, he has no trouble in gruining food and drink, his cuttle increase, he gains years of life, he begets good children, people generally speak in praise of him, thieves do not steal his goods, his power and position rentrin firm, and he is spoken of as a glorious man. After enjoying unending happiness, death comes to him in proper time
- 19-20 Then he attains to another birth in a family of great people. He grows more prosperous by devotion to me, even in that life. After this, he grims another birth even greater than the previous one. In this way he grows better and better from birth to birth.
- 21-22 (a) Thereafter he attains to the eight kinds of power without any difficulty. In this condition he remains long in enjoyment, being devoted to me. Or else, pursuing the path of knowledge, he attains to Nurama (eternal happiness)
- 22 (b) It is not true to say that those devoted to me never full from my gree.
- 23-24 Even being devoted to me alone as his protector by his own choice, if he should only forget me, even under the influence of sleep-like happiness, he would then see troubles rise around him. Thereafter he gets carried off by the flood of troubles
- 25. In consequence, his mind gets filled with various kinds of desires, and then, by the force of contact with them, he makes vain efforts at great things
- 26 Having met with obstruction in this he turns to some thing else. Having been thus brulked in his efforts, he suffers difficulties in his.

- 27. To him all cause of prosperity is devotion directed towards me. When he loses this feeling of devotion, difficulties come to him of themselves
- 28. Therefore when devotion to me arises in a man, it must be fostered by all efforts That takes him to a good course of conduct.
- 29. As a bort cannot go up by itself on water, no one can go forward without his own efforts at worship, not only that, but he would be carried backwards by opposite currents
- 30 In this manner, that man's wealth increases by means of devotion to *me*; it also makes him the best of men, being freed from all sorrow arising out of life in the world
- 31. Just as a boat turns back through the sailor's fault, so, by giving up devotion to me, one's worldly life increases
- 32. Therefore the only resort of embodied souls is complete devotion to me O, Pitamaha! all else is only to foster its growth.
- 33. Whoever worships me duly, or recites whatever is in praise of me, or contemplates me inwardly, all that goes orly to increase his devotion to me.
- 31. Where devotion is absent, all effort, even though great, turns out to be only for worldly show, and brings no result either here in this life or the life hereafter.
- 35. Therefore make your devotion grow by all possible effort. So increased, this devotion leads the devotee to the highest heaven of Vishnu.
- 36. For the increase of that devotion, perception of Truth is described as the cause. See me always as the Truth, and devotion to me increases thereby.
- 37. "As you see me at this time and in the form that you do, I am the only one born, having obtained this form.
- 38. I have also had an anterior birth, somewhere in a particular place which in the possession of the wealth of qualities, was the best or middling or inferior.
- 39. I have also another birth of some kind, auspicious or otherwise. Then again there is yet another for certain.
- 40. No one accompanies me when I am born from my mother's womb somewhere, nor when I die alone.

- 41. From my affliction, no affliction arises for anyone else. No one else is happy, because of my happiness. Therefore I have no one who is my friend.
- 42. I have come (into existence) alone, I am here alone, I pass on to another body by myself alone for certain.
- 43. Whether I be long-lived, whether my life be of middling length, whether I be short-lived this condition of life of mine is not equalled by that of another.
- 44. This which was enjoyed by others before is now my enjoyment, again this comes to be enjoyed by others, when I should have gone.
- 45-46(a) This place is not mine, neither the wealth nor the power; these screants, these wives, these sons, and these friends, all these live for themselves, not one of these is placed here for me.
 - 46(b)-47(a) This disease gives me trouble, this old age gives me trouble, other sufferings are also mine, as also the sorrow that results from these sufferings
- 47(b)-48(a) Whatever was seen in the previous year, is seen again this year. Whatever work has then been done, has now to be done over again.
- 48(b)-49. Though food was taken on the previous day, similar food has to be taken today as well. In the same manner one has to do his work and one has to go to sleep. In the same manner do animals, birds and other creatures.
- 50. I do not see anything in me which makes me superior to them. When creatures are born they rejoice much.
- 51. Therefore birth may be good or bad, both are to me alike, therefore I have no love for birth or death.
- 52. Nor have I any love for learning, for good form, for friends and relations. I see nothing under my control, no one obeying my commands.
 - 53-54(a) I see but myself alone, struggling in the set of satisfia (cycle of birth and death). As one traveller meets friends on the way, gets his food, money and resting place, so I see this life of mine as I am born into it.

54(b)-55(a). As a bird resides in its hole in the tree and gives it up, so my life in this body is not worth wishing for.

55(b)-56(a). Wherefrom did I come before, where then do I go again, how long am I to live here, I know nothing of these.

56(b)-57 Whatever has happened I do not know nor, of any advantage derived therefrom; whatever is going to come is without advantage similarly, what have I in between Therefore, I desire the protection which is like that obtainable by one wholly devoted to God.

58-60(a) Otherwise my fear of death will not go away from me. Po-session of full powers of my senses, and of the discriminating activity of my mind in this life, I have gained by good fortune, by good deeds, by all possible effort, so that in the next one I may have an increased wealth of good deeds stared for me.

60 (b)-65. In the deeds I do I see nothing leading to eternal good. Their results are increasingly compounded with sorrow, and destructive of true knowledge In the Vedas, Sastras and Agamas, it is only works that are prescribed. By these deeds however, the affliction of the mind is not destroyed at any time. Therefore I must search for a teacher as reliable support, so that whith title I do may become capable of doing me good. I do not see any other person (purusha, than Vishini in the Ithhas, Purāṇa, Loka (world of experience), Veda and Agama, to render me this help. Therefore I seck refuge in you, O, Bhakthavatsala! without any desire, but with fixed devotion in thought, word and deed. I shall not apply my mind to do anything to satisfy a wish of mine.

66-67 (a). What is the use of my gaining fulfilment of one or two of my wishes? Therefore, without looking for any result, I shall devote myself to Hari as my refuge. In this, my effort, my single-minded devotion all the time shall be unperturbed."

- 67 (b)-68 In this manner let a Vaishnava make up his mind alone and with a clear mind, and, with a wish to gain the accomplishment of complete devotion to Vishnu, let him practise, with mind collected, the conviction thus formed When one's mind attrins to secenity by this, let him contemplate Him, as a wise man should do
- 69 (a) If one is given to love and hatred, even the true appreciation of truth becomes fruitless
- 69 (b)-70 (1) The mind of even in uncultured main attains to clearness by going to holy places, or by coming into the presence of hermits and sunts, at the end of sleep, or when left to himself alone. In the case of a cultured man, the mind attains to the screnit the more readily
- 71 In this kind of work, a wise devotee of Vishnu should gun the calmness of mind, and do what is needful to get at the truth by his own efforts alone
- 72 By so doing his devotion to me does not diminish at any time, he is not worned by desires, nor does sorrow afflict him
- 73-75 A man devoted to Vishau turns back from the trunsactions of the world. He is not over eager to gain enjoy ment nor is he carried off by gaining the enjoyable. What is not attainable he is not amous to gain, but if he should, he does not allow himself to be carried off by the enjoyment of it. When evil befalls him or when he is deprived of some cherished object, he puts them down to the result of Karima, and does not give himself up to any sorrow. He is not troubled by the thought that one thing is sood, and the other not
- 76-77 (1) He regards lordliness as some little acting in a drama, and holds it in little estern. He does not boast of what he has done, nor is he proud of his achievements. Feeling bound to do his duty, he does not look for benefits even from his worship of the God of Gods.
- 77 (b)-78 (1) In the manner that his mind is attached to wealth, wife and son, in the same manner is his mind devoted to the God of Gods
- 78 (b)-79 (1) When, in this manner, devotion to me is born in one, that wise one, wherever he be placed gives up everything and becomes an ascetic

- 79 (b)-81. He goes round the earth by himself alone He goes to the holy bathing places, and places sacred to me. He must be devoted to me, he must contemplate me, he must surrender himself to me, and he must always be speaking of me. He then, at the last moments of his hife, would think of me and gams association (sāyiŋyam) with me.
- 82 Brahma—What is the lordliness (ausvaryam) consisting of eight qualities which a devotee enjoys? Even after attaining this, does enibodied man come back to worldly life? What is the difference between eternal hippiness (merth) and this lordliness which has been described by you as association (sayinyam) with you?
- 84-87. Paramah —A man possessed of lordliness can become just a visible atom, and can become as big as he likes He can become as light as a bit of silk cotton (s'almah, Bombaie heptaphyllum) Whenever he wishes, he is able to bring all the world under his control. In the matter of food and diversions, he always does as he pleases. He can bring under his control all other beings at the mere thought (of his wishing to do so). He can enter whitever body he pleases in a moment. These are the eight qualities making up the lordliness of which I told you before
- 88 Many are the people who, having obtained these powers, enjoy their possession and become lords of creation without meeting any obstacle in their way
- 89-90 These men, in all the world, are not guilty of any offence, and do not even get rid of birth so long as they are devoted to me. Should they however forget me, being deluded by the enjoyment of happiness, they meet with obstacles in their course.
- 91. Even they, protected by their devotion to me, with these obstacles around them struggle against the current of human existence in other lives
- 92 They gain their birth in good families of great people, and, when in life, devote themselves to worshipping me alone in order to gain my grace as the result of their devotion (siddlikamyd)

- 93 If a simily min, though in a lordly position, should devote himself to me, he spends his life in happiness in all the worlds, as if he were a multa (released)
- 94 Then, those having gained divine association (squipam) and being rigorously devoted to me, and austere in life, become my servants, and remain ever in that condition (mha) willout any trouble
- 95 To them, life in the world will come again by lapses in their devotion to me Otherwise this position is etermily here through my grace
- 96 Those, who have freed themselves from worldly life, (mirtlah or multah) inwever are the best among men and are superior to all others superior to those in life, and being always not different from me
- 97 98 To them there is no birth again, nor is there any lapse in them. What is said in the Vedanta as Paramann Padam of Vishinu is this alone, as also Aparanga, Mukh, and Niranann to men. This alone is the ultimate attainable object of all desirable objects. This is the ultimate end of the attainable ends.
- 99-101 All other attainable ends are liable to lapses O, Pitturahi! Owing to differences in human nature, the one or the other is wished for by some Therefore to men the two are generally acceptable, namely Aistarya and Apasarga These can be attained only by devotion to me, the distinction between the two being due to the difference in the qualities of those practising the devotion
- 102 Whenever τ man makes his mind exclusively virtuous in character, then he puls himself, by all efforts possible to the practice of various exercises leading to contemplation of mind $(V\partial_t a)$
- 103 While thus engaged, he devotes himself to me with a concentrated mind which makes ignorance perish and activity cease
- 104~107 Thereafter, by means of rebirth in higher forms, his devotion to me gains in strength. Then if he gains in the course of this progress, a touch of the active qualities (rapas) in his mind, then he gains complete lordliness (assanya). If, on the contrary, he gains salva (Serene strength) quality of

mind, without the slightest touch of the quality of rajas (activity), then to him there is only release (noksha). In this manner are the two ends of existence described. Therefore, wishing for a good end, let one be devoted to me always. Thus practising devotion, the wished for end is attained.

108. Biahma.—By what fault is it that man loses the feeling of devotion in his mind either in this world, or in the higher? Pray explain that to me, O, Purushōttama!

109-111. Paramal.—A Vaishnava should consider the following as obstacles to the practice of Yōga (concentrated application of mind).—Disgust, Doubt, Illness, False knowledge in practice, the near presence of cooked food, the approach of the beloved, delusion produced by Goddess Māyā etc.; the attachment which is engendered by the contact of dear ones, the self-clation which springs in one's mind at the hearing of one's own praise.

112(a) When these arise in the mind, practise the *lattva-daršana* (Realization of the Truth).

112(b)-115(a) Even in respect of the passions, recede by steady effort, slowly. In the matter of food and drink, do not be too quick lest you should hart the body. In the matter of sexual relations, in the case of the itching palm, in the seeing of something never seen before, in the showing of one's devotion to the rulers of men, and in cases of delusion of mind, let there not be too much hurry, and, in the practice of resignation, the body should not be put to pain as a consequence.

115 (b)-116 (a). When one has slowly recovered from the surrender to these passions devotion to me grows in him by itself alone (and without his effort).

116(b)-119. Without previous enjoyment, it is impossible for men to completely renounce pleasures. Therefore let them enjoy these, in the manner prescribed by the Dharma Sistra, but without allowing the desire for these to overpower one. A wise man of good qualities, having enjoyed them in all conditions of life, should reflect, that indulgence in these passions is a difficult matter, not everlisting, uncleanly, capable of enjoyment only by sacrificing all, and otherwise beset with dangers, and then renounce it allogather.

- 120 To one turning back from the gratification of the senses, screenty of mind results from this resolve. The best means to come to this decision is purity of life (S'udidh)
- 121. To one who adopts purity of life, the feeling of fear springs in the mind, in regard to indulgence in passion, and this fear saves the man
- 122-123. A wise Bhāga ala (Vaishnava), always practising with effort, purity in all kinds of food, in his bedding and clothing, in his own old residence and in the water he uses, by hunself alone gives up any contact with things unclein.
- 124. By absence of contact with things unclean, his mind becomes clear and screne, and when that screnity is attained, the desire for indulgence gradually gives way.
- 125. When indulgence in pleasure has given way, he be comes devoted to me, and, being thus devoted to me, he practises Yoga (concentrated meditation) overcoming all obstacles
- 126-127. Being then rid of all the past sins, he attains to the lighest herven, O, Pitamiha¹ In this wise, I have detailed the secret teaching to you. Having heard this, a man becomes one who has ful filled his duties

In the Parama Samula of the Pancharâtra Chapter XXX, entitled the Secret Doctron (Rahasya)

CHAPTER XXXI

- 1-2 (a). Paramah:—In this manner I have related this teaching, with elaboration here and there, when needed. This knowledge is not to be taught in full to the undisciplined man who is not a devotee of Vishnu, who, from wrong conviction and the conceit arising therefrom, merely wishes to know it.
- 2(b)-3. This doctrine has completely been taught to you, even elaborately here and there as occasion required. Teach this to him who is entirely devoted to me, with a singleness of mind and fixed discipline, and who is born of a good family and is of good conduct.
- 4-5. Those great saints who, perpetually devote themselves to me, having come to $\hat{S}v\bar{e}taditba$, are the persons fit to learn this. Going there, therefore, quickly teach them, by My command, this knowledge which should be taught by Me
- They, being entirely devoted to me, desire no other good. I Myself give them this teaching in each cycle of time (Yuga)
- Therefore going to S'vētadvīpa, give them this teaching completely and faithfully, if you desire to do what pleases me.
- 8. Those Yogins (saints) who go there by My grace, will in turn be taught by them, O, Pitāmaha!
- Mārkandēya Brahma, with hands folded before him, his eyes fixed on the ground in front of him, and with all the glory of his position, told the God of Gods "Be it as You say".
- 10 Even Bhagavan Govinda disappeared the very moment. Seeing this, Brahma Kamalasana, remained there struck with wonder
- 11-12(a). Brahma then went to Svetadypa, as commanded by Hari Then the residents of Svetadypa seeing Brahma thus approach them, all of them overcome by surprise, pleased him by chanting lauds in praise of him.

12(b)-15(a) Then Brahma told them, with a heart well pleased, "O, Suddhäh Paramar aislinar āh! the accomplished ones, devoted to Vishnu, listen to my words, may you have all good. Pleased with you, the Supreme God of the lotus eyes, wishes, of his own free will, to impart to you divine knowledge, in the fulness of His grace. Being directed by Him to go to you and impart the teaching by myself alone, I have come here, and am before you. I shall now impart to you the knowledge."

15(a)-17 Thus addressed by Brahma, all the accomplished ones (Siddhas) sud in reply, "Let the four, Santkumära, Sanaka, Sananduru, Sanaturah learn from you, as they are extraordinarily knowing and intelligent. We shall learn from them afterwards as it suits our convenience. O, Pilāmaha! Let them be teachers of Yōga (the path of devotion) by your grace'

18 Thus permitted by the accomplished ones (Suddhas), these four great sages, being, pleased with this fresh accession of knowledge, sat round Brahma.

19 To them he imparted the knowledge which explains creation, passage through life here and hereafter, release and final destruction, to them completely in the course of five days (pancha ratra)

20 Then, at the end of this course of instruction, Brahma, having accepted worship by these great *Rishus*, disappeared as they were witnessing his exit

21 These great Yōguns, having obtained this knowledge and having been enlightened by it, imparted it to those accomplished ones (Suddhas) in full afterwards

22 These (other jogins) in their turn, imparted by grace of God, to those devotees who, having duly practised the pre scribed discipline, reached that island (Světadvipa)

23 Having, by the grace of Vishnu, gone to that auspcious island, this work relating to the worship of Vishnu was obtained from Sanda

24 Having again seen Suntkum in and the other accomplished ones, I returned by the way indicated by them, O. Devali!

- 25. Having returned from the residence of the Supreme Soul, I have been living here in this Daipa (part of the world Jambudaipa) for many years
- 26 Going now and agun I am in the habit of sceing the devotees of Vishnu there, having been blessed with long life. On these occasions I used to hear the great qualities of Vishnu described to me by them.
- 27-28. Going on occasions I used to see the devotees of Vishnu, namely, the very long-lived king of the tortoises, Akūpara, the chief rishi Jaigishavya who remains untroubled even at the *pialaya* (flood of destruction), similarly Ruma, son of Jamadagni, Atri, Angirasa and other similar ones
- 29-30. Even these *ristus*, regular followers of the path of Vishnu worship, going to Svetdyipa and, gaining knowledge of the attainable truth, became single-minded (*Ekānti*), ever happy, always devoted to worship of Vishnu, and being always deeply interested in their devotion. They dedicate themselves to the service of Vāsudēva
- 31-32. O, Devala. This Vaishnava knowledge in its entirity has been obtained by me Having got rid of all doubts, I have now become a single-minded devotee of Vishnu. There is nothing other than this, for giving even a little that is good, by which a man worships the Supreme God as his sole object.
- 33. At all times and in all places of the world, liardly do men, even a few, excel devotees of Vishnu.
- 34-35. Whatever men devote themselves whole-hearted by to the service of Vishnu-Purushöttuma, these gain their life's purpose, even in this worldly life without a doubt. Is it not a fact that I do not see in the world one, O, Devala, who devotes himself to Janardana, the God of Gods, without a wish to fulfil
- 36 Whosoever fives his devotion to the feet of Vishing and does not fall from it, has no death, no fear nor the attainment of another birth.
- 37-38. Therefore, though proficent in the Vedas and the Sistras, since you have been afflicted with doubt in a good

course of cuquity, you will remain for ever a devotee of Vishini. As a consequence of this you will get into a settled conviction it the same time and all your doubts will be removed without any effort on your part.

39 You will gain favours of God now and then O, De vala! The efforts of a devotee are never destroyed

40 He obtains without his efforts teachers from whom he could gain all knowledge combined with devotion

41 Whatever men wilk in this good way of life, become respected and spot on well of everywhere

42 The gods the demons Gandharvas (beings of the arr) Yal shas (demi-tools) Rakshas (c.il-doers) and the snakes (beings of the underworld) none of these will do hurt to a devotee of Vishnu

43 Thos men who devote themselves to His service, in thought word and deed find nothing unattenuable in this world or the other

44-47 The moving creatures are superior in qualities to the unmoving objects of creation. Cuttle stand higher than moving, beings inconversely the control of cuttle devotees of Vishnu moning, men and among them men of vast learning among learned men those who have practised what they learnt and attended to real I nowledge (gui in) among these those who have guined invistery over their senses among these the recomplished ones (sid lh is) among the Saddh is the great Mahanshis among these those who have given up power (as arya) among these are groups into which living things are placed by whom the Supreme abode of Vishnu is attainable by right I nowledge (ghan im)

48 To the Gods lordliness to the learned knowledge and to the ordinary men devotion to Vishau are the highest rewards. There is nothing that is equally fruitful of good

49 Birth and death bring good to men devoted to Vishnu to others these bring only evil

50 Therefore O Devala give up all your other activities devote yourself to the Supreme Soul Achyuta by all means possible

- 51-52 In this manner, O, Sinless One! this work bearing on Vishnu worship (Vaishnava Tantia) including the esoteric section and various differing forms of worship, knowledge which came to us from the God of Gods, should not be imparted by you to a devoted man whose antecedents you do not know, O, Devala!
- 53. One who has had the three initiations from a really holy devotee of Vishnu alone is fit to receive the knowledge of Vishnu worship in its entirety
- 54. This knowledge guanam O, Devala, is not to be imparted by you to those who are eiger for the mere knowledge of it and wish to learn it for that purpose only, though they be good people.
- 55. Of all kinds of gifts, the imparting of sacred knowledge excels in merit. The good results of the spread of knowledge are innumerable
- 56. As by the suitability of a pupil, the gift of knowledge becomes mentorious, so the faults, in the receipent of knowledge, go to him that gives it.
- 57. Therefore the best of all knowledge should be imparted only after careful examination of the receipent, if one wishes to gain the great merit of the imparting of know ledge with much trouble.
- 58. For thy benefit, O, Devala ! I have imparted, in an abbreviated form, the *Pāncharātra Tanha* (the science of the Pāncharātra) collecting the essence of all the treatises of the subject.
- 59. This knowledge should be acquired thoroughly, and should be put into practice, O, Devala! It should be contemplated upon always, and, by so doing, you will gun all you desire.
- 60-61. O, Devala! Have you comprehended all this science in full? Have you resolved all your doubts? Have you got to a fixed conviction about it? Having thus been addressed by Markandeya, Devala prostrated at the feet of Markandeya and spoke as follows—
- 62-65. I have obtained this knowledge by your grace, O Sige! I have become one accomplished, and the darkness

enveloping my heart has been removed. My doubts have been resolved and I have attained to a conviction. Now, miterested devotion arises in me for certain, as I have obtained this knowledge, the most holy among the sacred knowledge. Ever obedient to your commands, I shall do as directed. In this manner, Devala, having obtained this excellent knowledge pertaining to Visiniu worship, took leave of Markandeya and went his own way.

66-69 The devotee of Vishinu, who hears this work with a pure heart, destroys all his sins even though committed in another life. If one, having heard this work, devotes himself to the worship of the Supreme Purushi, that one gains God's grace in a short time. He who reads this with interest, or gets it read for him, his sins leave him and his devotion to God increases. Therefore worship the Supreme Purushottama in the prescribed manner of the Pāncharātra. He also gains lordliness, du nie or absolute, without other effort.

In the Param Samhita of the Panchratra, otherwise colled Samsara Sangraha, Chapter XXXI, entitled Ubasamhara (conclusion)

श्लोकानां सूची

		अध्याय:	श्लोक संख्या			अध्याय:	श्लोक संख्या
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96	अर्घ पाद्यं तथैवान्यत्	२७	95	84	अत्यभ्युद्यं बालस्य	₹	94
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conveloping my heart has been removed. My doubts have been resolved and I have attained to a conviction. Now, interested devotion arises in me for certain, as I have obtained this knowledge, the most holy among the sacred knowledge. Ever obedient to your commands, I shall do as directed. In this manner, Devala, having obtained this excellent knowledge pertaining to Vishini worship, took leave of Markundeya and went his own way.

66-69 The devotee of Vishini, who hears this work with a pure heart, destroys all his sins even though committed in another life. If one, having heard this work, devotes himself to the worship of the Supreme Purusha, that one gains God's grice in a short time. He who reads this with interest, or gets it read for him, his sins leave him, and his devotion to God increases. Therefore worship the Supreme Purushat time in the prescribed manner of the Pancharalra. He also gains lordliness divine or absolute, without other effort.

In the Param Samhita of the Panchratra, otherwise called Samsara Sangraha, Chapter XXXI, entitled Upasamhara (conclusion)

श्लोकानां सूची

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२० अर्थदताय			1	अध तस्य कथं पूजा	ર	Ę
ર૧ અર્ધ્ય પાદ્ય નિ			1	र अथवा ज्ञानमास्याय	३०	ર્ર
२२ अर्थ्वपाद्यादि	वहेर्य १	• 9	ç 4	३ अयात. संप्रवक्ष्यामि	२९	. 3
२३ अर्थ परमहेरे		* 4	4 4	 अथस्तात् क्षिति छोः 	तस्य २६	46
२४ अर्थदला			9 4	५ अथवा विष्णुभक्ताना	74	
२५ अर्घ्य निवेद्य	भित्यादि	4	۶ (<i>۹</i>		या १८	
२६ अवि दृव्यावृ	तं वन	ર ર	8 4	७ अथरा गुण संपूर्ण	90	
२७ अविरादेव ।		Ę	3 4	८ अथ पुण्येऽहनिप्राप्ते	२३	
२८ अचिन्त्याहि	सद्धयस्तेन	95 4	.)	९ अथवा वामिता सि		
२९ अचित्तं स्थ	पयेत्कृत्वा '	२३ व	وم ا و	 अथात. संप्रवृक्ष्यामि 		rz
३० अचिराद ह	स्यते यन		•	१ अर्थवार्तास सर्वास	9:	-
३१ अच्युनस्य	परोक्षं तत	२४	. !	६२ अदीक्षितोऽपि सत्तत	-	,
9			1	,		. **

	4.0	भष्याय.	खोक संख्या			भष्याय.	श्लोक संएया
\$3	अदीक्षित जनारपृष्टे	v	₹•	4.5	अन्तराले महाधोप	33	२९
٩¥	अद्भिल्ड नित्य धर्य स्या	त ५	६७	90	अन्तरायैरभृग्यथ	२८	3 €
६५	अधर्माद्वि निरुत्तस्तु	93	488	30	अन्तर्ज्ञखगनो भृत्वा	ŧ	6
₹ €	थधर्मा देव विशेय·	Ę	90	35	अन्त व प्रणव कृत्वा	Ę	38
६७	अधम ग्राम मध्यस्थ	26	34	900	अनुपान धने पुत्र	30	U
ÉC	भस्तात्पुनरेतेपा	२६	•	109	अ त्यकाल च माहमृत्वा	30	69
€5	अवरोत्तरस्मेण	v	४२	100	अन्यास्तु गनयस्यर्ग	30	55
90	अवर्मी द्यास्तु चत्य।र	¥	२९	903	अन्यत्र समस्पाणि	¥	£¥
9	अविष्टिता विराडस्य	¥	₹8	308	अन्यथा मम संसारे	٩o	40
७२	अधीता भगपन् वेश	9	Ę	904	अन्यथाहि महान् दीप	२२	₹¢
७३	अनर्चियत्त्रा ये देव	ч	७५	908	23	२७	43
08	अनन्त पत्तग प्राच्यां	¥	60	300	अन्यया स्थृत मानेन	35	48
40	अन-तास्त्रणादीनि	35	49	906	अन्यथा सुमहान् दोप	94	83
હ્	अनन्त भोग शय्याया	٩	40	905	अन्यभोगेन तुष्यन्ति	98	34
99	अनागतं तथा सर्व	₹ 0	40	190	अन्या कारण वादन	94	२५
96	थना कुलमत्स् श्रान्ते	94	२४	999	अन्यानि च ग्रभान्यव	٩ ١	93
45	धना रूलमस्सोभ	30	Ę	992	अन्यानि च पवित्राणि	5	¥
60	अनामिशमध्यमयो	3.8	¢	111	अ येपामपित्रायूना	77	₹ €
69	अनियुक्ते इमशानेऽयं	99	47	398	अन्येपा गृहमानोऽपि	93	ą
65	अनिश विधिना कुर्देन	२०	ξą	394	अन्यन पूजयेददेवं	90	¥\$
٤٤	कनुन्धीं मळ तेपा	₹०	₹ 3	198	अन्यन याजन	२८	34
4	अनुषद्धाय सम्यन्ते	39	34	190	अयेपामवि तुल्योऽप	20	₹ 3
دلو	अनुव्यायन् बदेखापि	5.8	٩	116	अ येन वैष्णवनावि	4	48
c é	अनुवृति स्पृता शान्या		50	1999	अन्यथा पूत्रकस्थेत	90	80
60 66	अनुता देव देवस्य	۵	40	920	अन्येषु चाप्यपश्येषु	1	60
دم دم	भनुप्रहथ यद्भ भनुतिन्देन स्वर्गान्त	3.8	Υ.	353	अस्रहेतु निष्नान्ता	35	49
90	अनेनेव जगनार्व	4	65	133	अरमृत्यु नतिकम्य	18	33
59	अनेनेत्रोपङ धन	30	46	355	अपराह्नेतु सम्राप्त	96	¥3
4.5		33		158	थपवर्गंथ मुक्तिथ	ş.	90
11	-	٦٦ ٦٩	४१ १४	350	अवर्ग सरताच	۹.	94
14	अन्तर्भाग न दोपाय	92	₹8 ₹8	356	अपामार्ग समिद्धोमात	35	*5
* * *		9.8	3	130	अपराधादिनात्मा न ं	11	13
• •	, and a			1986	अप्रतिखस्य मनसः	e	3

		अध्याय.	श्लोन			अध्याय	। श्लोर
			संस्य	7			सरय
926	अप्रसादे हि मनस	٧	69	94:	र अर्चयेच स्वयंदेवं	90	83
950	अप्रतक्यां मविज्ञेय	9	88	9 6 3	अर्चेयद्विप्तशान्त्यर्थ	93	3.6
151	अप्रियेवा प्रियेवापि	२४	94	1- 58	· अर्चेयेत्पचदश्यातु	93	44
9 3 3	अभियन्या मृशेहा च	₹	હ્ય	. १९५	. अर्ची सहार मार्गिय	96	88
315	अभिविच्य तथा भूय	२०	٥ د	9 ६ ६	अलमभ्यस्य वैराग्य	90	ધ્ય
138	अभिविचेदहर्शका	२०	२७	9 5 0	अङंशरावसान च	25	40
१३५	अभिवेतं शरीरं च	30	دى	980	अटाभे वाद्यनं शद्ध	29	° 6
336	अभियुजीत यत्नेन	90	७४	989	अत्यसारा निरुद्योगाः	93	ঽ
१३७	अभ्यनुज्ञा च याचित्या	98	ξą	900	अन्दयापदेशेन	98	४७
१३८	अभ्यर्घ्य बलि पीउं च	95	دير	909	अवशोमन्यते देवं	3,6	u;
256	अभ्यासाच भाग्त्येत	28	90	302	अविष्टारिका स्तिथय	96	32
980	अमर्पेण जवेन्मन्त्रं	9 5	40	903	अविच्छित्तं भवतस्य	9 €	20
989	अमास्यानं च पात्राणि	ч	3	908	भर्वाचीनपु तस्यार्ध	3;	3 £
988	अमुक्तो भेद एव स्थात्	92	Ęų	904	भनेष्णपस्य जिज्ञासी	39	•
983	अमोषशाप्रधृष्यश	9 €	•	9 5	थव्यक्त युष्यहंकार	•	ч
348	अयमेवापरस्यापि	8	96	900	थव्यक्ते तानि सीयन्त	эĘ	64
१४५	अराधमध्ये सर्नेपा	v	Υį	906	अशक्तरत् जपेदेतन्	94	٧.
986	अराणि चान्तरं चापि	v	35	909	अशक्तस्तु जपनेव	94	२१
380	असन्तर दिश कुर्यात्	u	80	360	अञ्चीनामससर्गान्	ą o	928
986	गराणि पीतवर्णानि	v	48	969	अग्रचिद्रव्य संपर्ग	9 9	*5
145	अरणि स्त्रा मधित्वार्मि	۷	90	363	अधिनाषुरमान् सिद्धान्	15	Çu
940	अरिष्टमालमासंबं	19	Ę¥	963	अधयुर ्प्रभुनी न्याहु	Ę	30
141	अरिष्टमितिवित्तेयं	99	₹.	966	अष्टगर्भातु चाहेत्रा	44	30
१५२	अ रिष्टमिष्ट रुद्रश्लेक	99	9	364	थष्टवाहु स्तदाराष्ट्र	¥	45
345	अरिष्टं विद्तिं तया	99	35	166	अष्टवाटु च तुर्देश्या	11	e.A.
348	धरिष्टस्यापि गणयत्	11	2.5	160	अष्टमासार, दिनीयेन	5	14
944	अरिष्टानाच संप्रक्षि	9.	65	966	अष्टाक्षरण सन्त्रेण	Y	44
146	अरेषु याल योत्रानि	4	23	965	भगासं जानेप	35	40
940	अर्थमास स्पना रहिः	11	- 33 J	15+	भए सर्ग मन्त्रेग	30	Ac
146	अर्चनम्य विभि वश्य	ŧ	\$6	155	शतनात बक्षणा	٠	3.
300	अर्थने भी रने सुने	36	4	143	अने भगदर्भ योगात्	30	٨,
150	सर्वीयन्या परंदिवं	35		153	साल्या भूव	1.	33
163	सर्वविन्त्रा च मन्त्रा च	35	45	111	सार्यः हर्निः ने व	•	₹(

		अच्याय:	ঞাক ∤			अध्याय:	শ্ৰীক
		બ•વામ.	संख्या				रंख्या
954	शस्मिन् जन्मन्यवास मे	30	49	96	आचार्येणानतु हातः	6	45
996	अस्यांत परिवर्तन्ते	२ ६	७२	25	ग्राचार्योऽपि विदित्याच	२७	48
950	अर्द्वशराक्षयः पाशाः	٧	३ २	२०	आचार्योऽतु प्रहायै व	¥	94
986	अहंभीतोऽस्मि देवेश	२९	20	39	आचार्यो मूर्तिवैस्धार्ध	36	80
228	,,	23	५३	२२	आचार्य वरयेत् पद्मात्	90	35
२००	अइमेरः प्रमुतोऽहिम	₹∙	₹0	23	आचार्यः पुरतः कृत्वा	15	७२
२०१	अहमेव विराडात्मा	3	110	28	आचार्यः पूरवेत्सर्जन्	29	e
२०२	अहमेव भगन्त्येते	1	95	34	आषार्थः प्रा <u>ङ</u> ्खो भूवा		46
२०३	अक्षतं विषरेत् तस्मिन्	ч	२०		4		
२०४	अक्षभूमि त्रिधा द्वयीत्	v	३५	3.6	आवार्यः प्राहृशो भूता	43	£ 6
રુવ્ય	भक्षराणि त्रयसिंशत्	9 €	٧	२७	थाचार्य समले कुर्यात्	२१	२२
२०६	अक्षवीतं न्यमेद्धे	4	२०	२८	आचार्य विहितं दानं	90	40
200	अध्योज चरारातु	Ę	23	२९	आचार्यस्तूपयासेन	96	98
306	अक्षार खवणं भुक्ता	v	25	şo	आ च्छाचानापयेलथात्	96	4,5
	πε			₹3	आज्यपात्रं चहत्त्वा <u>छ</u> ी	२०	₹
				35	आक्षच सत्वमन्त्रेण	२०	४५
3	आबारे तु इता पूजा	₹	6	33	थारमतृप्तमुद् रसी नं	٦	६२
२	आपतोऽहं पुरस्तादः	\$8	94	₹8	धारमन स्तूपपन्नाना	13	33
3	आगमार्थ दहं कुर्यात्	38	₹ø	₹4	आत्मनोऽन्तर्बहिस्तत्र	54	35
*	आगमेषु सचैत्रस्मिन्	3	4	₹¢	आत्मन, परिपेकेच	Ę	\$4
4	आग्नेय्यान च यत्नेन	93	₹3	રેજ	शात्मनः प्रतियुष्येत्	•	88
•	आग्नेच्या वृद्धिरेवस्यात	-	۷٩	146	भारमन्यासंक मात्त्वरत्रा	16	4
•	आचम्य वेणवेस्सार्ध	३७	34	3.	भारमरक्षा च सर्वन्न	13	43
c	आचम्य हस्तवादेषु	२७	₹.	80	आत्मरक्षानु सर्वञ	٤	3.5
3		٠	₹ ¢	×3	आस्मनुद्धिं कवापुरवा	25	33
3.		₹	-	18	भारमाने चिन्तयेत्तव	9.	७२
11		24		R	आरमार्न प्रया भवत्या	٤	**
33		3 4		84	भारमीयानां मळानाच आददीन महत्तानं	35	11
93		3.4 3.4		84	भाददीन सहरग्रन भाददीनसम्बद्धाः	२२	¥4
91				80	भादित्य <u>म</u> ुपतिच्छेन	•	95 25
94				146	आदित्यावसवीरद्राः	غ. غ	¥\$
11	** . D ->			148	आदीपः प्रणवो बीज	٠,	4
1,	» अस्तियण ।नयस्मिन्यः	. "	. ,,		41.11	*	3

		अध्यायः	श्लोक			अध्याय:	श्लोक
		41 4141	संख्या			-, ., .,	संख्या
40	आदी संकल्पयेत् कामं	94	Ę	63	आसनं पीठमुह्दिय	95	७५
49	आदम्तयोस्तु प्रणवं	34	•	68	आसने शयन यागे	Ę	86
५२	आनन्त्याह्रक्षणस्यास्य	98	₹ ₹	Cy	आसमुद्रायता शैखा	२६	93
43	आनीलनिपंचायाश्च	२६	२३	د و	आसीतक्षितिमुद्रेण	२७	93
48	थान्त्रदृष्या समाछोक्य	93	२२	60	आसीनमाश्रमे रम्ये	٩	3
44	आपरकालेऽपि वर्तेत	Ę	Ęv	20	आसीनः प्रणवे नाथ	٧	ч
५६	धापत्कालेतु संप्राप्ते	२८	٩	69	आहारे यस्य विद्वेपः	99	६१
4,0	आपत्माले सकृतकृत्वा	२८	35	90	आहोरेषु च सर्वेषु	३०	१२२
40	आपरस्वपि च कष्टासु	3,4	४२	89	आहारेषु विहारेषु	३०	८६
69	आपदो बहुरुत्वातु	२८	४२	53	आहुतीरयुतं हुत्वा	9 6	२२
٤o	आपाण्ड नीलपेक्षोतु	99	६२	Ì	ξ		
49	आभिमुख्येन कुर्वीत	२०	v	١٩	इच्छाद्रयं च मे ब्रह्मन्	۹	993
६२	आमन्येत नरो विद्वान	93	34	'	इच्छामात्रेण चोचारात्	90	93
ξĘ	आमूळनाशं भुजानः	२६	७५	1	इति कर्म क्रमेणोक्त	٠	૮ર
ş٧	आम्रकल्केन तोयेन	4	२१	,	इति क्थ्या स्समुद्दिष्टाः	39	80
६५	आयाम विस्तरोपेतां	२६	v	ų	इति येयं तव प्रोक्ता	٠ २६	ę٠
ĘĘ	धायुःसत्व बटादीनि	२६	२५	,	इति संक्षेपतः प्रोक्त	₹9	40
Ęv	आयुधाभरणादीनि	२७	35	,	इति सिद्धैखज्ञाता	39	96
Ę۷	आयुधेनैवमन्त्रेण	9 ₹	३०		इतिहास प्रराणेष	३०	ÉR
६९	आयुरारोग्य पुत्रादि	95	865	٩	इतिहासीध तीर्थेपु	२५	२७
ءو	आयुष्यं दोधं कालं च	9	₹०	90	इतीदं चकमारहा	२	७६
9	आरण्यानां च बीजानां	98	88	99	इत्यप्रियेषु यः प्रयेत्	२४	90
७२	आरभेत हरे: पूजा	4	99	93	इत्यभ्युदय कामस्य	8	66
υž	भाराधनं प्रयुज्ञीत	٦9	२४	93	इत्युक्ता तं गुरः शिष्यं	۷	66
98	आरोग्येण च हपेण	93	٠	98	इत्युक्ता पादयोरस्य	6	Ę o
હ્યુ હદ	आवाहितो यथा पूर्व	8	५६ 9२	94	इत्युक्तोऽहं भगवता	9	14
UU UU	आपृत्तिगणनां कुर्वन् आशियो वाचयेद्विप्रैः	१५ २२	85	96	इत्येतत्कथितं नहान्		196
96	आश्चर्यसिद्धि संयुक्तं	9	૪૬	90	इत्येता द्वादशा प्रोक्ताः	ર	५३
us	आद्यवासाद संयुक्त आश्रमं सनकस्याय	,	રષ	96	इत्येव मनया स्तुत्या	२३	45
۷,	आसने पद्महरेप च	.98	90	95	"	२९	ξ¥
49	आसनस्थापवित्वास्य	٠.٠٠	Ę¥	30	इत्येत्रं त्रिविधो धर्मः	18	પ લ્ફ
دع	आसन्तानां सखीनांच	93	96	٦9	इत्येत्रं देवलः प्राह	11	44
•			'				

33	इत्येव द्वि प्रकाशि	२२	७५	95	उपचार कमस्तुल्य	9.5	₹₹
२३	इत्येन वैष्णन तान	33	49	90	उपचारैर्युत सर्वे	२८	Ę
28	इत्देव समय प्रोत्त	ş	46	96	उपरिस्थापयेहेह	99	XX
२५	इत्येपा वधिना भूमे	₹	35	95	उपयीत ततो द्यात्	30	39
₹ €	इदमेनहरे रूप	२४	ર ર	20	उपभुति स्पधुत्य	25	v
२७	इद चक सुपास्ट	v	90	२१	उपस्तीर्थ पृत नाडी	4	६२
२८	इद मस्यादिद मस्यात्	90	**	२२	उपस्थाय रसनाच	२३	82
25	इत्रादीन् विष्युपूर्वोध	3	59	२३	उपास्यते सर्वे जनै	95	40
ξo	इन्द्रियाणां स्वभावेन	₹¥	₹	38	वपोद्धत पुरस्कृत्य	9	86
39	इष्टकादार पापाणे	96	35	२५	उभयना भियोगेन	90	ξą
źÞ	इष्टरादार पापाणान्	96	۷	२६	उ भयोद्वारयोर्मश्य	29	¥
33	इइ जमिन नस्याच्यत्	₹ 0	93	२७	उभयोरन्तर दूरात्	90	96
18	इहलोक सुख सुद्धा	90	५२	२८	उभयोस्स निपातथ	9	35
34	ईशान सोमयोर्गेचे	90	२७	२९	डभेष्ट सहशत्वय्री	35	94
35	ईश्वरत्व च देवानां	₹ 9	*6	₹0	उभोष्ट सहशावस्य	२३	35
30	ईश्वास्य सम्बस्य	90	3	₹9	उचाराध बहिर्गवा	90	14
	3			35	उज् र ङानि प्रयुचीत	२१	२५
	-			33	उत्पत्ति मरण पुता	₹9	*5
٩	वक्तो गुग्युजना धूर	9 3	40	₹#	उत्साह चार्यदाने च	v	94
•	उक्ता परमहस च		¥9	રૂપ	उ साहैरथेदानैथ	93	४२
3	उत्तमान् वा समाना वा	२५ २६	39	3 €	उमील्य नयने सम्यक्	96	40
*	उत्तरा दुखधिति		२०	10	उरसा कीन्तुभ रत	×	43
*	उत्तर दक्षिण विद्यात् उत्तरीयोपनीतच	99 90	98	36	उरसि स्पर्शन कुयान्	38	३०
•	उसरायापनावस उत्तरम च सपूग	₹•	94	14	उप काळे महोत्सम	₹	46
4	उत्तरम च सर्म इत्तरोत्तर भृषिष्ठा	4	52		35		
,	उत्तरातर मृत्यश डत्तरोत्तरमेतपा	j	58	3	कवा रुम्बन स्रोण	95	υŧ
30	उत्तानान् श्रीक्षयेत्रम्भान्	29	,	,	कर्षे तियेक् समन्ताच	3.5	२०
11	उदश्चलि मोश्च	•	ξ¥	3	जन्मीचेतु स्थित सस्मिन्	•	90
35	उदपाने संधेरीन	44	64		45		
18	उदयाया वर पूज्य	ì	98	,	ऋतव पहुदमानि	2	vy
38	उपकुर्वन्ति य शका	96	90		ų tr	•	- 1
34	डपक्रमे प्रहुतरे	9.	39	,	एक एवाइमायात	ą s	¥٦
			•			τ-	• •

		अध्याय:		J		अध्याय	
ર	एकदेशमुगाधित्य	_	संख्या	1			संख्या
		9	33	34		२१	२१
₹	एक बीजेवु मन्त्रेषु	94	96	3 €	,	90	8.5
٧.	एकमासावधेरवीक्	99	५६	३७		ર	બુષ
4	एकमासावमें कार्छ	94	•	140	**	3 8	5
Ę	एकस्त्रमसि छोकस्य	२३	86	38		ફ 0	49
v	,,	35	२३	80	एवमादिषु चान्येषु	२१	69
۷	एकादश्यां सहस्राक्ष	93	49	83	एरमादीनियः कुर्यात्	34	86
•	एकान्त रहया भनत्या	₹0	Ęv	४२	एवमाद्या विकासास्त्र	39	93
90	एकान्तिनो मुदायुक्ताः	٩	२४	8.5	एनमालेखनं कृतना	v	40
99	,,	३१	30	४४	एवमुक्तं मयासर्व	v	६८
93	एकान्ते चिन्तयेक्तियं	99	₹ &	84	एवमुक्तस्तदा वात्रयं	₹9	٤9
93	एकान्ते विमलेस्थाने	२७	34	४६	एवमृद्धिकरं प्राहुः	35	₹¥
18	एकान्ते स्थिरमासीत	90	ષ્ય	४७	एवमेतद्यभारयस्य	90	२८
94	एकां समिधमादाय	२०	48 1	180	एवमेतदाथान्यायं	¥	₹७
96	एँकैकं समिधं कृतवा	२९	¥٥	88	एवमेतन्मया श्रोक्त	₹9	9
10	एकैकेन दिनेनैव	99	90	40	एवमेते त्रयो छोताः	२६	40
96	एतदुद्देशतः प्रोक्तं	18	₹9	49	एवमेतेषु दुध्येषु	15	5
15	एतपूरवानरोनित्यं	₹•	920	५२	एवमेरतु विज्ञेया	२८	₹७
२०	एतते सर्वमाख्यातं	23	પર	ષરૂ	एउमेर परी देव:	२६	43
39	एतद्वीरविधिर्ह्येपः	¥	40	48	एवमेर्व परिकम्य	31	₹₹
55	एतत्सर्ने विधायाप्रे	۷	95	44	एउमेर शरीरेऽस्मिन्	4.	44
3.3	एतःहानं हुदं प्रात्धं	39	49	५६	एरमेरास्य पर्यामि	₹•	44
48	एतज्ज्ञानं मया छन्धं	39	६२	ەرب	एवं इचीतदिङ्गानं	ર્૬	41
34	एतस्मिक्षेत्र दिनमे	२८	38	4,0	एवं गृत्या तु विम्बस्य	96	35
२६	एतानि वृक्षप्रहीयु	ч	84	49	एनं ऋता नये द्विम्बं	14	45
२७	एनाम्यो मूर्तिपाटाध	ર	د ۶	60	एवं जपन् द्वादशाई	15	31
२८	एते छोनास्तु गतयः	२६	40	63	एवं तु स्थारनं दुर्यात्	રેળ	4,6
35	एतेपां विषरीताय	13	33 1	६२	एवं दार मयस्यानि	4	3.6
₹•	एतेषु गुगयुक्तेषु	15	11	63	एवं द्रव्यान्दुरानीय	3.0	٩
₹1	एतेषु जायमानेषु	₹•	117	(Y	एरं इध्यानि गुद्धि व	4	33
13	एनेषु दोवपुक्तेषु	15	₹]	44	एरं पास दिशुष्तः गन	1	د ۶
##	एते सार्थ प्रायन्ते	1 •	74	"	एवं बचा रशं सुर्वे	14	۷.
₹¥	एभिरव गुनिरतैः	२	Ye j	Çu	एवं मादेश राज्य	3	1(

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56	एवं मद्भक्ति योगेन	3 •	३०	93		99	85
55	एवं मन्त्रमये भूता	Y	२०	93	करवीराजुभी पद्मी	ч	₹ ₹
40	एवं मह वर्लि दत्ता	3 2	94	18	करवीरे स्सरंजिध	93	80
9	एवं यो बैष्णमी दोक्षा	۷	80	94	क्केटन तयोर्मच	२९	43
७२	एवं वास यतस्तस्य	90	40	9 €	वर्णेश्व चलतिः स्थानात्	99	Ęø
υž	एवं विधैः शुभैर्द्रव्यैः	93	33	90	वर्णिका मध्यमे युत्ते	હ	₹€
28	एवं शरीरिणस्पर्वे	3	Ęų	96	क्रिका माल्जितपूर्व	v	45
vų	एवं मुत्रेण समितः	u	40	95	वर्णिशमुच्छिता कुर्यात्	U	ξą
υĘ	एवं सन्दिः द्वारीयन्ता	3	40	२०	कर्तारो यदि भूगांस.	२१	4.5
99	एयमन्त्रस्तु तिर्दिष्टः	ą	53	٦9	वर्तु जन्म भवेदस्य	30	9.
46	एतमेतास्य देवेश	30	96	33	कर्मणां पच्यमानत्वात्	३०	9.8
vs	एपयोगः समासेन	90	ξυ	₹₹	कर्मणा राधितो देवः	93	¥3
٠.	एपित्रयं मयासिनिन्	ą.	63 (38	वर्मयोगो भवत्येपः	90	v
- •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			२५	वर्भशेपास्त्वया नोकाः	२९	9
	पे			રદ	कर्म क्षयेन नरयन्ति	₹६	vy
9		9.5	8.5	२७	कर्मक्षये विशुद्धातमा	93	ęد
२		¥	₹9	२८	कर्नेन्द्रियाणि पश्चेव	3	86
Ę	वेश्ववंडपि स्थितीयोगी	10	43	२९	कर्मेन्द्रियाणि वाक्यानि	٦,	44
	ओ			₹0	कळशान, दिक्ष सर्वाप	c	11
١	ઓવપીમિ: શિટામિલ	4	53	1 39	क्टशान् द्वारपार्थपु	90	¥€
•) રૂર	वत्ययित्वा कुटीमेकां	94	Ę
	क घर्गः			1 3 3	कत्ययित्वा पुनः कुर्यात्	२९	¥
•		₹9	ę.	38	बल्पिरवा हरे: पूजां	*	4.5
•	२ कच्छपेन्द्र सपूपार-	₹9	२७	1 34		90	१४
1	🛊 बन्डस्याभ्यन्तरे घोपे	11	99	1 3 6	कर्त्ययेयिह्यमध्ये च	94	96
	४ कण्ठेच धवणान्तेच	11	90	130	बस्पयेत्य रि वारांध	93	15
•	५ कथमस्मादिदं सर्वे	3	34	1 30	कल्पेधपि च संबंध	२३	48
	६ कथं पूज्यस्य देवेशः	ŧ	ર્પ	3 8		39	38
	 कथं वा शायतेऽदिष्टं 	11	۹	10		٩	9
	८ कथंस परमी देवः	14	11	1 43		٩	44
	९ क्यं संसारिण पुंगी	1	44	85		93	41
٩	• इधितेनै रहपेग	₹¥	•	¥.\$		9 ₹	44
٩	१ वनिष्टं सर्वेदा पश्चे	२८	14	, AA	कामसिदिक्सान् मन्त्रान्	95	٩

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٢		अध्याय:	श्लोक संख्या			क्षच्याय	ः श्लोब संख्य
४५	कामे सिद्धे तु तत्कामे	Ę	४५	198	. पुराछं भक्तिमन्तं च	३७	**
٨¢	मान्यक्रमीण सर्वत्र	94	٩	60	कुशामाक्षतदूर्वाभिः	99	२६
४७	काम्यक्मीणि कुर्वीत	94	४६	69	कुगानास्तीर्य पात्राणि	96	Ęu
86	काम्ये नैमित्तिके चापि	25	३९	1 63	क्रमानि खर्ज मलां	२०	₹
85	कायस्यानुपघातेन	२५	93	63	कुक्षिबन्धं गुल्मबन्धं	२०	34
40	कारणे समनुत्राप्ते	₹	६८	68		95	``
49	कारयेखुणयार्गं च	२७	३९	24	•	3	૮રૂ
५र	कार्य एव तु विश्वासः	90	3 €	6	कृतस्य कर्मणो नाशः	, \$	39
43	कार्याणां कारणं पूर्व	२३	५२	20	कृते त जपवाहरूये	9 €	94
6,8	कार्याणां कारणं पूर्व	२९	२७	100	कृतेन कर्मणा येन	93	₹.,
44	कार्येथ कारणेथेर	96	ξ 2	69	कृत्रिमो वा भवेद्गन्धः	ų	3 ?
46	कारुः सृजति भूतानि	٠	Ęv	50	कृत्वा चाङ्गुष्टतर्जन्यी	98	33
40	कालपकानि सर्वाणि	ч	ξo	33	् कृत्वा तस्मिन् द्वितीयेन	33	
40	कालथ तेजसा देव	3	85	83	कृत्या ता श्रीणि कृण्डानि	96	२७ ६५
45	कालेयपि च सर्वेषु	२९	25	13	कृत्याद्धिश्च मृदा चापि	२७	Ę
ę۰	काछो विभजते सर्व	2	ĘC	38	करना पीठं च कवीत	33	٧.
ξ 3	किमष्टगुणमैश्वर्य	`३०	८२	94	कृत्वाभिषेकं सर्वेस्त	٠.,	ξo
६२	र्किश्रास्तु वसन्त्येषु	96	93	36	कृत्वागृष्टी समावंश्वी	98	42
٤ą	किं काठचकमित्युक्तं	3	ĘĘ	9.0	कृत्वैत्रं स्थापनक्षेत्रं	35	₹ ७
ŧ۶	किंचित्ररमेत्तत्र	२०	४३	96	कृत्वोत्थानावुमी इस्ती	98	35
٤٩	किं ममैकेन वामेन	ξo	ξĘ	33	कृत्वोपरि वितानं च	90	७२
ęę	किं रूपं प्रकृतेस्तस्य	२	90	900	कृमिकीटयुतं चापि	4	35
६७	क्रियद्वा विहराम्यत्र	३०	ષદ	909	कृष्णे पीत तथा रक्त	v	40
٤c	कीर्तितास्ते यथासंख्यं	२	60	१०२	कृष्णवर्णी गता नारी	99	40
Ę٩	कींतीं च शूयमाणायां	ξo	999	१०३	केन दोनेण पुंसस्त	३०	306
00	कुण्डले कर्णमुद्रे च	२०	38	108	केन धूर्मण भियन्ते	3	٤٩.
७१ ७२	कुतः प्रस्तिभीवानां	ź	. , ,	904	केवलेरीव प्रधेन केवलोऽपि न संप्रामे	36	¥
७२ ७३	क्रदेन्दुमुक्ताशङ्काभैः	ч		१०६	क्रमहाऽाप न समाम केवलं खडु निज्ञानं	9 E 9 R	80
७३ ७४	इस्सेत्रे च तीर्थानि	34	. 1	900	क्यल एउ । नशन केवलं तु छुतं कर्म	34	€9 ₹
હર હલ	कुर्यादान हुनै विष्णोः कुर्यात्स्यविडलमन्यत्र	96		106	कवल तु छत पन केवल पुष्यागस्तु	36	ų.
v Ş	दुवारयाण्डलम्बन दुवात सम्लं मन्त्रैः	30)	190	केरलं पुप्पयागस्य	२७	३ ३
99	क्वात सम्ल मन्त्रः क्वात विप्तरक्षार्थ	२२ ४	- 1	110	केईच्ये: क्रियते यागः	13	34
30	इतात ।वप्तरक्षाय इशकीयी ततो द्वीपी	४ २६	- 1	192	कोऽसी विषय इत्युक्तः	1	40
	27	14	1-				
	•						

१४८ गुहामेतस्यया पृष्टं

अध्याय:

93

११३ को धर्मो विष्णभक्तानां

अध्याय:

3 ¥

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838	कोरण्डकुणवर्ण च	٩	85	988	गृहनध्रयाशीनां	ą	€\$	
994	कियारुपः स्मृतो धर्मः	93	45	940	गृडीयात् धनदानेम	96	3.8	
998	हिप्रवासे निरसति	२२	44	949	गोमयेन हिथतिन्वेन	98	ξo	
990	हेशवासमित्र प्राप्ते	२२	ξ¥	942	गेमूर्न गोमयं सर्वि	ą	وع	
996	खडूह्य बोशविश्रेपः	98	२४	943	धृतेन वा समिद्धियाँ	94	२∙	
115	खरिडतं छक्ष्यते यस्य	93	86		चवर्गः			
920	खदिरः पनसथापि	33	¥	9	चकमण्डलमध्यस्थै	२६	*4	
929	खद्योतसद्द्यज्योति.	99	33	ર	चक्रमण्डलरक्षेण	٧	٤Ę	
922	खरोष्ट्रमहिपव्याघ	•	२६	₹	चकमन्त्रा इमे शोका	Ę	30	
933	गच्छेत्प्रवितिरेव	34	33	¥	पक्राधित्रासनं ऋत्वा	c	20	
328	गत्वा गत्वा तु पर्यामि	₹9	२६	4	चण्डालरजकथित्री	•	२५	
924	गन्धपर्णरसोपेतं	ч	Ę٩	Ę	चनुर्थाद्दिशसादुःर्व	39	YY	
925	गन्धपुषप्रदानेन	ч	£3	v	चतुर्थ महराख्ये तु	२६	48	
920	गन्धपुषपण्ठक्षीर	c	44	6	चतुर्भुजं बृहरकृक्षि	11	36	
926	गम्धपुष्ययुनं तीयं	4	₹¥	3	चतुर्धेवाग्रहस्तेषु	98	33	
935	गन्धपुष्पाणि सन्त्रेद्वे	२७	33	10	चतुरयाने च तरस्थाल्यी	२०	93	
930	गन्धपुषादि	२८	₹¥	11	चत्वारस्तु पर छोके	38	49	
131	मन्धपुष्पादि दूर्वा च	35	4	13	चन्दनस्य रसेनाक्तं	95	\$3	
૧३૨	गन्धपुणाक्षनाद् नि	२२	40	93	घरपात्रं समादाय	₹०	90	
133	गन्धमात्रादिकाः पद्य	3	42	18	चातुर्मास्यजगादेत्र	9 6	46	
454	गन्धमात्रा देशः वश	२१	90	94	चामरे व विनानं च	95	45	
934	गन्धादीनि च पात्रेषु	30	₹•	96	चामरेः कठरेच्छन्ने.	35	48	
456	गर्भागरमय प्राप्य	२१	9.5	90	चामरं माल्युन्तं च	5	39	
450	गर्भागारं समायुत्य	२२	¥٩	10	चामरं वायुमन्त्रेण	ć	315	
914	गर्भागरस्य द्वारे तु	35	65	132	वित्तर्रात् वरो ऋता	90	45	
256	गव्येन सर्पिपा दीप	٩	45	50	चितातो सदैश्वर	₹o	304	
440	गावः मामदुधारतेयां	36	*4	29	चित्राभासमिति प्राहु	२३	₹३	
383	गावः पूर्वास्तु तिर्वास्य.	12	ΥĘ	33	चैनने निरयतृत च चोरपातिक्रिचण्डाल	¥	*1	
425	गुणबद्धिस्तु संयोगः	12	90	28	चारपाताकचण्डाल चौलोपनयने चास्य	٦٩	Yo	
125	गुणशक्तित्रयं मध्ये	¥	36	34		30	13	
128	गुणस्वरै- सहैकारैः	€ ₹	₹ 1	56	छनेण जुहुयात्णत्रीः छने, धनपटे शुप्तैः	94 83	36	
984	गुणानी तु समुदेश द् गुणिसियरिधीन् न्यस्य	30	*4	20	छनः स्वयद् श्रुधः छाद्येदशक्तीव	२२	11	
126	गुणाक्षपारवान् न्यस्य गुरुवर्धमात्मरक्षायां	38	7	26	डिना में संशयास्त्रं	₹₹ ₹ 9	२ ३ ६३	
140	3/444((4/4))	• •	•		A TO A MANAGE	۲,	**	

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२९	छिन्ने जीणंऽपि वा विम्बे	२२	संख्या ४५	£\$	जीवस्य देहनिर्माण	90	संख्या ८
₹•	जघनेन्द्रियसङ्गे च	30	978	£ 8		15	35
₹9	जपन्यां तस्य मात्राश	,	£9	£4		Ę	YY
३ २	जडुमं वार्चयेत्रित्यं	٠ ٦३	3,5	ξ ξ		99	₹ €
₹ ₹	जङ्गमस्यापि सर्वस्य	33	98	€ 0			3,6
38	न्य जन्मस्थितिविनाशादि	90	३७	Ę ¢	ज्ञानप्रसादसन्तोपा	ч	93
३५	जन्मान्तरं च मे भावि	30	3,5	€ ₹	ज्ञानमिच्छामि दातुं वः	33	98
₹¢	जन्मान्तरे ततो भूयः	٦,	59	00	ज्ञानयोगः त्यविहेयः	90	۵
₹0	जपन्नेव सदा गच्छेत्	24	84	७१	ज्ञानयोगो भ नत्येकः	90	4
₹∊	जपन्यरमहंसं च	*	48	७२	4. 1641.	9	२७
₹\$	जपयज्ञं सदा कुर्यात्	24	3,9	७३		30	२
80	जपयज्ञं सदा कुर्यन्	38	५७	७४	4	२८	₹9
83	जिंदवा तु कृतस्नानः	3	وع	७५		રહ	₹
85	जपेत् परमहंसं तु	₹	66	७६	इानेन कर्मणा चापि	30	90
κś	जपेत्सुदर्शनं मन्त्रं	9 €	84	ەن	ज्ञानं कियेति द्विविधम्	9	€ ₹
RA	जपेन भूतमन्त्राणां	ę	ξĘ	96	सकारादीनि पशेद	Ę	२०
84	जपेन मन्त्राः सिष्यन्ति	Ę	४३		द्वर्गः		.:
κέ	जयमाने महामन्त्रे	94	23	٩	हम्भार्थ वर्तते यथ	v	२६
80	जलमध्येऽपि यागस्य	8	६२	9	तवर्गः तय प्रदक्षिणं कृत्वा	२२	بُرِع
*4	जलाधिवासनाद्येव	२२	48	3	तिधन्नमिति विदेयं	33	33
*4	जलाधिवासादारभ्य	२२	٧,	3	तच्छित्रेषु निवद्धेषु	3.	ξų
40	जहेषु शाययेलधात्	२७	88	Ŷ	ततः पदमवाप्रोति	ή.	33
49	जर्छ च जलमन्त्रेण	२७	98	ų	ततः पूजां यथा योगं	ર •	33
५२	जलं दत्या च तेनैव	२०	રપ	Ę	ततः प्रदक्षिणं कृत्रा	95	29
43	जातो युद्धेरहंकारः	3	84	·	ततः स्थूटकमेगैर	२४	33
28	जानाति पुरुषो नित्यं	9	vv	4	सतः तस्य प्रशादेन	33	Çu
44	जायन्ते बहवः पुत्राः	33	₹¥	5	ततः तस्यारसाने तु	₹ 1	२०
46	जिशामुं नास्तिकं म्रं	v	२५	90	सतस्य वैज्ञायस्यान्वे	36	6.4
40	त्रितेन्द्रियस्य निदुपः	35	493	37	ततस्तु भारदेनियः	₹•	14
46	जितं ते पुण्डरीमध्-	38	53	13	तनस्तेनैर वालेन	ξ3	3,4
46	जितं ते पुण्डरीमास-	२३	86	35	ततस्वेनैय कालेन	31	14
٠,	जिहामाहारम कीच	3.	२०	14	सतः म भगरात् देरः	1	12
63	जीरशमस्तु सं च्यारवा	90	9	94	ववोऽपि छमते जन्म ववोऽप्य मोध्मेन स्याप्	₹0 ₹•	२० ९०६
**	भीवं प्रश्नविनापसं	10	4	15	वर्षाञ्च सारम्य स्थार्	*-	1

अध्यायः श्लोक । संख्या

कत्यायः श्लोक संस्या

			416-41				
90	ततोऽस्य वर्षते भक्तिः	२४	39	49	तन सत्त्वमधैर्मावैः	ৰ্	\$
96	ततोऽस्य वासनाः किंचित्	90	25	५२	तन सार्व प्रकृषीत	ર્ર	93
95	ततोऽस्य विगदः किंथिन्	₹0	२४	५३	तत्र सूरमं विसर्वनाः	ર₹	२७
२०	ततोऽस्य विविधाः सामाः	30	24	48	तत्र सृष्टिमिमां पूर्व	ঽ	२८
39	ततोऽष्ट्रगुगमैथर्व	30	29	५५	तत्र स्थानानि दिश्तेष	v	84
33	वतोऽहं भृशनिर्दिग्णः	9	90	48	तत्रस्था देवतां कृत्या	38	96
\$5	ततोऽई विस्मितो भूता	3	39	40	तत्रस्या देवता ध्यात्वा	96	vo
38	ततो जन्मभिरत्याउँ	३०	908	46	तत्रात्मनो वहिः शुद्धिः	4	•
24	ततो द्व्यां मुपस्तीय	२०	4,9	45	तनादावेन कुर्वति	२२	Ę
3.5	ततो देवस्य महतो-	95	६ २	€0	तत्राधिवास्य तं भूय.	90	२२
२७	ततो ध्यानमयेनैव	90	42	ę٩	तत्रापि जातयोगेन	90	₹ 9
36	ततो भूयोऽय जुहुयात्	94	30	६२	सनापि विधिना तिष्टन्	94	93
35	ततो योगमयं व्यानं	*	99	Ęį	तत्राप्याचमनं कुर्यात्	92	źĸ
ą۰	ततो हि छभते जन्म	30	35	Ę¥	तरेनं सक्छं कुर्यात्	93	3 -
39	ततो होमायसाने तु	96	ษร	64	तत्रीय कल्पिते स्थाने	v	90
32	ततात्रं भूष्ति वित्यस्य	२२	46	ξĘ	तत्रोक्तेन विधानेन	₹•	4
33	तत्पादाजिस्तृता भारा	ગ્ય	7.1	Ęu	तत्रोहेट्यादिकं कर्म	c	3.0
30	तत्प्रमादात् कृतं वर्म	90	ur	\$ c	तत्वदर्शनमेवास्य	ą۰	3.6
34	तरवानि व विमागन	c	80	45	तथा तेपामभिगमात्	२५	٠4
3.6	तत्र जम्बूमलाहारा	२६	96		सया विमुक्त प्रशुम्तः	ર	3-9
३७	वत्र तत्त्वियताहं	1	3.6	99	त्त्रेत्र कृत्तिकादीना	93	4.6
ફેદ	तत्र तत्र नमस्ट्रस्य	₹	€ €	७२	त्थे मन्दरे वर्म	ŧ۰	85
35	तत्र ता देवतामेपः	33	14	45	त्यैव छिद्रवत् कृत्वा	18	14
80	त्र ते वाग्यता. सर्वे	25	२७	25	त्रभैवद्याग्मनसा	२०	ફેહ
*3	तम दोक्षां समायक्ष	v	२	4	तभैत्र पूजया नित्यं	4	1×
٧٩		3	908	७६	तमैव मध्यमां ऋरवा	4	4
٧ŧ		२८	3.5	00	तदा इतोपयासस्तु	•	42
W		₹ο	86	200	तदा सस्येव देवस्य	•	40
84	तत्र प्रकाशकं तत्त्वं	3	35	08	तदा भागवताचार्यः	94	ξo
44		şo	२६	60	तदा सक्षमशरीर तु	38	२३
84		36	*1	69	तदिच्छया प्रवन्ते	3	\$\$
*	•	9	ڊ پو	63	तदिच्छपा सृष्टिरयं	3 €	55
**	` <u>.</u>	२ २ २		1 64	तदेव पूज्यते ।नत्यं सहुगान्वितमित्येयं	3.8	٠
4	तत्र योगसयं पीठं	**	71	1	०८ ग्यान्यवामत्यव	¥	14

		अन्यायः	श्लोक संख्या			अध्याय:	श्लोक संख्या
CY	तद्वत्तेषु च विश्वासः	3	४२	190	तस्मादनायभूयिष्ठं	98	53
٧٤	तद्भक्तेस्सह पर्तत	3	ęş	196	तस्मादविष्ठा भक्तिः	₹0	32
60	वयोगादिनिरत्तेर्ग	٩	80	199	तस्मादुभयमेवात्र	३०	900
66	तन्त्रेणामृश्य बहुराः	9 €	35	920	तस्माद्विमुक्तिमन्विच्छन्	93	ĘĘ
८९	तन्त्रे यं विम्बमर्चेति	२३	96	929	तस्माद्धर्मण देवेशः	92	63
50	तन्मात्रेभ्यस्तु भूतानि	२	48	922	तस्माजिसंगं संटारे	२	93
59	तमसो मोहसंसूध्या	ર્	४२	१२३	तहमानमण्डलमध्यस्थं	c	७३
93	तमारह्य यथा पूर्व	२२	३७	928	तस्मान्मां प्रत्युपासीने	3	9.
\$₹	तमेवं पुरुषं विष्णुं	ર	900	924	तस्मिन्नावहचेदेवं	२२	२२
98	तं प्रणम्य यथान्यायं	9	२	१२६	तस्मिनायहयेदेवं	२२	५७
९५	तं प्रसह्य विगृह्णन्त	ર્	903	१२७	तिसन् बह्मोन्द्रवं पद्म	3.3	٧
۶,६	तं श्र्मिष सर्वन्न	90	90	926	तस्मित्रत्नी प्रदीते च	२०	*5
50	तं सिहामित्र मन्यन्ते	9 5	8€	928	तहिमन् छोहमयं विग्यं	२२	*4
96	तया च विहिते ज्ञाने	٩	٩٤	930	तहिमन् संचिन्त्य सोमं इ	7 Y	२२
95	तयोस्तु पूजयोर्वहान्	Ę	२०	939	तस्य जम्बूनदी नाम	3.5	95
900	तरणं शक्तिहस्तं च	93	ጻሄ	933	तस्य वेषप्रतावेन	ć	v
909	तव नान्यं प्रपश्यामि	90	३७	933	तस्य द्वादशिर्भिदैः	4	40
१०२	त्तस्माञ्जन्म शुभै वा स्य	त् ३०	49	938	तस्य गध्ये तु विसृजेत्	२२	ĘC
303	तस्माञ्जातेव पुंतस्तु	۰ ۶	२८	934	तस्य मध्ये तु वैकण्ठं	3.8	ξĘ
308	तस्मात्ते कथविष्यामि	96	9.6	935	तस्य मध्यमिमे छोकाः	२६	ą
904	तस्मारीनेव रूपेण	ą	. 1	930	तस्य यद् द्वादश प्रोक्ताः	3	45
308	तस्मात्तेष्वेय शुध्रूषाः	२५	٠- ا	٥٤٤	तस्य शास्त्रान्तराज्यान	3	*3
१०७	तस्मार्त्वं देवछ स्यक्ता	₹9	٧o	१३९	तस्य राकान्तयो मासाः	99	34
906	तस्मात्पात्रं परीक्ष्येन	39	40	180	तस्य स्वरूपं दुःशं च	90	¥υ
905	सस्मात् धुद्धिं समास्थाय	२५	91	189	सस्यान्ते वामरूपं च	93	६ २
110	तस्मात्संसारिणां पुंतां	9	. 1	185	तस्यायुषि समाप्तेत्र	२ ६ २२	95
999	तस्मारसर्वप्रयरनेन	3	. 1	943	सस्यानगाने देवस्य		
112	तस्मारसर्वप्रयरनेन	93	- 1	188	सहयो वुम्भान् प्रति इय्यं	२१ १६	۹ ۲۲
111	त्तरमात्नवीप्रयत्नेन	રપ	1	9 64	तस्यो दिशिमुन्न ग्रन्या	15	
118	त्तरमारसर्वप्रयस्नेन	30	- 1	146	सस्याः संविद्धितो भूमि सानतीस्य स्थिपोऽयेवः	3.5	15
994	स स्मारगर्वी पकारार्थ	93		980	तानि सर्याण धेगुद्ध	3/1	
115	तस्मावनेन संगेण	41	55 1	166	वास्त क्यान व्यूज	•	

		भध्याय:	श्लोक			अय्याय:	श्लोक संट्या
		•	संख्या				
988	तान् द्यु। विस्मयेनाई	٩	२५	969	तीबोपेताः प्रयोक्तव्याः	۷	¥
940	तान् भुक्ता गुगवान् दोष	गन् ३०	996	965	तूर्ववादि च निर्घोषैः	96	86
149	ताभ्यामेत्राज्ञभूतासु	38	₹४.	150	त्येवादिमहस्तोध	35	3 8
943	तामसानि पुनस्तीणि	ર	٧٤	159	तृतीयग्यमाभ्यां तु	€	93
143	तामसी परपीडार्थ	3	2,4	952	तृतीयै परिमाणं तु	२३	२१
948	तामिसमन्द्रतामिसं	36	Ęo	183	तृतोयं प्जयेद् देवं	۷	99
944	तां प्रज्यिता गन्धायैः	95	¥9	958	तृतीयस्तेत्रसो छोकः	56	ጻሄ
946	तामं शान्तिकरं श्रोक	₹ ₹	ξ¥	954	तृतीया विस्तरेणैव	30	*3
340	तामं शान्तिकरं श्रोक	35	39	956	तेऽपि सद्शानमासाय	39	29
946	तावता चिरकालेन	3	₹9	150	तेऽपि तद्द्वीपमासाद्य	39	35
345	ताबंदेय तब व्यक्त	9 9	٩×	996	तेजोमयेन बप्रवा	₹ €	86
950	साबद्रत्या निवर्तत	34	43	985	ते त निधडिवसस्य	9 €	19
969	ताउँ विनस्तिमध्याहुः	33	35	200	वेन तु प्रकृतेयोगात्	2	34
963	तालं शिटामधनं च	15	*4	209	तेन में संशयाः छिन्नाः	9	35
153	तासामपि बहिः कुर्याट		Ęų	२०२	तेनास्य संगता भक्तिः	₹०	७२
158	तिथिनक्षत्रहोराध	. २२	c	203	तेनैव कमयोगेन	93	33
944	तिथियोगपु वस्यामि	Ę	40	508	तेनैव देवमभ्यर्य	Ę	Ę
966	तिथीना तु विभागेन	11	38	२०५	तेनैय नाभिदेशं च	ų	4
960	तिमिशधन्दन्धेति	२३	4	₹0 €	तेभ्यो निवर्तमानस्य	₹0	920
966	तिस्रो दोशाः कृता ये	न ११	43	२०७	तेपामधिगमी धर्मः	२५	ર
945	तीर्थतीयं च संइत्य	२५	> €	305	तेपामपि विरोधेन	२६	96
300	तीर्यशेषेन झुद्धेन	L	ų¢	२०६	तेपामेव च भेदेन	२६	२७
303	तीर्थतोयेन संपूर्णः	90	25	290	तेपां ज्ञानमिदं हेयं	39	4
१७२	तीर्थयात्री कुरुषेति	२२	39	211	तेषां द्व पूजनारशीतः	16	94
945	तीर्थयाता च कुर्योत	२९	45	292	वेषां तु सफ्लं जन्म	31	\$8
308		द् २७	48	335	तेयां भक्तयपराधेन	٩o	54
904		१२	٩o	538	तेपां भण्डलविन्यासः	·	६२
906	तीर्यमानेषु सुर्येषु	२७	40	२१५	वेषां शुद्धिर्मृदा चैत	13	11
900		₹ 0	60	236	तेषां सरवगुणोदेके	4	£¥
906		74	ç	२१७	र्तवां सामान्यदेवोऽसौ	२	96
905		96	44	२१८	तेषु जीवन्ति मनुजाः	25	₹•
98.	तीत्रभक्तिमतां नृणी	¥	53	1395	वेषु नित्या ध्रुवाधापि	10	33

		अध्याय,	श्लोव संख्य			अध्याः	य. श्डोक संख्या
१२०	वेषु स्थित्वा तु भजते	₹ 0	903		३ द्यालुष्पाणि माला ध	٠,	
२२१	man time that and	98	94	34.	४ द्यादाभरणं सर्व	94	
525	: वोयपाने जर्रु सिक्ता	२०	9 6	२५	५ दद्यादाभरण न्येव	¥	Y\$
523	तोयपूर्णन पानेण	96	34	ુંગ્યુલ	दनकाष्ट्रनिपातेन	•	२
२२४	ma a goald d	8	५२	341	• दशभ्यो योजनेभ्योऽव	र्क् २५	
२२५	। तोरणध्वजविन्यासं	95	98	२५०	दर्शनीयेषु रूपेषु	90	35
२२६	and the state of the state of the state of	۵	ξų	२५९	. दर्शयेच्छिष्यमाचार्य	۵	4
२२७	The contradict of	२७	44	२६०		c	5
२२८		è	3 €	269	दर्शितानि तव ब्रह्मन्	Ę	40
२२९	निगुणैस्त्रिभरा ल च्य	۷	३५	२६२	दशफूरवस्तु जुहुयात्	c	₹¥
२३०	त्रीणि द्वे पुनरेकं च	99	२०	२६३	दस्युपीडापहार्थ	२८	¥₹
२३१	नीणि हे वैक्सेवाब्दं	99	99	२६४	दक्षिणस्या दिशि तयो	95	48
र३३०	निधा स्थिण्डलमालिय	9 €	₹9	२६५	दक्षिणा च यथाशक्ति	२२	ĘЭ
333	निभिरतैशायेख	90	७७	२६६	दक्षिणेन बहिद्धीरं	95	२८
२३४	निमिरेतैर्विहीनारमा -	93	२२	250	दानाध्ययनशीलाश्र	२६	३२
२३५	निभिरेव गुणैर्बह्मन्	٩	49	२६८	दानेनाचार्यमन्बिच्छेत्	90	49
₹३६	निभिरेव गुणेरेते	3	•	266	दापयेत्प्रीतिदान च	c	88
२३७		9	60	२७०	दारणो वा महान्यायु	•	38
२३८	निभिक्षिभि स्मृतैकैका	¥	93	२७१	दारभ्य इष्टका पद्मा.	96	२२
336	त्रिराजमेक्सजं वा	२५	२०	२७२	दिङ्गारीणा वरधृते	8	२१
380	त्रिराजं देवदेवस्य	99	50	२७३	दिङ्कान्त्रेण परिकारय	¥	43
२४१	त्रिविध. कथितो धर्म	93	46	२७४	दिइन्त्रेण परिवस्य	95	40
585	त्रिशिखस्य त्रिपादस्य	33	२७	२७५	दिङ्करतेण यहिर्माम	२२	२८
3.3	त्वत्पादकमछाद्दन्यत्	35	३०	२७६	दिराष्ट्रपैदिराप्ता	4	¥•
२४४ २४५	स्वतादकमछादन्य	२३	,	२७७	दीपं च तेजसा स्यात्	15.	२७
484	त्वमयेवमिद हान	₹9	· 1	२७८	दीपं च तेजस' दता	96	40
380	स्यामुगसितुमिच्छामि	२	- 1	२७९	दीर्घश्चं भवत्यायु	₹•	10
२४८	लाच रष्ट्रा तयाभूतं	3	- 1	160	दीर्पश्चल स्वयं ज्योति	3	4.
385	दत्ता देवाय विप्रेभ्यो- दत्ता द्रव्यं यपाराक्ति	₹		161	दीर्घियन्ता प्रग्टा च	1	₹•
२५०	५त्व। द्रव्य यपाशाक्त दत्ता धूपेन माल्यादि	ર ૫		८२ ८३	दीर्पमयुर्मया रूपे दीर्पमायुरवप्येष	1	YV
349	परना धूपन माल्याद दयाय वैष्णवं चकं	¥	- 1		दापमानुस्य स्था दीपीयुष्यमगत्रीति	35	11
२५२	द्याच्छेपं विधानेन	31	1		दापायु-यनन प्राप्त द्वीदादीर्दिनशिक्षयान्		44 4 4
• •		* 1	12/14	-)	4 4 2 4 2 1 7 2 2 4	•	• •

		अध्याय:	श्लोक			अप्याय:	श्लोक
			संख्या				संस्या
985	तान् हङ्घा विस्मयेनाई	9	२५	969	तीबोपेताः प्रयोक्तव्याः	۷	¥
940	तान् भुक्ता गुगवान् दोव	ान् ३०	996	965	तूर्यवादि च निर्घोपैः	16	46
343	ताभ्यामेशाहभूतास	38	₹४.	150	त्यंत्रादित्रहस्तांथ	35	9 €
148	तामसानि पुनस्रोणि	3	83	159	तृतीयपद्ममाभ्यां तु	ę	93
948	तामसी परपीडार्थ	3	34	155	तृतीयै परिमाणे तु	3.5	39
948	सामिसमन्धनामिसे	36	٩a	153	तृतीयं पूजयंद् देवं	6	33
944	सां पुजियत्या गन्धार्थैः	95	*9	368	तृतीयस्तेत्रसो छोकः	१६	88
348	तामं शान्तिकरं प्रोक्त	33	18	984	तृतीया विस्तरेणैव	२७	83
940	ताम शान्तिकरं प्रोक्त	35	*9	986	तेऽपि तद्शानमासाय	₹3	२१
946	तावता चिरकालेन	3	11	150	तेऽपि तर्द्वीपमासाध	₹9	35
375	तावदेव तव व्यक्त	94	48	1950	तेजोमयेन बपुपा	२६	*4
990	ताबद्रत्या निवर्तत	35	63	955	ते तु निधडचित्तस्य	98	14
169	ताउं वितस्तिमप्याहः	33	38	200	तेन तु प्रकृतेयाँगात्	3	34
158	तालं शिलामञ्जनं च	35	84	209	तेन में संशयाः छिन्नाः	3	35
953	तासामपि वहि. कुर्यात	ĮΥ	Ęų	२०२	तेनास्य संगता भक्तिः	30	७२
358	तिथिनक्षत्रहोराख	. 33		203	तेनैव कमयोगन	93	25
184	तिथियोगेषु बद्यामि	ę	40	1308	तेनैव देवमभ्यर्च	Ę	Ę
144	तियीना तु विमागेन	13	98	२०५	तेनैव नाभिदेश व	4	\$
360	तिमिश थन्दन् धेति	22	ч	₹0€	तेभ्यो निवर्तमानस्य	₹0	920
950	तिस्रो दौशाः कृता ये	न ३१	43	200	वेपामधिगमी धर्मः	२५	3
155	तीर्थतोयं च संहत्य	२५	9 €	205	तेपामपि विरोधेन	२६	46
900	तीर्यतोयेन श्रद्धेन	6	46	205	तेपामेव च भेदेन	२६	२७
909	तीर्थतोयेन संपूर्णः	90	35	190	तेपां शनमिदं तेयं	₹9	4
१७२	सीर्थयात्री कुरुविति	२ २	२१	299	तेषां तु पूजनारत्रीतः	14	94
943	तोर्थयानां च कुर्वीत	33	49	२१२	देवां द्व सफलं जन्म	₹9	3.8
908		त् २७	48	₹9₹	वेपां भक्तयपराधेन	₹o	44
904	तीर्थेगर्भ समासाय	२२	ţo	398	तेषां मण्डलविन्यासः	v	44
306	सीर्यकानेषु सुर्येषु	२७	40	२१५	वेपा शुद्धिर्मृदा चैत्र	13	33
900	तीर्थानि च निपेवेत	३०	20	236	तेषां सरवगुणोदेके	3	48
100	: तीर्थीन्येकाहसिद्धानि	34	•	290	रेपां सामान्यदेवोऽसौ	3	36
909	तीर्योम्भसा च तीयेन	96	ખુપ	. २१८	तेषु जीवन्ति मनुजाः	3.5	₹•
960	तीवभक्तिमतां नृणां	¥	3.5	२१९	वेषु नित्या धुशाधापि	96	29

	अध्य(य:	श्डोक संख्या			अध्याय:	श्लोक संख्या
२२० तेषु स्थित्या तुभजते	३०		१५३	द्यालुणाणि मालाध	x	فراه
१२१ तैस्पानीतमादाय	98	90	२५४	द्द्यादाभरणं सर्वे	96	५७
२२२ तोयपात्रे जलं सिक्ता	२०	9 €	२५५	द्यादाभरणान्येव	¥	86
२२३ तोयपूर्णन पात्रेण	96	34	२५६	दन्तकाष्टनिपातेन	٠,	२
१२४ तोर्यच मुख्यासंच	Υ.	५२	२५७	द्शभ्यो योजनेभ्योऽर्वाद	् २५	•
२२५ तोरणध्वजविन्यासं	98	98	२५८	दर्शनीयेषु रूपेषु	30	98
२२६ तोपयेत धनदानेन	۵	ξų	२५९	दर्शयेच्छिष्यमाचार्यः	ć	۷
२२७ त्रिकालमेकमालं वा	२७	44	२६०	दर्शयेद्विधिना शिष्यं	ć	8
२२८ त्रियुणेन समस्युक्य	٤	3 €	२६९	दक्षितानि तय बहान्	Ę	५८
२२९ त्रिगुणैक्षिभिराङब्धं	٤	34	२६२	दशकृत्वस्तु जुहुयात्	۷	źя
२३० त्रीणि द्वे पुनरेकं च	99	२०	२६३	दस्युपीडापहारध	२८	४३
२३१ श्रीणि द्वे वैकमेवाब्दं	99	98	२६४	दक्षिणस्यां दिशि तयोः	35	48
२३२ त्रिधा स्थग्डिलमालि	प्य १ ६	39	२६५	दक्षिणां च यथाशक्ति	२२	ÉŚ
२३३ त्रिभिरतैशायेस्त	90	ve	२६६	दक्षिणेन बहिद्धीरं	98	२८
२३४ त्रिभिरतैर्विहीनात्मा	93	22	250	दानाध्ययनशीलाध	3.6	३२
२३५ त्रिभिरेव गुणैर्नहान्	3	99	२६८	दानेनाचार्यमन्विच्छेत्	90	49
२३६ त्रिभिरेव गुणैरेते	3	v	368	दापयेत्प्रीतिदानं च	6	88
२३७ त्रिभिरेव गुणैर्योगः	9	60	२७०	दारुणो वा महान्वायुः	5	38
२३८ त्रिभिस्निभिः स्मृतैदे	का ४	93	२७१	दारभ्य इष्टकाः पकाः	96	२२
२३९ त्रिरात्रमेकरात्रं वा	२५	२०	२७२	दिङ्कारीणां करधृतैः	x	
२४० त्रिरात्रं देवदेवस्य	38	80	२७३	त दिङ्गन्त्रेण परिकम्य	x	43
२४१ त्रिविधः कथितो ध	ર્મ: ૧૨	لارد	२७४	दिङ्कन्त्रेण परिवम्य	95	40
२४२ त्रिशिखस्य त्रिपादः	स्य १३	२७	२७५	दिङ्गन्त्रेण बहिर्मामं	२२	२८
२४३ खत्पादकमछादन्यत	६ २९	३०	२७६	दिवापुरीदिवापुजा	ч	٧0
२४४ स्वत्यादकमछादन्यं	₹ ₹	4.	२७७	दीपं च तेजसा कुर्यात	. १९	. ૨૭
२४५ त्वमध्येविमद् ज्ञानं	39		1 '	दीपं च तेजसा दत्वा	. 90	46.
२४६ स्वामुपासितुमिच्छा			1		₹•	90
२४७ त्वांच ह्या सय।			1.	दीर्घकार्ल स्वयं ज्योति	: 1	do
२४८ दत्वा देवाय विप्रेश			1		٩	, ξ •
२४९ दत्वा द्रव्यं यधाशां		•	. [9	
२५० दत्वा धूपेन माल्य		٧ ٧٤	' I ' '		9	
२५९ दद्याच वेष्णवं चवं २५२ दद्याच्छेपं विधानेन		6 69	1		36	
रक्र द्याच्छ्य विधानन	₹ ₹	4	७ २८५	। दीक्षयेदर्धिनदिशप्यान्	. ,	٠, ٤٩,

धध्याय. श्टोक •

भवाय, श्लोक

			संख्या	ļ			संएया
२८६	दीक्षयेद्विधिना सर्ने	90	39	३१९	देवपार्श्व सतो गत्वा	95	\$ 6
२८७	देशकामस्य तन्त्रतं	२७	₹ ₹	१२०	देवगार्थ समासाय	¥	80
366	दीक्षाबाळे विश्लेग	4	99	३२१	देवराश्च समासाच	95	પજ
265	दीक्षातम्त्रमना जोपन्	v	२३	३२२	देवपार्श्व समासाद्य	30	ч
२९०	द्रीशावसाने तत्सर्व	ć	છ છ	३२३	देवभोगाध संरक्षेत्	90	86
759	दीक्षायां कीरशो भेद	v	3	\$ 2 8	देवमावाता दस्वार्थ	₹₽	ξ
353	दोक्षाया च वहिस्तेवी	२९	€€.	३२५	देव ग्यारवा परं धर्म	२४	२७
253	दोक्षार्थिनस्तु यावन्त	v	38	30€	देवस्थाराधन पुर्यात्	44	५७
358	दोक्षित श्राह्मसङ्घात-	₹	49	३२७	देवानां दानपाना च	23	30
२९५	दीक्षितस्य तु तत्रात्र	२१	२९	300	देवाना दानराना च	28	ગર
२९६	दीक्षितस्यायमाचार	२९	18	३२९	देवानेव थिया ध्यायेत्	15	Ęŧ
350	दीक्षिता एव जुहुयान्	3.0	٩٩	३३०	देवे याग	२८	₹%
250	दुक्उञ्जीमनेत्राणि	4	48	139	देशस्य गुणदोपाभ्या	35	२
355	दुस्वप्रदर्शने जावे	95	96	१३२		34	c
₹••	दुर्गतायां वापि जातायां	२९	३२	133	• -	26	¥
309	दुर्गनावपि जातायां	2.5	40	358	देशे बार्छ च संभारान्	93	ξo
३०२	दुष्तृताना फलं घोरं	२६	٤٩	134	दोपहेतुमनुष्याणा	45.	₹€
३०३	दूर्वासून्तृणमायाणां	ч	*4	1336	4	24	२४
₹•⊀	दुवी घृताका जुहुमात्	34	33	1	b धूनभोजनयो स्थानं	4	34
३०५	दृष्टि <u>स</u> ्ट्रोटवेत्त्र्वे	96	**	३३७	द्रव्यशुद्धिसमायुक्त	२८	٧,
₹ • €	देवपूत्राथ च झानं	13		112		95	14
\$00	देवपूजाविधिज्ञाने	v	२७	335		¥	२७
306	देवतादिविभागन	₹.	"	140		२७	४५
300	देवतानां तु सर्वासां	11	35	523		4	v 3
130	देश्नां प्नवित्वा तु	•	**	345		3 0	બર
311	देवताया प्रसादी या	•	**	141		41	₹
117	देवदानवगन्धर्व	33	8.5	388		4	źх
333	देवदारकृत धुर्ने देवदेवप्रसादेन	4	भृष् अभ	382		२०	1¥
₹ 9¥		9	493	3 26		v	₹•
३१५		11	าารู	14.0		٠.	98
395		95	vs	144		11	49
<i>\$94</i>	देशस्याराधनामीय -	92		1340	द्वादरीर सहस्राणि	94 94	9 5
غاد	421.110.1.11414	• •	,-	. , ,-	min addition	14	14

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			संख्या				संख्या
३५१	द्वादरीव सहस्राणि	36		358	न कस्य च विना यत्नैः	ξo	38
३५२	द्वादशेत्र सहस्राणि	२६	८७	३८५	न कामक्छ्यं चित्तं	3.5	40
३५३	हादरयां पौर्णमास्यां वा	v	२१	३८६	न कामकलुपं चित्तं	२९	₹ ₹
३५४	द्वादस्यां वासुदेवं	93	५२	३८७	न कांक्षति यतः किंचित		90
३५५	द्वादस्यां श्रवणायां वा	રષ	३८	350	नकारादीनि पश्चेत्र	Ę	98
३५६	द्वारदेशे तु संप्राप्ते	95	Ęد	३८९	न कार्थ करीयेद्योगी	90	40
३५७	द्वारपाटास्थितैर्द्वारं	२४	₹७	380	न कालः कारणं तत्र	₹•	5
346	द्वाराणि चतुरश्राणि	v	४७	389	न किंचिदप्रियं कुर्यात्	२५	₹€
३५९ -	द्वाराणि चोत्तरादीनि	v	86	३९१	c न कृतां कीर्तयेत्प्जां	35	99
३६०	द्वावशोकी च कुन्द्रध	ч	3,5	३९२	न केनविदसी देवः	96	92
३६१	द्वावेव विपुछी लाभी	२५	88	३९३	न गतीदधिक द्रव्यं	95	80
३६२	द्विगुणं द्विगुणायामा	२६	د	358	नगर् प्रामनदाश्च	२६	98
343	द्वितीयं न पुनः कुर्यात्	34	80	384	न च तैर्मानसं तापः	३०	६२
३६४	द्विप्रकारा स्मृता यात्रा	२२	4	३९६	न च मां जायमानं वा	ą.	80
३६५	द्विविधः पुरुषो ब्रह्मन्	3	25	380	न च रेखापदेशेषु	3.3	38
386	धनदानेन सत्दृत्य	२७	84	३९८	न चैते सामुपामीनाः	₹9	Ę
३६७	धनसंचयमन्विच्छन्	٩	44	३९९	न चेतेषु समस्तेषु	9	¥
386	धनार्धे वा यशोऽर्थे वा	ч	ەد	800	न चैत परम हान	₹9	42
३६९	धर्म कर्माविहद्धानि	ঽ৩	२८	808	न जातु दरीयेन्मुदां	14	₹
३७०	धर्मादिषु परां सिद्धिं	3	900	४०२	न तद्दोपररं हेयं	२८	٧٦
₹७3	धर्मादिविषया सिद्धिः	Ę	ąد	४०३	न ते रूपं नचारारः	२३	40
303	धर्मेण च कतं द्वानं	93	§ o	808	न ते रूपं न चात्रार:	35	२५
₹03	धारणासु च विज्ञेयः	¥	94	804	न तेवामवराधोऽस्ति	३०	۷٩
¥v\$	धारयेत्तत्र चैतन्यं	90	10	708	न तेपां पुरंयमार्गपु	3	ξv
304	धारवेत्तत्र चेतन्यं	90	11	800	न तेयां शमयो भूयः	३०	50
₹७६	धार्मिका भूमियालाध	२६	39	406	न स्वेनमनुगृहासि	₹०	11
 ₹00	ध्रमुष्टिं पन्ने एवं	39	4.	405	नदीसंगमतीर्थेषु	v	¥
305	ध्यं दीवं च दत्वाध्मे	₹∙	34	490	न दुर्रुभमिष द्रेयुः	₹•	40
205	धृत्यान च्यवते धर्मा १	32	v	×17	न दुप्यति पुनः ग्रहरा	२८	YY
140	च्यारहा योगमयं मृति	¥		413	न नरः शुभमाप्रीति	*	₹•
169	ध्यानेनाङनदानान्तं	4	,	*11	न नश्यति पूर्व क्ये	33	٥ţ
368	ध्यानं च प्रशिपानं च	58		X3X	मन्दापर्तद्भवं पापि	٠,	15
143	न कदाचित्रवित इत्यार	. 1	A.S	x34	न पडन्ति यपा वैद्या	4	13

		अध्याय	श्लोक संएया			अध्याय.	श्लोक संर्या
¥9 Ę	न प्रसीद्ति गोविन्द॰	Ę	- (885	नानाकारा विकाराध	२६	65
890	न मन्त्रीबारणात् दोप	30	96	840	नानास्त्नमयै॰ शृह्नैः	२६	94
398	नमस्कारात्य । विदि	É	- 3	349	भानाशदित ङ् राजन्	33	96
¥95	नमस्कृत्वा शुचिभूता	₹	ξo	४५३	नाननुताप्य भुषीत	Ę	Ęς
४२०	नमेति विविदायत	35	£ 3	४५३	नान्य सिध्यति वामेन	Ę	ę٥
839	न मृत्युनै भयं तस्य	33	3 6	848	नाष्ट्रपतु स्वयं म्यात्	₹	43
*42	नयस्तमुदगस्तिर्थ	ર્ષ	38	844	नाप्रसची ददाग्येव	₹•	ć
*?}	नरनागादिशीयाना	\$	30	४५६	नाभिभेत्रं तथा कुर्यात्	v	3,0
3	नस्याकृतमुद्धेस्तु	9.	€9	8-0	नामेस्तदेव मानं स्यात्	·	₹₹
४२५	नराणां विविधा कामा		4	४५८	नामभेयं च कर्ताव्य	90	99
*3 E	न रात्री स्यापवेद् देवं	1 35	4	848	नामधेयस्तु सर्वासा	٩	98
४२७	नवस्यामध्विका ह्यू	93	٧٩.	860	न म्ना रूपेण बालेन	17	38
836	न विद्यामु न रूपेषु	₹•	43	११४	नाविकस्यापराधेन	ξo	₹9
* 3.5	न व्याजमाचरेत् र्वि		**	862	नावेष्णवस्य भर्त्यस्य	२६	vv
٨f٥			43	A £ \$	नागुद्धदव्यमधीयात्	₹	40
A \$ 4			36	RER	नासिकपुटयो प्राण	99	93
४३२		₹•	3	Ata	नित्यमाराध्य संरक्षेत्	39	40
A\$3		नि २४	36	t	निरयमूर्भप्रवृत्तस्य	11	4
¥\$¥		96	•	860	नित्रया पीञ्चते यद्वा	२४	٩
×30			3	1	निद्रया तु विनाचार्य	6	83
44			₹4		निधायोत्तरतो वहें	र∙	15
*\$		39	11	1	नियभो हेमनूडय	38	
¥₹			٦	1	निबध्य गुष्टिमं हन्यात्		v
¥₹		10	34	٠,		33	•
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¥¥		२• ११	¥.	Ή.		• • •	
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371				٠,			
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×			-	١.		9.	
81	111			1.	निर्माल्यमिति विहेवं	13	
A)					। निर्माल्य रहुयेनीय	ŧ	YY
*	re सदाक्षणाच्य ध्रेना		`	•	7		

		भध्याय:	श्टे।क संख्या			अध्याय:	श्हो क संख्या
४८२	निर्मितं परमेणिन	9	38	ો ર	पक्षेरपि वनाहारैः	२९	46
¥63	निर्वाणमार्गगहने	93	٩	3	पकं तु मूर्तिपालानां	96	Ęć
858	निर्वेदः संशयो व्याधिः	₹•	908	8	पद्यगन्यादिभिद्रन्यैः	२२	υĘ
४८५	निरासो दानवेन्द्राणां	२६	६२	ų	पद्य असति वर्धन्ते	99	94
४८६	निरृत्तं च यथोत्साहं	39	२५	Ę	पञ्च बीजानि तानि स्युः	Ę	93
860	निरुत्तास्तु विशिष्यन्ते	₹•	3 8	v	पञ्च मन्त्रान् क्रमेगोक्ता	4	90
866	निरत्तेस्य को भेदः	₹ 0	८३		पञ्चमे तुजने छोके	२६	43
868	निरुत्या यरुणं मुर्घ्नि	¥	93	9	पञ्चरात्रं विशेषेण	۵	६३
850	निवेद्य भक्ष्यभोज्यादि	۵	२९	90	पश्चराक्तिमयो देवः	ર	₹9
889	निथ्वं ध्यानमातिष्ठन्	٩	44	99	पश्च हस्तप्रमाणातु	२३	e ş
४९२	निश्वासं च निगारं च	99	Ę	93	पञ्चोपनिपदा कृत्वा	8	86
893	निष्शामो देवदेवस्य	9 4	५३	93	पञ्चोपनिषदान् ध्यात्मा	२२	ξo
888	निस्तरत्यपवर्गोश्च	8	49	98	पञ्चोपनिपदा प्रोक्य	२५	२४
४९५	नीरवा प्रदक्षिण चैत	6	84	94	पण्डिता योगिनो वापि	\$	₹9
४९६	नीरः श्वतस्त्रिशृङ्गध	२६	98	95	पताकाश्वजविन्यासं	96	४७
850	नीखर्ग महाघोरं	99	५१	90	पात्राणि तु सितेनैर	v	५३
४९८	नृत्तगीतादिभिस्त <i>त्र</i>	96	७३	96	पत्रांकुराणि देवाय .	٩	40
866	नृत्तगीतादृहासिश्च	98	६५	38	पद्मानि जुहुयादमी	98	३९
400	नेमिजे च तथान्येभ्यः	۷	२३	२०	पद्मनाभ इपे ब्रह्मन्	3	८५
409	नेपास्पदं समैवेदं	३०	84	2 7	पद्म तुकेपलं कृत्या	93	90
403	नैमित्तिशनि कर्माणि	90	२५	२२	पर एव पुमान् वहा	3	vv
403	नैमित्तिकेषु काम्येषु	30	45	२३	परपीडानिभित्तं वा	É	*6
408	नेऋत्या ज्ञानमूर्तिस्तु	x	३०	२४	परबाधास्त्रनास्था च	¥	७५
dod	नैव किंचित्परोक्षं ते	२३	49	રષ	परमेछी पुमान् विश्वः	3	₹•
406	नैय किंचित्परोक्षं ते	35	₹ .	२६	परमेष्टी स्मृतइशब्दे	3	12
५०७ ५०८	नैन तस्मात्यां किंचित्	२६	દ્ધ દુદ્	२७	परमेप्ज्यारमना प्रोश्य	3	9₹
408	नेत्र संसारिणां ज्ञ'नं नोद्वासिन न भग्नं च	9 95	4 4	२८	परमेख्यातमना मञ्जेत्	43	३३ ८५
490	नादासन न मन्त च नोपद्रग्रथ याध्यन्ते	90	ĘĘ	२९	परमेष्ट्यात्मना स्नायात्	₹ २•	40
499	नापद्रशास्त्र बास्यन्त न्यप्रोबोदुम्बरोश्वत्थ	3	3	३०	परमेष्ट्यादिभिर्मन्त्रेः	 	
492	न्यासमार्ग प्रशुक्तीन	98	93	33	परं देवमुपासीत	र् _व	26
493	न्यूने वाष्त्रधिके वापि	95	રૂપ	35	परस्य पुरुषम्येश	٠ ٦	46
	पत्रगः			₹ ₹	परस्य पुरुषस्येत परस्यरपरोक्षास्ताः	3 \$	Ęć
٩	पहारो मनको बीजै	Ę	96	₹.	4(64(f)(f)(f));	••	-

क्ष्		खोक (संख्या			अध्याय,	श्लोक सस्या
४१६ न प्रसीदति गोविन्द	Ę		886	नानाकारा विकासध	२६	£ \$
४१७ न मन्त्रोचारणात् दोष	90	94	840	नानारत्नमयेः शृङ्गे	२६	94
४१८ नमस्त्राराताः विदि	Ę	5	४५१	नानाशदित ङ् राधन्	२२	96
४९९ नमस्ट्रत्वा शुचिंभूता	3	Ş٠	४५३	नाननुद्राप्य भुष्तीत	ą	٤٩.
४२० नमेति तिविदावर्त	२९	ξ₹	४५३	नान्य सिध्यति रामेन	Ę	€0
४२९ न मृत्युर्ने मयं तस्य	39	₹€	848	नापृष्टलु स्वयं म्यात्	. 3	43
४२२ नयस्यमुद्रगस्तीर्थ	२५	98	४५५	नाप्रसन्तो ददाम्येर	₹●	ć
४२३ नरगामादिसीवाना	5	96	४५६	नाभिक्षेत्रं तथा कुर्यात्	৬	3,6
४२४ नास्याङ्ग्राद्वेस्त	9.	69	800	नामेस्तदेव मानं स्यात	ر ه	35
४२५ नराणा विविधा कामा	93	4	846	नामधेय च कर्तव्य	90	43
४२६ न रात्री स्यापवेद् देवं	95	4	845	नामधेयस्तु सर्वासा	É	48
४२७ नवस्यामस्विको हन्नु।	93	*5	860	नभ्ना रूपेण वालेन	9-8	२४
४२८ न विद्यास न रूपेपु	3.0	43	४६१	नाविकस्यापराधेन	₹°	33
४२९ न ब्याजमाचरेत् किंचित्	90	*5	865	गावैष्णवस्य मर्त्यस्य	ર્૬	vv
४३० न शक्या परिसहयातुं	3	٩ ٤	863	शागु द्धद्रव्यमधीयान्	ર્	u,o
४३१ न शोचित न कुप्यति	9	ξc	868	नासिकापुरयो प्राण	99	93
४३२ नष्टामे संशया सर्वे	ş.	3	884	नित्यमाराध्य संरक्षेत्	२१	40
४३३ न स्वराक्तपैव छन्धानि	२४	9 €	*66	नित्यमूर्षेत्रग्रत्तस्य	99	ч
४३४ न हि ते परम देव	96	,	860	निदया पीड्यते यद्वा	२४	9
४३५ न हि तेपा तप दूरवा	90	२	1	निदया हु विनाचार्य	4	
४३६ न हि सप्रति पस्यामि	₹3	34	. 1	निधायोत्तरतो वहे	२०	
४३७ न हि सर्वेषु लोकेषु	34	43	١.	निपधो हेमकूदब	२६	
४३८ न हासी दारणे विधिन	₹ ₹	•	٠,	निवध्य मुष्टिमं हुन्या	•	
४१९ नस्त्राणि पर्सेन	96		٠,		35	
त मृहस्यो न चाविद्वात्	-	•	` 1		1º 1 39	
४४९ नामिकार्यं प्रयुक्तीत	3.0	d	1 .		ינ ז	
४४२ नाडिकमास्वर्षायै	11		1		ą.	
४४३ नाड्यो नाड्याल तस्यो			11		,	_
४४४ नातिलोभ च मन्येश	39		1			
४४५ नात परमन किंबिन			٠,			
४४६ मान परतरं विचिन्	. ?1		4 80			
४४७ नात स्रमतर हिथित			9 86			1 44
४४८ न दोशितस्य मुदाणी	91		• 1.	ध		

	•		अध्याय	श्टाक सह्या			क्ष ध्याय	श्लोक सम्या
	४८२	निर्मित परमेणैर	9	₹४	•	वक्रेरपि वनाहाँरै	२९	4 €
	४८३	निर्वाणमार्गगहने	93	۹	ą	पक तु मूर्तिपाठाना	96	६८
	858	निर्वेद सरायो व्याधि	३०	908	¥	पञ्चग-यादिभिई०वै	२२	७३
	४८५	निरासो दानवेन्द्राणा	२६	६२	ч	पद्य प्रसृति वर्ध-न	99	98
	४८६	निरुत्त च यथोत्साह	39	२५	Ę	पञ्च बीचानि तानि स्यु	Ę	93
	४८७	निरत्तास्तु विशिष्यन्ते	३०	९६	v	पद्य मन्त्रान् झमेणोक्ता	u	90
	866	निरुत्तेरस्य को भेद	३०	८३	۷	पद्यमे तु जन छोके	२६	43
	४८९	निरुत्या वरूण मूर्ष्नि	¥	93	٩.	पद्यरात्र विश्वपेण	۷	६३
	850	निवेद्य भश्यमोज्यादि	۷	२९	90	प्रधशक्तिमयो देव	२	३१
	४९१	निथल ध्यानमातिष्टन्	9	ષષ	99	पञ्च हस्तप्रमाणात्तु	2.5	₹•
	४९२	निश्वास च निगारं च	99	Ę	૧૨	पञ्चोपनिपदा कृत्वा	8	86
	865	निष्रामी देवदेवस्य	98	43	93	पद्योपनिपदान् ध्यारमा	25	Ęo
	888	निस्तरत्यपवर्गोध	ሄ	49	98	वयोपनिपदा प्रोदय	२५	38
٠	४९५	नात्रा प्रदक्षिण चैत्र	4	*4	94	पण्डिता योगिनो वावि	₹	₹9
	886	नीट येतिसृङ्गध	२६	98	9 4	पताका भगविन्यास	96	४७
	850	नीलपूर्ण महाघोर	99	49	90	पात्राणि तु सितनैय	v	43
	886	नृत्तगीतादिभिस्त न	96	७३	96	पताइराणि दगय	4	40
	855	नृत्तगीता हासैय	98	६५	35	वद्यानि जुहुयादमी	3 €	₹ 5
	400	निमेत्रे च तथान्येभ्य	3-	२३ ४५	२०	पद्मनाभ <u>इ</u> पे व्रदान्	२	८५
	५०२ ५०१	नेपास्पद ममैवेद नैमित्तिहानि कर्माणि	३० १७	ह ५ २५	२३	पद्म तु केरल छत्या	93	90
	403	_	3.0	45	२२	पर एव पुमान बन्न	3	vv
	408		¥	\$°	२३	परपाडानिमित्त वा	Ę	ΑÉ
	400		33	49	1,54	वरबाधास्त्रनास्था च	¥	७५
	409		35	٠.	44	परमेखी पुमान् विश्व	२	३०
	401			-	1 35	परमष्टी स्मृतस्यादे	3	₹ २
	400		9	ĘĘ	२७	परमेप्ट्यात्मना प्रोश्य	3	93
	400	। नाडासित न भग्न च	34	۷	36	परमेख्यात्मना मञ्चन्	42	₹ ₹
	49.		10	ęډ	3.	परमेच्यात्मना स्नायान् परमष्ट्रपादिभिर्मन्त्रे	•	૮५
	43		\$	3	133	परमञ्जादासम् पर देशनुशासीत	₹•	40
	41:		15		133	पर दश्नुशस्त्र परम्य पुरपन्येत	₹ 6	•
	43	१ न्यून वाप्यधिके वार्षि पर्यग	. 35	ąν	133	परम्य पुरशस्येत परम्य पुरशस्येत	,	3 €
		५४० १ पद्यसम्बद्धान	ç	16	130	परम्यस्थित	,	46
				-		1/(0.1 - 41	5 ई	ę۷

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		अध्याय	स्टोक । सन्या			भध्याय	श्रोद सहया
34	पराभि इतिःभिस्तिर्मन	{ ¥	36	Ęu	पिशाचा पत्रगा यशा	v	45
3.6	परिचर्याविशुद्धिथ	ે ૧૨	٦३ .	46	पीठमासनमुद्दिस्य	२७	२२
ર્ષ્	परित्यसुमश्यग	₹0	990	45	पीठ दूरहा पुन सम्यक्	् २७	२१
३८	परिपक्षा नवा ग्रुष्मा	२३	Ę	90	पीठ सिद्धमयं तम	¥	२८
35	परिपूर्णस्य ते देव	٦	٤٤	90	वीठस्थ परमारमानै	۷	२५
80	परिमाणा चित वर्म	9	48	હર	पीठादुत्याप्य देवेश	२०	3 £
89	परिहामेषु सर्वपा	3	ξo	υž	पार्रेनेव समस्तेन	२८	3
४२	पर क्ष्य कियमाणे तु	12	403	48	पीनवर्णा च वैदयस्य	v	Ę
83	परध्वपरिधती हेय	٩	94	७५	पुण्यस्थानमनुश्राध्य	11	६६
እ ዩ	पर्यायेण प्रयोक्तव्या	34	90	υĘ	पुण्यस्थानषु तीर्वेषु	₹	ξų
84	पर्वतस्थश्च थी भूत्वा	•	₹ 9	99	पुण्याह्जयघाषपु	15	,.
٨ŧ	पटाशोदुम्बराध्यत्थ-	٩	48	٥٥	पुण्येन हि शुभे काल	90	٧
४७	पवित्रसम्नो विद्यस्य	२०	२ १	48	पुत कामस्य सिष्यर्थ	94	88
84	पधाडु मिमवष्टभ्य	२७	ч	60	पुन प्रदक्षिण करता	29	₹4
85	पथिमाभिमुख यापि	95	3.6	61	पुन स्नात कृताहार	94	98
40	पश्यक्तास्ते परो देव	२६	८२	८२	पुनमे जनय कृत्वा	२७	3 6
49	पश्यजित्र समासन	90	२३	C¥	पुनश्च मन्त्रदीक्षाया पुनस्तु दृष्यो पुहुवात्	-	4
43	परवज्ञेशद्श मासि	11	*3	CY	पुनरतु ६व्या अहुवात् पुनासोऽव्याकृते मग्ना	₹•	43
٠ą	पक्षाणाचितिधीनाच	2 ،	२२	4	पुसासाऽज्याङ्कत सम्मा पुसामङ्गतविद्यानो	٦.	£9
48	पक्ष परमहसेन	٤	\$ 5	20	उतानकताच्या अराणि छोक्पालना	16	३ ५६
44	पाधजन्य महाशङ्ख	Ę	५२	66	पुरुषस्य गुगा एते	3	48
५६	वाणि प्रश्तात्य तायन	२०	90	63	पुरुषा कीर्तिना पूर्व	٠,	4.8
40	पातयित्वा दिशा सून	95	३२	90	पुण्करद्वीपमध्ये तु	₹ €	ąγ
46	षात्रवहादिक सर्व	२१	83	53	पुष्टिकामस्य शस्य ते	13	46
45	पात्राणा प्रतिसायाध	43	₹6	43	पुष्टिं वा परवाजा वा	90	90
ξo	ष।त्रात्पात्रे गृहीत्वार्ध्य		७२	43	पुष्त विहितमध्यतं	٧	***
Ęq	वादाङ्गुष्ठे वराङ्गुष्ठ	11	२८	9.8	पुष्पयागे तु कुर्वति	ર૬	44
ę۶	वाद्यमध्ये निवय च	२२	₹ €	44	पुष्मणि लोकपाठाना	23	43
Ęą		२०	24	26	पुषाणि लोक्पालाना	₹\$	36
ę٧	पायादि द्या शिख	२०	₹ ₹	30	प्तर सर्वेशलेषु	38	93
٩ч	पायस पुनरामस्तु	14	3.8	30	पूजकान् परिवासस्तु	2,8	₹८
44	वापण्डसमयस्याध	ş	४७	33	पूजनीयो विभृत्यर्थ	٧	cr

		अध्याय	श्लोक सङ्या			अध्याय	श्होक सस्या
900	पूजन देवदेवस्य	8	98	933	प्रणयाचाधिको मन्त्र	Ę	৩
909	पूनन वैष्णवाना च्	90	3 6	१३४	प्रणवेन विना मुर्खा	२९	७४
303	पूननं हि विना भक्तवा	8	७२	१३५	प्रणियत्य मया स्तोने	٩	93
903	पूजियत्वा तथा पूजा	३०	Ę	१३६	प्रतिपरप्रस्तीना तु	93	२६
808	पुजियत्या परं देवं	Ę	86	१३७	प्रतिवुद्धमति शन्यं	90	83
904	पूजवित्वा समिद्धोमं	c	३१	936	प्रतिभा तु विधानेन	96	२३
908	पूजयेन्त्रेय द्वत्यर्थ	२८	३४	१३९	प्रतीकार च विद्याना	98	२०
900	पूजाकालथ पूर्वाह	3	98	980	प्रस्यभिज्ञा च मुद्राभि	38	₹
306	पूजाद्रव्याणि देवस्य	१२	२७	989	प्रत्यासने तु मरणे	२९	ξo
908	पुजाद्रव्याणि सर्वाणि	89	92	१४२	प्रथम पद्मगब्येन	ર ૧	3 €
110	पूजाद्रव्याण्यलकारान्	98	vv	१४३	प्रथमेकादशाकार	٤	39
999	पुराद्रव्यावरायेण	२३	ξo	388	प्रथमी छप्तरत स्यात्	R	50
992	पुजाद्रव्याविशेषेण	39	રૂપ	984	पृथिव्यादी ने भूतानि	3	\$3
993	पूजानते नित्यदान च	90	४५	386	प्रदद्यात्यसम् तन्त्र	२०	₹•
าาช	पूजापीठमस दुर्यात्	98	५८	380	प्रदक्षिणिकयाया उ	25	ξ 9
934	पुजाया विनियुक्तीत	ч	60	386	प्रदीप्य तेजसा भूय	२०	٠.
998	पूजारमे भयस्थाने	25	y	388	प्रधानदेवतामेव	२ ९	Ę
190	प्राप्त कियमागास	ч	৬৭	140	प्रधानमूल्मेतेपा		¥ 9 ه
996	पूरियत्वा जैहेरकं	२७	36	149	प्रधाना दङ्ग नन्त्रेषु	94	
335	पूर्वित्वा तयोरेकं	90	ч	१५२	प्रभुत्व नाटन किंचित्	₹0	७६ ४२
930	प्रियत्वाथ तान् कुंभान्	२१	93	3 4 3	प्रभाते च समुख्य य	6	4 ۲ ۲۹
959	पूर्वपक्ष स्मृत काल	93	93	148	प्रभावेऽरस्थ गाउेत्	9	43
155	पूर्वपापविनिर्म ुच	ş o	१२६	944	प्रभन सर्वविद्यानां	1	ેર ૬⊎
955	पूर्वमप्यभवञ्जाम	o f	36	308	प्रमाण सभगदेव	3	44
328	पर्व परीक्षिता भूमि	v	ч	940	प्रमादे वापराधे वा प्रयतन्ते तु य तम	96	3
134	प्रविषेषु भवेड्डाद्ध	5	۷	146	प्रवतन्त तु प पन प्रयुग्य लभत सिर्दि	¥	ξo
356	प्रथिवी चान्तरिक्ष च	⇒ €	ч	145	प्रयुज्य समेते सिर्दि	२७	*3
१२७	प्रधमागे स्वनन्तस्य	15	44	940	प्रस्वक्रममास्थाय	•	11
355	भरुतिसिगुगा ज्ञेया	٩	७६	3 6 9 3 8 2	प्रक्रयक्रममास्य य	Y	1.
255	श्रष्टवस्तु जपेन्मन्त्र	Ę	३७	363	प्रत्यक्रमभाग्य य	२७	२०
1}• 1}1	प्रकृत्या तस्य सयोग	٩	20	164	प्रडयान्त पुन प्रप्त	•	3.5
133	प्रकम्य दरतास्थान भगवातु परं बीज	٦٩	39	354	प्रविश्यास्तमित सूर्य	ć	۷.
	नाशु पर थात्र	•	-10				

		भषायः	श्टोक । संह्या			अध्याय:	श्लोः संहर
34	पराभिः शक्तिभिस्तिहिमन्	¥	36	e,	पिराचाः पत्रना यक्षाः	v	Ę
36	परिचर्याविशुद्धिध	. 9₹	33	Ę¢	वीउमासनमुद्दिस्य	२७	33
રેહ	परित्यक्तुमशीयेण	₹•	990	ĘS	पीठं कृत्या पुनः सम्यक्	२७	3,
36	परिपक्षा नवा ग्रुप्ता	२३	Ę	v •	पीठं सिद्धमयं तत्र	٠ ٧	30
35	परिपूर्णस्य ते देवः	1	63	90	वीठस्थै परमारमानं	4	্ৰ
**	परिभाणान्त्रितं वर्म	3	6.8	७२	पीठादुरयाप्य देवेशं	30	3 6
49	परिद्रोमेषु संबंधी	3	Ęo	७३	पीठेनैव समस्तेन	36	3
*3	पर्देश कियमाणे तु	93	403	vy	पीतवर्णा च वैश्यस्य	v	Ę
Αŝ	पर्ध्वपरियतो होत्रः	•	94	৩५	पुग्यस्थानमनुत्राप्य	99	ĘĘ
¥¥	पर्यायेण प्रशेक्तव्या	94	94	70	पुण्यस्थानेषु तीर्थेषु	3	\$ +
*4	पर्वतस्थय यो भूवा	\$	₹9	vv	पुण्याहजयघोपेषु	15	₹•
٧ŧ	पटाशोदुम्बराधत्य-	ч	£ &	96	पुण्येन हि शुभे काले	90	¥
४७	पवित्रमम्बो विसस्य	२०	73	45	पुनः कामस्य सिध्यर्थ	94	88
46	पथादुनिमश्टभ्य	२७	ч	60	पुनः प्रदक्षिणं कृत्या	२१	₹ 4
85	पूर्व पथिमाभिनुसः यापि	95	36	63	पुनः स्नातः कृताहारः	14	91
40	पश्यम्नास्ते परो देवः	3.6	ટર	48	पुनर्मन्त्रमये कृत्वा	२७	₹6
49	पर्यक्षित्र समासर्भ	30	33	43	पुनथ मन्त्रदीक्षायो	۷	4
43	पश्यनेशदश मासि	11	**	68	पुनरत दर्ध्या सुदुवात	40	43
4.3	पद्माणां च तिथीनां च	٠	22	64	पुर्मासोऽध्याकृते सम्नाः	٦	٤9
48	पद्मं परगर्दंछेन		33	64	पुँसामष्ट्रविय:ना	14	3
44	पाधजन्यं महाराष्ट्रं	Ę	43	60	3राणि छो≢पाल्नां	•	46
44	पाणि प्रशास्य तोयेन	₹•	1.	20	पुरुषस्य गुजा एते	1	91
فرنه	पत्तविरत्त दिशे सुनं	15	32	43	पुरुषाः कीर्तिनाः पूर्व	२ २६	5 ¥
40	पायरसादिकं सर्व	23	×\$	3.	पुष्करद्वीपमध्ये तु		41
49	पात्राणो त्रतिभायाध	13	3,6	33	पुष्टिकामस्य शस्यन्ते	9 2	90
(ه		35	७२	35	पुर्टि या परवाडों वा प्रश्ने विदिनमधिते	, o	3,
43	पादाङ्गुछे बराहुछ	11	२८	34	पुष्य स्वाहतमध्यत पुष्ययागे तु हुवीत	۹ 35	ų.
\$ 3	• •	२२	3 6	34	पुष्ताणि सोक्ष्यारानी	43	Ę:
43		₹•	35	36	पुष्पाण स्त्रक्ष्माराज्ञी	38	3.
Ę¥			₹₹	30	पुनरः सर्वहालेषु	3.4	33
44		14	₹*	30	पूत्रकान् परिवासंस्त	58	₹.
ζζ.		•	8.0	33	पूत्रनीयो विभूत्यर्थ	ν,•	è
٠.		•			Z 14 2 44	-	

		अध्याय.	श्होक संख्या			अध्याय	श्होक संख्या
900	पूजनं देवदेवस्य	٧	98	933	प्रणगाचाधिको मन्त्रः	Ę	v
909	पूजन वैष्णयाना च्	90	રૂ૮	938	प्रणवेन विना मुर्खा	२९	४७
302	पूजनं हि विना भक्तवा	8	७२	१३५	प्रणिपत्य मया स्तोनै	٩	93
903	पूजियत्वा तथा पूजा	₹0	Ę	934	प्रतिपरप्रगृतीना तु	93	२६
808	पुजयित्या परं देवं	Ę	86	१३७	प्रतिबुद्धमति शुःयं	90	४१
904	पूजियत्वा समिद्धोमं	6	39	१३८	प्रतिभा तु विधानेन	96	२३
905	पूजयेन्त्रेत्र उत्यर्थ	२८	₹8	१३९	प्रतीकारे च विद्याना	98	२०
900	पूजाकालथ पूर्वीह	3	98	980	प्रत्यभिज्ञा च मुद्राभि	98	₹
906	पूजाद्रव्याणि देवस्य	92	२७	189	प्रत्यासने तु मर्णे	२९	ęο
908	पुजाद्रव्याणि सर्वाणि	29	93	982	प्रथम पञ्चगव्येन	२१	9 €
990	प्जाद्रव्याण्यलेकारान	98	৩৩	988	प्रथमेकादशासार	Ę	99
111	पूजादव्यावश्येण	2 ई	ξo	388	प्रथमो छप्रस्य स्यात्	R	90
993	पूजाद्रव्याविदेगिण	25	३५	१४५	पृथिव्यादी ने भूतानि	3	53
993	पूजानते नित्यदानं च	90	४५	१४६	प्रदद्यात्परमं तन्त्र	२०	३०
938	पूजापीठमसंहु यीत्	95	46	380	प्रदक्षिणिकयाया तु	36	६१
994	पुजाया विनियुचीत	ч	دو	986	प्रदीप्य तेजसा भूय	२०	30
998	पूजारंभे भयस्थाने	35	v	748	प्रधानदेवतामेव	२९	Ę
990	पूजास कियमागास	٩	90	340	प्रधानमूलमेतेपा	•	R
996	पूरियत्वा जठेरकं	२७	3 6	349	प्रधानादङ्गन=त्रेषु	94	90
115	पूरवित्रा तयोरेकं	90	ч	१५२	प्रभुत्वं नाटनं कि चित्	३०	७६
१२०	पूर्ययस्त्राथ तान् कुंभा	न् २१	93	943	प्रभाते च समुख्य य	۷	४२
939	पूर्वपक्ष स्मृत माल	93	93	348	प्रभावेऽवस्थं गच्छेत्	٥	69
933	पूर्वपापविनिर्मुक्त	şo	१२६	944	प्रभनं सर्वविद्याना	٩	43
355		₹ 0	₹ ८	1	प्रमाण सभरादेव	•	६७
328		v	4	1	प्रमादे वापराधे वा	3	مامه
174	पूर्वाप्रेषु भवेद्वद्ध	5	٥		प्रयतन्ते तु ये तत्र प्रयुज्य लभते सिर्द्धि	96	
356	पृथिवी चान्तरिक्षं च	2 É	4	945	प्रयुज्य रूमत ।साद्ध प्रयुज्य रूमते सिद्धि	*	ę٥
१२७		15	44	1.60	त्रयुज्य छनतः ।साद्ध प्रजयकममास्थाय	२७	**
920		3	90	1202	प्रत्यक्रममास्थाय प्रत्यक्रममास्थाय		93
920		٤		Ί.,		४ २७	10
93. 93.		9 3 9				3	₹o
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		क ध्याय	श्लोक सैंग्या			अ ध्याय	श्लोक संस्था
386	प्रश्तेश्यस्था त्	93	433	186	त्रासादा विविधा प्रेक्त	90	२०
380	प्रसन्नथ शिव कार	5	٧٩	155	प्रसादे स्थापित दव	29	86
१६८	प्रसन्ते मयि सर्वा	ঽ	994	२००	प्रासादो भवन चेति	96	90
965	प्रसन्ते वाधते ना य	33	ć	२०१	प्राप्तादे स्वावित सर्वान्	96	96
900	प्रसमानुप्रमगेन	२५	5	२०२	व्रत्य द्वार संसगुप्त	२२	86
909	प्रसार्थ करजानूर्ज	98	9 4	२०३	प्रोक्ता गाहडमुद्रेय	98	₹ €
903	प्रसार्थ करजान, सर्वान,	38	२७	२०४	श्रोक्षयतेन सर्दण	4	२५
१७३	प्रवृते प्रकृतिर्भोवान्	•	98	२०५	बोक्षयेत्रयभर्भ ने	33	₹४
908	प्रस्ताये सण्डल पूर्व	ć	96	३०६	फ़टित यो मे .	30	ęч
904	प्राकारवरमनार्मध्य	98	CĘ	२०७	पळगत्रमयांना तु	4	२३
908	त्राकारस्य विदरण	95	40	२०८	प्रतम्युदय प््र	₹	99
900	प्राकृताना च मर्त्याना	30	90	२०९	फलानि यत्ना भूयिष्ठ	ξo	9 4
906	प्राकृताना न वैराग्य	90	48	390	भाठामाणि न पश्येय	11	₹₹
905	प्राप्ती ग तुरामस्तु भ	ş	91	233	ब धहतून् समाचक्ष	9	90
960	प्राङ्कुख स्नानपीटस्य	10	49	393	ब धुकमाधवीनीय	ч	88
		રર	¥₹	285	बलिदानस्य य विध्व	₹3	₹€
169	प्राणापानस्तवा व्यान त्राणायामा विनयीते	90	94	538	बस्तगन्व भवनमूत्र	11	43
160	त्राणायामा १५५५ त त्राणायामेसिमिर्युक्त	γ.	4	रव्य	बहिरण्डक्षाद्वेधा	२६	64
161	त्राणायामासाम्युक प्राणि गतालि भरमारिय		3	२१६	बहिरावरणे तपां	Ę	२२
968	त्राण गवाल मरनारप प्राणोऽरानस्तथादान	11		२१७	बहिरावरण चास्य	•	**
የራካ የራፍ		٠,		1396	बहिईत तु कुय त	v	85
	प्राण्यातुत्वसम्माहिय प्रातः स्रात्ता ग्राची देशे	95	9.	238	बहिध विश्रदश	२१	₹
920	त्रात ल ता उपा परा प्राप्तशल प्रिय वयात्	35		1२०	बहुनामस्दा दी आ	२९	84
966	प्राप्तराल । प्रथ मधाव. प्राप्तमारुश्य केवल्य	99	36	र३१	बाहुल्ये । तु निदश	35	96
365	त्र तेनादस्याधी प्रति जनपदस्याधी	39		२२२	मध्यभिने सिन सर्वे	9 ₹	85
150	श्र स जनस्याया श्रामीति महती सिद्धि	36		२२३	बाह्ममा धनिया देश्या	•	3.8
151	प्राप्नोति विभवान् सर्वान			₹2.8	भाह्यण इ वे दुराचार	२०	46
953	प्राथितानि सहयात	٠,٠٠		२१५	विम्बर्तमर्त्तव	15	₹ \$
153	प्रदायम्य यथा योग	٤.		२२६	बिम्बाना भग्नजोर्गाना	२२	46
328	प्रदेशसम्ब समा याग प्रासाददारमासाच	33		२२८	विम्बाना लक्षण भूहि	3.5	٦
954	प्रासाददारमाचाय प्रशाद करयदमे	30		२२०	विस्त्रमेश्वदेशमस्तु	34	3 €
956	प्रसाद चापि सीवण	30		230	वित्र च वनमाला च युद्धिबीज बनारस्तु	4	10
150	आवाद जात सावय	,,	• *	1.4	व स्वाम नवाद्धी	٩	98

		क्षयाय:	श्होब संदय			अध्याय	ः श्लोक वैर्या
२३१	बुद्धिस्टविधा जाता	3	४१	१६५	८ भागीरध्याश्च तीर्घानि	२५	9 €
२३२	बुद्देस्तु बहिरव्यक्त	२६	Ęq	, रि६५	भारतं दक्षिणं वर्ष	⇒ €	२६
२३३	वुःया श्रुमनुस्मृत्य	98	२८	२६६	भारतरं सूर्यसङ्खाशं	Ę	43
२३४	वेखिद्धं विज्ञानीयात्	ч	- २९	. 2६५	भित्रकृषो जगत्यस्मिन	٦	90
२३५	भक्तानामनु सम्पार्थ	२४	२०	२६८	भिक्षामपि न याचेन	२५	8.3
२३६	भक्तावविद्यमानाया	३०	३४	२६९	भुक्तान् भोगानि या भु	त न् १०	પ , 9
२३७	भक्तिमन्तः प्रपद्यन्ते	٦	999	२७०	भुक्त्त्रा तोथं पिनेसेन	23	88
२३८	भक्तियुक्तस्तु पुरुष.	३०	७३	२७१		२६	80
२३९	भक्तियुक्ता. स्वगावेन	Ę	30	२७२	भूतकामस्य बाहुल्यात्	ર	9 4
380	भक्तिर्विर्यधेते पुंस.	3 0	998	२७३		२	40
२४१	भक्तवा केनलया कृत्वा	93	43,	३२७४	भृतैर्व्यक्तीस्सयमस्तैथ	9	48
585	भक्तया परमया कृष्टः	ą	3	309	भूमिगं बहुबन्धं च	4	४६
२४३	भक्तया वर्तमानाया	ą.	900	२७६	भूमिदा चाईपरा	v	· ·
388	भगवन्तमुपासीत	Ę	Ę٩	२७७	भूमिनाहनयानादि	93	ΧÉ
२४५	भगनन्तं सदा विद्वान्	२९	७५	२७८	भूय एव सथाचम्य	२७	٠
38€	भगवन्तं समाराध्य	9 &	२०	२७९	भूय शब्देश्व कर्माणि	२७	80
२४७	भगवन् देवदेवेश	•	٩	260	भूयः सनत्क्रमारं सं	39	28
२४८	भगनन् पुण्डरीकाक्ष	३०	9	२८१	भृत्याना शिल्पिना चैर	२७	43
386	भगवन् वैष्णवो याग.	v	٩	(२८२	भेपजान्युपयुजीत	3	vv
340	भगवानपि गोविन्दः	३१	90	२८३	मेक्षाचर्याशयादी नि	२५	34
२५१	भगरानेव तान् सर्वान्	96	98	२८४	भोक्तया विषया पूर्व	90	88
345	भजते यदि मामेन	ą o	२३	२८५	भोजनादिषु सर्वेषु	२३	80
२५३	भजन्ते ये नरा विश्लुं	३१	8.5	२८६	मण्डल(भ्यन्तरे पद्मे	۷	२४
308	भजमानोऽपि यतीर्थ	२५	90	२८७	मण्डलैथ त्रिघा ह्येत	२३	4
344	भजनं मध्यतः कुत्वा	5	v	२८८	मण्डलं दर्शयेयस्तु	4	90
348	भवने स्थाप्यमानं तु	२३	٠.,	2 C &	मत्कृतायास्तु मायाया.	9	4٩
340	भवन्ति चाधमा पद्मात्	२६		२९०	मद्रता भक्तिरास्य	३०	રહ
२५८	भवेत्प्रतणक्रन. पुंस:	¥	1	२९१	मद्रता भक्तिरेवेदं	३० १	۰۹
२५९ २६०	भक्षयेत्प्रयतो भूरवा	é	- 1	२९२	मद्गतिरक्षणादेव	₹•	59
२६९	मध्यभोज्यनिवेदीध	95	- 1	२९३	मयमासोपहारैथ	93	şę
3 6 5	भ श्यभोज्यानपानानि	२२		388	मध्यक्रणिक्या युक्त	9	45
363	भागान् कुयात्पुनः पद्य	२३		२९५	मध्यतः राष्ट्रमाहस्य		३ ३
,11	भागान् कुर्यात्पुनः पथ	२९	علم ا	२९६	मध्यमस्तु पयोमनः	२८	१२

अध्याय श्लोक

मामेव बहुधा यहै

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मोहिनी प्रथमा चारां

मोहि याचाहित्रपर्धना

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२९७ सध्यमाना तु सर्ववा

	4.44.11 2 4441	11	70	1330	मामेव बहुधा यहै	•	906
२९८	मध्यमा सा शिला हैया	२३	93	133		9	
355	मध्य दिनादि कालोऽय	₹	36			93	
ý.o.	मन्यास्ये इदि गुढे। तु	٧	95		मार्कण्डेय प्रसानोऽहिम	4 4	
३०१	मध्ये च वृत्तस्याणि	•	83		माञ्तीश्वेतकुमुदा	4	•
३०२	मध्ये देवेशमाराध्य	98	३२		मावया परमा (१)		
३०३	मय शरू प्रतिखाय	२९	40	136		3	•
\$08	मध्ये स्थूळानि सर्वाणि	•	३७	134	मासाद्:र्त्र तु निर्दिरय मासानामधिपाथापि	२२	
३०५	मनसा कर्मणा वाचा	₹•	६५	1		3	د غ
३०६	मनसा च यजेद्देव	¥	२६	356	मुक्तपुष्पा वरा माया	4	83
२०७	मनसा सृष्टिमागण	२७	¥	134	मुक्तिकामस्य के धर्मा	98	3
३०८	मनोम [्] त्रेण संकल्प	ą	45	340	मुद्रेतिका त्वया प्रोक्ता	38	9
305	मात्रकोशं समाचश्व	Ę	9	189	मुर्षि कृत्वा तु हस्ताभ्या	18	15
₹90	मात्रणी देवमात्राहते	Ę	٧	१४२	मुद्धर्त शोभने प्राप्ते	98	9
₹99	म त्रायास प्रकृतीत	90	٤٩	181	सुदूर्त शोभन प्राप्ते	२२	७२
३ १२	मात्रपूर्वकिया सर्वो	Ę	₹	1588	मू नशुरुपुरीपाणि	92	35
111	म त्रास्वर्व सुखमाह्य	9 3	२२	384	मृतिपा न जुहुयु पङ	२९	¥v
 \$48	म त्रेण विनियोगस्तु	1	२५	₹8€	मूर्तिपैस्यार्धमागत्य	28	93
334	म त्रेणान्नमधिश्रित्य	२०	96	380	मृर्तिम ने कमादेव	90	30
₹9€	मम तेया च परवामि	₹•	40	186	मृर्तिमानेव पूज्योऽसी	Ę	4
३१७	मम दु खेन ना यस्य	₹०	83	\$86	मृतिविन्यासव क्रयात्	35	64
316	मयाप्यनुप्रहात् विणो	13	२३	340	मूलतो भश्येदिद्वान्	5	4
३१९	मकप्रशालन कृत्वा	₹	७२	३५१	मूलविम्बे पर देव	२२	35
३२०	महता धर्मसत्ता	93	83	३५२	मूलम ने तु वि यस्य	35	4
₹ ₹9	महाजनस्य सम्मर्द	२५	AA	३५३	मुलम नैस्त्रिम पथात	२०	₹•
३२२	महाजने सहस्नायात्	25	३५	३५४	मूल्यनारीन भोकत्र्या	३०	115
\$2\$	महाभूतपु सवपु	1	45	३५५	र युन्थानपु दुर्गपु	3 €	३५
358	महायाग स्मृतो होप	35	६७	રૂપદ	गृदमालिय क्वींत	96	48
150	मातर पितर दारान्	\$	9 €	३५७	मेडूपार्वं च कभे च	11	३०
356	मातृगा मण्डव चापि	96	34	३५८	मेपादिसाराबी जानि	Ę	२४
१२७	माध्यस्यासि हेय	3	4	346	मोघचित्तप्रसङ्गेषु	ξo	994

98

₹•

34 360

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३२८ मानस रूपसक्त्प

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मामेक्नेव पर्यामि

		अध्याय:	श्लोक संट्या			अ घ्याय:	श्लोक संस्या
	य			1 3 3	यदभ्युदयकामस्य	٧	99
٩	य इदं शृष्टयात्तन्त्रं	३१	ęę	38	य इदं शृणुयात्तन्त्रं	¥	ષ્ક
२	यजमानोऽपि तत्सर्व	98	66	34	यदयं धार्मिको योग.	90	98
3	यञ्जर्षं कुरते भक्तया	₹	२६	3 €	यदर्चयति देवेशं		२७
ሄ	यञ्जीवामि चिरं कालं	३०	४३	30	यदा त तेन मानेन	२६	"
٩	यत एवमतो छन्धा	२	998	36	यदा यदा तुलमते	28	२८
Ę	यत्करोति शुनैर्द्रव्यै:	ч	७६	38	यदि चिह्नेन रूक्ष्यन्ते	२३	5
v	यत्वृतं परमं रूपं	२४	२६	80	यदि तु स्फुरण नःयेत्	99	35
ć	यत्तीर्थ समनुप्राप्य	२५	80	89	यदि दानेऽयशक्यात्वं	30	33
5	यत्र एते गुणा यस्य	93	5	88	यदि पश्यति दु स्वनं		49
90	यत्र गत्त्रा सनो नाय	२५	88	83	यदि मा विस्मरन्त्येते	ą۰	50
99	यत देशे प्रसीदन्ति	રપ	¥	88	यदि वा न प्रदीप्येत	•	36
15	यत्र यत्र स्थितो विद्वार	• }	৬%	84	यदैतानि शुभान्येव	२२	,
93	यत स्थानं हरिनित्यं	39	84	38	यमनायम इत्यक्तः	3	53
3.8	यत्राराध्यपरं देवं	3	88	80	यं तु शिष्यं गुणोपेतं	۷	48
94	यत्रास्य वासना तीवा	90	35	86	य. फुर्याद्वेष्णवीं दीक्षा	c	હલ
95	यत्रोपकरणे शुद्धै.	२१	86	88	यः पठेदादरादेतत्	39	46
90	यत्वया परमो देव	3	9	740	यः परयति मीष्मराले	99	¥₹
96	ययाद्याशमिदं सर्व	3	٥.	49	य. पश्यति नरः स्वस्यो	11	YY
15	यथा ज्ञानमिदं छट्धं	39	٤¥	પર	य. पर्विद्विष्टताकारं	99	46
30	यथा नराणामुत्रृष्टे	२३	٤٩	પર	य पुनस्त्वरया चित्त	90	33
33	यथा भागवताना हि	₹	vo	48	यः पूजयति मो नित्यं	ą.	11
२२	यथयोगं यथाक्रलं	¥	66		यथ कर्ममयो याग.	90	ξ.
₹₹	यथारते दिरण्ये या	90	46	ષદ	यात दानैविना द्वयात	35	43
38	यया राजानमुख्छं	38	₹€	4,0	यस्तु प्रदक्षिणं कुर्यान्	રપ	40
34	यथा या पयसि स्नेह	3	23	40	यस्तु प्रवेशनं नेच्छेत्	15	38
२६ २७	यधा सतोऽग्रतो नान्या.	3	44	44.	यस्तु मद्गरू एव स्यात्	33	ą
3.6	यथैव पानसंसदि	39	46	ç.	यग्तु विचाविनीतः स्यात्	9.	13
39	यदष्टरेतदेतस्य	15	30	53	यन्त्र विज्ञानुसार्यंत	38	₹¥
4.	यद्दन्ति मरं स्त्रने यद्दाति धनान्येप	•	₹ ₹	63	यरिमन भावि नश्त्रे	93	10
33	यद् ददात्वेष गुरवे	3 v 2	23	65	यम्य रोइति गान्नेप	11	
3,	वह्मु रंत्रवस्थान	35	95	11	यम्या निमित्तमुहिटं		**
	29	- 1	4,1	•	2. 21 talatifals	२२	**

		अध्याय.	श्लोक संख्या			शध्याय:	म्होक संस्या
ξų	यस्येते तु विशस्यन्ति	99	₹४	55	योगपीठं ततो ध्यात्वा	२२	49
ĘĘ	यक्षरक्ष पिशाचानां	95	₹0	900	योगरीठं विना कुर्यात्	35	3
ξu	यक्षराजं ततीयाया	93	34	१०१	योगमार्ग समायक्र	90	1
Ęc	यक्षवियाघरा धेव	₹ €	४२	१०२	योगविद्या समभ्यस्य	90	₹€
Ę٩	यक्षाणां विस्तराणां च	94	44	१०३	योगं समभ्यसेतेन	90	२४
90	यागकाले तु संप्राप्ते	२७	96	808	योगाभ्यासस्य त्रहिद्वान्	90	¥0
وں	यागसाऋन्यमात्रेण	26	93	904	योगाभ्यासेन जानीयात्	90	٤c
45	यागस्थानं समासाय	30	98	906	योगारुटोऽपि पुरपः	90	५५
υį	यागस्याने समासाय	¥	₹	900	योगिनः सुबहुन् पश्येन्	90	86
v	यागीपऋरणादां च	90	80	166	योगिना च यथा सिद्धा-	3 8	49
७५	यागोपऋरणान्येक:	43	२०	905	योगिभ्योऽपि तथा पूज्य	1 35	88
υĘ	याजकस्य गुणै रङ्गी	२८	94	39+	योगश्वरी सुद्धा चैत	2	40
**	यादशाथ महामागाः	33	٧	393	योगैथर्यादिकाः शक्तीः	¥	48
96	यामवाय परा सिद्धि	¥	43	992	योजनप्रयुतायाम	२६	२४
45	यावज्ञपति तावत्सा	9 €	c	ļ	₹		
4.	यावदेव न मायेवं	٩	८२	9	रकाचानि ब्हुयात्	94	39
८२	युक्तकेशनसस्यक्षः	94	ч	1 3	रक्तमूर्धानमवाक् परवन्	19	*4
4	युगडै. स्वेतंमस्हारैः	₹•	४७	1	रचेर्गन्धैश्च पुष्पेश्च	93	२८
48	देशु भावेषु में की डा	3	₹	¥	रममाणेऽपि तीर्थपु	२५	80
८५	ये स्थापयन्ति देवेश	10	ч	١ ٧	रविमासाद्विनि सृत्य	11	96
4	ये नरा धनधान्येन	96	3	٩	ररिममन्तं विवस्त्रन्तं	•	34
64	ये नरा श्चनयोगेन	34	. 3	٠ ا	रसांसि विविधेर्रव्यै	v	3.5
"	ये नराः स्यक्तसर्वाः	२५	₹ ₹	6	रसायनेन दीर्घायु	15	11
۷ ۶			٠	1 5	रहस्यमपि यदात्र	Śo	₹
40	ये व तर्होपमायान्ति		2 5	100	रागद्वेपपरीतेन	₹•	٤5
51		ફ ૧ ૨૬	30	11	रागद्वेषादयस्तेषा	२	43
13		77 74	३º	1,	राजानस्ते भविष्यन्ति	x	53
53		30	યુષ	11	राजानो राजमात्रा वा	90	3
54		14	36	94	राज्यश्चमः, समादर्वः राष्ट्रयः, पुरुपत्योक्तः	95	3 6
34		30		11	रातिथ तावती तस्य	۹ ۲۶	¥9
51		9.	14	190	रात्री बीरासन सेव	93	८६ २६
31		۶۹		196	रिकोऽपि सर्वतो मर्त्यः	36	36
34	HINATO AND AILE	٠,			7	3.4	4.4

अच्यायः <i>श</i> ्चोक	. अध्यायः	श्लोक
संख्या 🕽	•	संख्या
१९ हपकांचनलाभं च ९ २० ११ वर्णकैराहिवेसम	હ	38
२० ह्यमात्र तृतीयं हा २ ५१ १२ पर्यकामस्त जुदयात्	94	Yo
२१ ह्यवन्तमुपासीरन् ५४ १८ १३ वर्षाणां पर्वतानां च	२६	5
२२ रीरवः प्रथमस्तेपा रहे ५६ १४ वर्षस्यो द्वादरीस्योऽर्गाव	F 99	₹ 0
ल १५ वशीकारे वसीभन	94	83
१ स्थ्यन्ते न क्षचिद् द्रष्ट रेर १६ १६ वर्षाकृते ते मनीम	98	93
२ लघुभगति कामन भे वशीवनिम्तानिक	90	२७
३ रुभते च महाज्ञान 💛 भ गरनाणि भोजन है।	ر. ع د	
४ छमन्ते तत्र ते जन्म	•	49
५ छन्धानुबः परिभ्यादि भे 🐧 🐧 वस्त्रगन्छात् सर्वात्त्र	न्दि १९	8.8
६ स्ट्रान्स्थ शिष्याञ्च		૮રૂ
" क्यानवः पनः क्यात् " भे १९ वास्य भाग महे क	. /43	Υ₹
िक्ताएकं भवेदाकी भागान्द्रयासन्ति _{र्मा}	~	33
• नेतने मध्य वर्णास्य । वर्णाश्यक्ष क्रिया •	A64 ''	२०
- केल्ला उन्हों भिन्त २० १ , व व में नी सिंह हुने ह	, 2r	₹७
कर्मा कराविति है। कर्म कर्म अस्ति है। कर्म कर्म	,	*4
के विश्वासी से कि	7	ŧ
	4 54	15
-्रील विशाप्त के किया किया किया के किया कि किया के किया कि किया कि किया के किया कि कि	4 %	10
	प प्रोह्मे १०	२
	TEN 30	83
१६ छोद्वरात्रयदवाल १० ठोकिकामती विना मन्त्रेः २१ २३ १२ वादि दशास्त्रे	पानैः १०	£\$
१० डोक्सिस्स स्थापन पर स्थापन स्यापन स्थापन स्यापन स्थापन	शान्तिः	2.5
व बक्तः शावाय तर्		1
		c u
३ वरसंत्र शिथिङ धरु १ २८ ३७ वासुरेतारिकः ४ बन्दमानः परं देवं	f pti	₹ ₹
४ बन्दमानः परं देव ५५ वन्द्रशासिः ६वशपक्षः १५ ९ दे वास्तरेतेन कंट्	ाच 'ऽ इस €	*4
्प वन्यशासिः स्वयंपक्षः १३ २० ३९ विद्यार्थः स्वयंपक्षः द वपुरतेजोमयं तासां १३ २० विद्यार्थः न	भ्य १ केट	39
६ वपुरतेजोमयं सारां व १५५ ४० विश्वतं वर्षः उ वरं वृणीत्व भद्रं वे १८ ५३ विश्वतं वर्षः	ਯ 8: ₹	36
े बर् यूपील मेर वे १८ ५३ ४९ विल्ले को स्ट्रा	53 <i>58</i> 23 ,	4.8
८ वराहाजहरताभ्यो ५ ५९ ४२ विहिन्द्राह्म ९ वर्जनीय हिमेर्थ्य २३ २४ ४२ विहिन्द्राह्म ९ वर्णके पटाच्यादी	10 31	₹ 9
< वर्तनीय द्विभाग्य २३ २४ ४३ विराह्ने इ	D 12	44
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	, क्षान	गय:	শ্ভীক			अध्यायः	श्लोक संख्या
88	विद्यया धनयानेश्व	93	संस्या ह	υĘ	विष्णभक्ता विशिष्यन्ते	₹ €	८०
४५ ४५		94	39	9.9	विष्युभक्ती गृहस्यथ	v	३२
۸٤	विद्यान्वयतपीयोगात्	,	42	96	विस्तार्थ सिम्ता दिश	30	5
80		93	84	45	विस्तीर्णा दुर्जनास्पृध	·	6
86		90	33	60	विमुज्य देवं प्रथम	39	98
85	विद्वेपणं विमोहध	93	3	69	विस् नेद्वमा ह्याते	33	83
40	विद्वेषे चाभिचारे च	93	٤٩.	८२	बीरभद्रं च विभ्नं च	95	68
49	विद्याय स्थापयेतपश्चात्	ч	84	٤٤	क्तं वा चतुरधं वा	96	ĘĘ
48	विधिनानेन यस्तिष्टेत्	Ę	₹6	68	वृद्धाना संप्रयोगेथ	93	35
43	विनिर्धृतागमो इयेदः	२४	₹9	64	वृक्ष ीपच्याबहुपलाः	२६	33
48	विपदस्तस्य ज्ञायन्ते	5	₹७	6	वेदवेदाइविद्यानां ्	२४	35
44	विपाकं कर्मणा पश्य	ŧ٥	UK	69	वेदिमध्यंप्रवस्यन्ति	v	99
48	वित्रदुष्टे यथानहें	90	11	66	वेदि प्रदक्षिणं कृत्या	¥	x
40	विप्रदेशस्तु मायाभिः	٩o	950	۷٢	वेदेरपि वहिर्वृत्तं	v	٧Ę
46	विप्रान् द्वादश वाष्टी वा	90	₹0	50	वद्यो बरमाणि विस्तीर्य	33	Ę
45	विमवान् भे सुःहामस्तु	Ę	υ ξ	59	वेद्रमप्रदक्षिणं नीत्वा	35	\$\$
Ę.	विभागमेते कुर्वन्ति	3	908	43	वैशारिकं सालिशस्यात	(२	४६
49	विमाने. बामसंचारे.	२६	84	4.5	वैद्यरिकादहंकारात्.	२	89
£ 2	विरोधातु निधा तस्य	90	હદ્	48	वैनतेयमनन्तं च	35	60
£\$	विञाय पृतमुतपूर्य	ć	98	44	वैराम्यं च समाधिध	90	99
€8	विविक्त निर्जने देश	90	18	4.6	वैराग्यं परमास्थाय	99	६५
Ę	विविधोऽभ्युरयः प्रोक्तः	¥	٠٠	30	बैराग्यं विपरीतं तु	2	**
€ €	विद्यदमन्यदुत्साच	¥	२५	36	वैराभ्येगेन्द्रियादौ	90	२२
Ęv		13	3.5	44	वैग्गर्व सिद्धिमन्बिच्छन्	३०	ĘC
Ęc	विश्वासार्ष्ट्रणुयारचैनां	90	YR	300	वैणाः शुग्रधत्तत्र	२८	२६
{ \$	विषयेभ्यो निरुत्तस्तु विषयेभ्योऽपि चरनेन	₹0 ₹0	924	9 . 9	वेणवस्य च विश्वास. धेणवास्त मन्त्रयेग्य	¥	48
v• *		3.	111	305	यणवास्तु मनुष्यस्य वैष्णवान् पण्डितांद्यावि	31	84
65		39	11	908	वेणवान् मृतिवान् कुर्या	15	26
v;		35		904	वैज्ञानम् योगनिष्टाध	त् १८ ११	₹८ ६ ७
93		23		908	वैणवीध विशिष्टाध	17	५४
ייט			14	200	वैषदाना च मन्त्राणां	¥	41
uv		30	Y1	100	वैष्णवे चरणे साक्षात	ণ ণুড	३५
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908	वैष्णवेभ्यो विशेषेण	90	93	२३	शयनादुत्थितः पूर्व	२७	Ę	
990	व्यवहारे रणांग्रे च	93	४०	२४	शयने बध्यमाने च	38	२८	
999	व्याधिता ये प्रपद्यन्ते	२१	४७	२५	शाकद्वीपादिषु पुनः	२६	२९	
117	व्याधीनां संप्रयोगे च	ą	48	२६	शक्तिः सर्वात्मिका चेति	3	۷٩	
993	व्यानस्तु सर्वेगात्रस्थः	99	٠.	२७	शान्ति तीर्थोदकैः कुर्यात्	२१	२०	
998	व्याप्तिरूपेण सम्बन्धः	3	98	२८	शालिपाष्ट्रिकगोधूम	ч	40	
994	व्यामिश्रेण स्वयोक्तानां	२७	9	२९	शात्रवान् जेतुकामध	36	४२	
115	व्योम वा रुधिराभ्यकं	99	ų, o	३०	शरीरं वहिरन्तथ	ч	१२	
190	वर्त त्रिपवणस्नानं	93	२५	₹9	शावसूतकसंयोगे	92	३२	
996	मीहिमापगर्नीभिध	98	84	३२	शास्त्रागमविद्दीना च	٩	८५	
	হা			33	शिखाललाटऋण्ठेपु	२९	४२	
3	शकः स्वमन्नमस्वीयात्	२५	93	38	शिखाभि६ञ्ज्वलन्तीभिः	•	34	
3	शक्तयः पद्य विख्याताः	Ď,	२९	34	शिक्षयित्वा तथा चित्तं	90	45	
ŧ	शक्तिभक्तिसमायोगात्	२८	90	₹ €	शिलाकाष्ठानि बाल्का	२३	94	
¥	राक्तिभिर्मुक्तिग्रालैथ	२८	વ	३७	शिलाभिरिष्टकाभिर्वा	95	40	
4	राङ्के चक्तं गदापदा	Ę	9 €	३८	शिल्पिनः सेवकांधापि	२२	35	
Ę	शहुँ चकं गदापदां	٧	9 €	35	शिष्यसंस्कारयुक्तं च	२९	*6	
'3	श्हेंचकगदापद्मः	9	२३	80	शिष्यमाहुय संस्कृत्य	c	¥₹	
۷	श्र [ु] चकगदापद्यैः	¥	35	89	शिष्यमुत्सार्थ देवेशं	۷	41	
5	श् ^{तु} चकत्रजादीनि	٠,٠	₹•	83	शिष्यं च प्राब्धुंख कृत्या	c	40	
9.	श् ^ड चकसमायुक्त	२२	90	४३	शिष्यास्त्रामुपसर्वन्तु	۷	43	
. 93		98	२२	44	शिष्येग कल्पितां भूमि	v	२८	
93	AUSTA AIDHAN!	۷	11	84	शिष्त्रेधतुर्भिः संयुक्तः	રર	२०	
13	"" C. 14 . (16 M A)	₹	44	84	शिधीः परित्रतो गच्छेत्	२२	5.8	
14	" . it/tested abod	3 4	₹¥	¥3	र्वातला तु शिला माह्या	₹ ₹		
94	3	95	*1	86	शीतेनोध्मेन यातेन	3.	34	
35	गद्भार चात्रवाचाच	Ę	५३	85	शुक्तं कृषां तथा रखें - १ - १		49	
14	वायम सन्धा	94	३७	40	स्प्रहणायुगी वर्णी	٠	५५ ५५	
14	श्रील्यासद्यके च	35	•	43	शुक्रे कृष्णे विश्वयान्ताः	٤	- 51	

३० ५२ ग्रोह तिनिकनः प्रोणः

५९ ५३ ग्रदा वा दीयमानायां

५८ शुद्धिमेतेषु यानेन

शुभूत सम्बं तत्र

१९ शरीरन्यानशाने च

२० शरीरं भौतिकं प्राय

रे१ शरीरमन्त्रसंस्थारः

रेरे ध्यनाधनश्चे प

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		भध्याय		,		भष्याय	<i>শ্</i> টাক
48	शुद्धेन कर्मणा यान्ति	ર	सएय				सहया
40			٠,	1	स		
40		٦.		i i	१ स एव इराङस्तन	,	50
49	O	94	₹8		२ स एव स्थापयेद्धिणा	39	49
Ę.		5	9	- 1	रे सङ्गास्थ महास्थ	Ę	35
Ęŋ		4	9 •	- [४ सं तत्वद्मवाप्रोति	90	•
£ 2		२८	२२		५ स तु राज्यमबामोति	•	३२
63	OC. 11 44/4	90	90	1	६ स तु ज्ञानियाभेदात्	90	x
4.8	0.10 = 11.11	90	98		॰ स तु प्राज छराचार्थ	6	44
44		٩	२२	1	सत्तये मनिस यस्ते	93	98
44		90	źs	1		Ę	90
Ęu	अब्रावान् छमते क्वान	97	ч	30	. 11.0 146 146	₹•	903
80	अद्धामक्तिसमाधिध श्रद्धामक्तिसमाधिध	9.5	É	99		9	७२
68	श्रावयेदुपदेश च	7	CA	35	- I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	₹ \$	₹6
90	श्रापपुरदश च श्रापा च कीर्तन चावि	c	40	35	च रस्ताचन न्याबन्	२४	33
9	न्त्रया च कावन चाव श्रियाचरणयोज्ज्ञिष्ठ	95	*c\$	98	at the 1991 and	93	90
હર	भुणुयात् समय सन	3	40	94	4 (1144 214)	ч	ĘĘ
υį		۷	ч	96		96	४२
98	थुत्वा य इद त [्] त्र भोउभिच्छाम्यह देव	₹9	ξv	16	सदर्भमासन कृत्या	4	₹o
७५		¥	3	15	सन कुमार सनक	₹9	9 6
46	थोष्याम पुनरेतेभ्य श्वेतद्वीप सतो झहा	39	10	30	स पुन तिविधो क्षेत्र	२८	33
	खतहाप चता झद्रा। श्वेतहप चतुर्गाह	₹ 9	99	23	स पुरस्थिविध प्रोक्त	93	¥
90	वेतरप चतुषाहु श्रेष्ठास्तु सरमभूविण्डा	3.5	84	25	स वस्कन्ध तु तत् तन सप्तमे सत्यलाके त	3 €	Υ₹
94	भेटो गथ समादिष्ट	ર	٠	2 3	रुतम् सत्यलाकः तु सभास्यानानि सप्राप्य	२६	44
_	•	4	₹3	38	समग्र पीठम नस्त		¥Ę
	q			ર્ષ	समाताचैनमभ्युभ्य		44
3	पछे तपसि सके तु	٠,٤	48	२६	स मात्रस्तस्य रक्षाया		93
3	पङ्ग्मेक्ट्रस्तेन	¥	4	२७	समर्थ प्रस्य कथित		κέ
₹	पडक्षर द्वादशार	9 €	₹¥	36	समय डिंग समाचार		₹४
¥	प्डित्यस्य भवेद्रीज	•	48	२९	समयस्त्र द्वयोस्तुल्य	_	₹७
٩	पडेता स्थिना मुदा	3.8	35	٩o	समानव्यवहारेऽपि		, ,
٤	पण्मास जीवित तस्य	33	36	19	समानो आक्र नह		ş.
v	वण्मासादेव तस्याध	9 4	48	38	समाधेरवि सामा	33	د

५४ ३२ समाधेरवि सामध्य

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8	भ्यायः	श्लोक	}		अध्याय	ાઃ શ્હો
१३ समास्सहस्रमधी च	_	संख्या	}			संख्य
रे४ समुद्रसरिदादीनां	3	99	€€	संशारवासन।विष्ट्रं	90	30
१५ चडिकोन्सउन्न हः के	8	98	ęω	संसारस्य गति रहू।	२६	و ق
	3	२९.	86	संसारविधियन्त्रेते	₹ €	
ं गामा अना जानाः	3	29	83	संसारस्य परं मूलं	•	8
३७ सवनानि पुनस्रीणि	२	υ₹ ∤	40	संसारविषयातीता	२६	ર
३८ सहस्रमयुनं रुक्ष	93	48	9	संहारवरमेना चैन	3	38
१९ सहस्रयुगमानं तत्	ર	94	v>.	पहारपतमा चत्र सर्गे सर्गेऽप्यविच्छिन्न	۷	30
४० सहस्रं शतऋत्वो वा	98	39	v3	सन् सन्द्रयाचार्छन्न	9	₹६
४१ सहस्रं शतरारं वा	94	99	98	सर्वे बल्याणहेतुत्वातः	3	9.5
४२ सहायेन विना धीरः	94	46	હલ	सर्वशामानवाप्नोति	35	95
४३ संग्रलय दूरतो गच्छेत्	34	8	45	संवेशये पुरस्क्वात्	90	٧o
४४ संकान्तिकालमारमीय~	99	39	40	सर्वे राष्ट्रमुपासीत	२६	US
४५ संगृह्य समिधा भरम	२९	88	00	सर्वनस्तद्धं रूत्य	33	48
४६ संनिरोध्दं स्वरात्वयाभिः	95	€.8	109	स्तिससमामेर	v	• •
४७ सैनिधानं समासाय	55	3 ६	100	सन्दृब्यगर्ग मध्ये	35	90
४८ सन्तापो मे परश्चेति	₹•	80	1 69	सवपापविद्युद्धातमा सवस्य	-	४८
४९ सन्ध्यामुद्दिस्य भूयोऽपि	२७	3	८२	सर्वतत्वयुनस्यैव सर्वतत्वयुनस्यैव	3	46
५० सम्पद्स्तस्य वर्धन्ते	3	₹ €	c3	स्तित्र सम्बद्धिः सर्वेत्राह्म	र २९	35
५१ सम्पद्ध विवर्धन्ते	Ę	80	48	सर्वेत्रापि यसीवृद्धिः सर्वेत्रापि यसीवृद्धिः सर्वेत्रः		88
५२ संवेतान् विविधान् पश्य		48	ι.	स्वीतं क्या हैय.	२५ ४ २८	4 2
५३ संमवन्ति तथा तस्मिन्	२६	90	Ι,		۶۶ . وا	4
५४ संभवे सति कुर्वीत	96		20	संशानिकः हैतन् स्वांसा के		₹९
५५ संगक्ष्य दन्तकाष्ठं च	२७		1 '	सर्वासा देवताना च सर्वासा देवताना च	39	٠Ę
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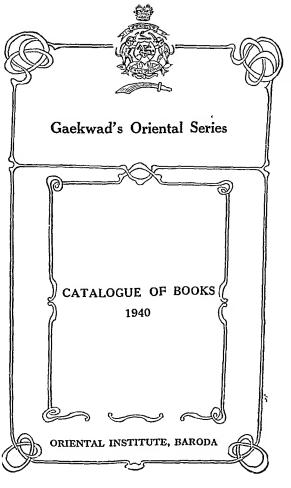
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